# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1941 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 231

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

### Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 12 and 14.

# Hub Milk Price Up Again? Anti-U. S. Aid Drive Begun; French Lawmakers Rebel

### The World's Day—August 27, 1941

### New England: New Milk Price Rise Threatens

**New milk price increases** of one to one and one-half cents a quart were said by dairy experts to be facing Greater Boston consumers. [Page 4.]

**Gasoline tankers**, finishing their last days in private hands before Government operation takes effect, are flooding Boston Harbor in record numbers. [Page 4.]

**Massachusetts** has had the busiest month industrially in its history, according to report of the State Planning Board.

**Minimum wage for waitresses** of Massachusetts, which goes into effect Sept. 1, is termed forward step in protection of women workers. [Page 4.]

### Washington: President Reports Anti-Aid Drive

**Isolationist newspapers** and others have organized a smear campaign to sabotage the program of American assistance to the foes of Hitlerism, President Roosevelt told his press conference. [Page 8.]

**Military missions** will leave the United States shortly for China and Russia to make American aid to opponents of the Axis still more effective. [Page 1.]

**Capt. James Roosevelt**, eldest son of the President, joined the staff of Col. William J. Donovan, co-ordinator of defense information.

**Aluminum pots and pans** contributed to the Government in its nationwide drive will total nearly 14,000,000 pounds, which would yield 10,500,000 pounds of aluminum, it was announced. [Page 7.]

**The new War Department building** will be located across the Potomac River from the Capital but not close to the main entrance to the Arlington National Cemetery, as originally planned, the President stated.

**The Association of American Railroads** suggested to all member railroads that passenger service be curtailed wherever possible in order that equipment might be available for anticipated heavy troop movements.

**Brig. Gen. Eugene Rebold** became Chief Engineer of the United States Army following Senate approval of his nomination by the President. He is regarded an expert on Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River engineering and navigation problems.

**Sidney Hillman**, Associate Director of the OPM, invited five representatives of unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., to meet in Washington Sept. 3, to discuss unemployment resulting from the curtailment of passenger car production.

### In France: Opposition by Senators and Deputies

**Opposition to Vichy rule** reached a new critical state when 100 French Senators and Deputies were reported to have met secretly to form an underground opposition movement. [Page 5.]

**Paris homes were raided** by French and German police attempting to break up a growing series of sabotage incidents directed chiefly at the French railroads. [Page 5.]

### Air and Sea: British Claim 10 Nazi Warplanes

**Ten Nazi aircraft** were shot down by British fighters over Northern France, the British reported, admitting that eight British craft were lost. German sources said the British lost 16 craft in raids yesterday.

### In the Orient: Japan Warned by Russia on 'Gas'

**New crisis** over the shipment of American aviation fuel to Russia developed as the Soviet Government made public a warning to Japan that it would regard as "an unfriendly act" any attempt to hinder trade relations between Russia and the United States via Far East ports. [Page 6.]

**Domei**, official Japanese news agency, reported that Japan had made representations to both the United States and Russia, against the shipment of American gasoline to Vladivostok, Russia's great Siberian port.

### In Iran: Anglo-Russian Advance Continues

**Anglo-Russian advance** in Iran continued with the Russians carrying out a 150-mile sweep from the west Caspian shore down through Ardebil to Dilman, 100 miles from Teheran, the Capital. [Page 1.]

**Russians occupied** also Tabriz, second-largest Iranian city, while British pushed north from Abadan and east from Iraq.

**Anglo-Russian advance** in Iran continued with the Russians reported occupying Tabriz, second largest city, and the British advancing eastward from Iraq and northward from Abadan. [Page 1.]

**Naval encounter**, presumably in the Persian Gulf, was reported by Reuters to have destroyed the small Iranian Fleet.

**Iranian appeal** to the British and Soviet Governments to stop recourse to military action with the promise of ousting German agents in the country was reported to have been sent to the Governments involved.

### Russia: Nazis Claim Victory Over 22d Army

**German victory** over the 22nd Russian Army, which lost about 70,000 men killed and prisoners, was claimed by Berlin. [Page 1.]

**Capture of Dniepropetrovsk**, great Dnieper industrial center, by the German southern army, reported by Berlin yesterday, had still not been conceded by Moscow, nor was Germany's claim to have taken Luga, south of Leningrad.

**Russian silence** on the great counterattack around Gomel was believed to indicate that it had been brought to a standstill.

### The Christian Science Monitor Index

**Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1941**

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston and New England News | 2, 4 |
| Daily Features Page | 19 |
| Editorials | 20 |
| Entertainment Timetable | 14 |
| Financial Pages | 15-17 |
| "Inside America," No. 21 | 11 |
| Local Arts and Theater Page | 14 |
| New Hampshire Letter | 14 |
| News About Antiques | 8 |
| Radio Timetable | 12 |
| "South of the Rio Grande No. 21 | 3 |
| Sports Pages | 12-13 |
| "A Stitch in Time," No. 21 | 3 |
| The Home Forum | 10 |
| Untold Power (With Rumanian Translation) | |
| Today's Woman | 9 |

### Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
↑ TONIGHT
TOMORROW ↓
WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2**

### Orange Robe Sent As Toga for Miles

Senator Charles G. Miles (R) of Brockton tiday has the judicial robe he wanted—but it is not the same thing at all.

His robe arrived in the morning mail, its color a bright orange, a big rosette on one shoulder and the letter "M" embroidered. With it came a note, "Here is the robe you wanted. Please try it on for size."

Senator Miles protested yesterday to the leaders of the Republican-dominated Senate that the Senate sitting as a court on the Daniel H. Coakley impeachment trial should have judicial robes. The members of his own party overruled him. Playful colleagues on the Democratic side then quietly circulated a petition which resulted in this morning's parcel.

## Cent Gas Rise Seen 'Frozen' In Bay State

First reliable hints of the gasoline price ceilings momentarily expected from Washington today indicated that in Massachusetts, at least, the recent 1 cent raise would be "frozen" into permanent effect.

An official report submitted by John J. McBride, State Director of Necessaries of Life, to Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, termed the 1 cent increase "substantial" but "not unjustified in most cases," Mr. McBride revealed today.

His report presumably will form the basis of Massachusetts' price schedules.

It further criticized the dealer-rationing quota plan as unfair to stations in some State areas and recommended its modification in September, Mr. McBride said.

His report followed an extensive investigation of State dealers' books, undertaken to discover whether red ink was about to swamp the black. Other Seaboard State price administrators have simultaneously submitted reports this week.

Meanwhile the Petroleum Marketing Committee for the Seaboard—industry advisory board to the Government—met in New York, presumably to discuss Mr. Henderson's new price schedules and September dealer-rationing quotas. Public announcement of these decisions is promised within the next 24 hours.

Indication that Massachusetts might fare well in September quotas as a result of its good record in the voluntary campaign to reduce consumption came today from a source close to the Marketing Committee.

A highly placed oil man, declining to be quoted, said the Bay State might not be cut as much as 40 per cent—the figure expected to be applied elsewhere. Dealer-rationing would continue, he indicated, in lieu of consumer ration cards.

State Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank Goodwin today praised Massachusetts drivers for co-operation with the 40-mile-an-hour speed limit, declaring their response was "remarkable."

## Form of 'Fee' Discussed At Coakley Trial

**Paroled convict's father gives conflicting accounts under cross-examination by defendant.**

Conflicting testimony by Walter L. Potter, father of Frank W. Potter, pardoned life-time prisoner, as to the form of his "cash" payment of $1,500 for his son's pardon, and the date of its payment, marked today's sessions in the impeachment trial of Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley.

Mr. Potter testified that he was "told" to have $1,500 in cash with him when he went to Mr. Coakley's office in the Parker House on Dec. 28, 1936.

Mr. Coakley, however, drew from Mr. Potter the admission that he, Mr. Coakley, did not take that money from him.

Conducting his own cross-examination, the Councilor asked the witness:

"Did Coakley, the Councilor, take it (the money) from you?"

"No," answered Mr. Potter.

**Had Cash in Hand**

Later, during the afternoon testimony, the witness confirmed his statement of yesterday that the $1,500 was in check form, dated December 30, 1936. He explained, under questioning by the Councilor, that he made no distinction between the term "check" and "cash."

The afternoon session consisted mostly of a close checking by the cross-examiner of the witness's testimony yesterday with his testimony before the recess commission investigating pardon and parole last winter.

Mr. Coakley read at length from the printed proceedings before the Commission. Although several discrepancies in dates were apparent between the two records, Mr. Potter confirmed for the most part the testimony of his meeting Mr. Coakley in his Parker House office early in January, 1937.

He also confirmed, although in different phrase, the conversation between him and Frank E. Ryan to the effect that the younger Potter would be released before Gov. James E. Curley went out of office.

**Frequent Clashes**

Frequent clashes arose between Mr. Coakley and the witness, arising from misunderstandings due to the witness's difficulty in hearing.

It seemed likely to listeners at the trial that this was responsible also for the confusion surrounding the date on which the witness went to see Mr. Coakley. The lack of exactness in dates was evident in the witness's testimony that he visited Mr. Coakley on Dec. 28, which contradicted testimony yesterday that he had been there on Jan. 6 and 7.

Mr. Coakley read into the record the several occasions on which the witness had testified before the recess commission that he did not

*Continued on Page 4, Column 1*

## Did Labor Win at Kearny But Lose Main Objective?

By Roscoe Drummond

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—With three Government agencies now engaged in drafting plans for the operation of the Navy-occupied Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. plant at Kearny, N. J., the question which is being asked in Washington is:

Has Labor won its strike but lost its advantage?

The facts are these:

1. The one cause of the strike was the issue of the "maintenance of membership" clause in the union contract. This would have required the company to discharge all present and future union members who failed to pay their dues or resigned from the union. The one demand of the union was acceptance of this condition by the management. The one recommendation of the National Defense Mediation Board was that the company accede to this condition.

2. Now that the Government has taken possession of the shipyards the one clear thing is that as yet the Navy is giving no guarantee that it is making the "maintenance of membership" clause a part of its method of operating the plant.

The fact is the Government has not yet decided exactly what method it will use to carry through the responsibility it has undertaken in acquiring the Kearny yards and facilities.

**Methods of Management**

At the moment and at the President's request Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, and Francis Biddle, Acting Attorney General, are exploring different methods of running the plant and no final decision will be taken until these officials report back to the White House.

When correspondents asked the President whether the Government would enforce the Mediation Board's proposal in favor of the "maintenance of membership" clause, Mr. Roosevelt replied a little cryptically that that depended upon who operated the plant.

This answer evoked informed speculation in two directions:

First, was there any doubt who was going to operate the plant? Wasn't it settled that the Government was going to operate it? If the President meant his answer to be taken responsively and not as a quick method of turning the question aside, then there was the prospect that he was considering turning the shipyards back to private operation, either through the management of the company itself or perhaps through the establishment of a new Government-controlled corporation.

This is an alternative not entirely to be dismissed, but highly authoritative sources which were

*Continued on Page 7, Column 6*

**Telephone tie-up averted: Page 7.**

## Flies Atlantic in 7½ Hours

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 27 (AP)—Consolidated Aircraft Corporation reported today a British Liberator bomber, averaging more than 300 miles an hour in sub-zero weather, had made a delivery flight across the Atlantic in 7½ hours.

Details of the flight from Newfoundland to Ireland were in an account released by the British Ministry of Aircraft Production to Consolidated, based on a report of the bomber's navigator.

The four-motor land bomber made the 2,350-mile trip at such a high altitude the crew wore oxygen masks. The outside temperature was 32 degrees below zero, but the navigator said the heated cabin was warm.

A crew of five made the flight, with an American at the controls.

First of a large British order of Consolidated land bombers, known as the B-24, took off from here Feb. 15 for England, landing at La Guardia Field, N. Y. The company said the bomber's time of 9 hours 57 minutes constituted a record nonstop flight, coast-to-coast, for ships of more than 50,000 pounds gross weight.

# Iran Reported Asking Peace; Hitler Ready to Attack Turkey? Berlin Claims Major Victories

**Teheran now said to be willing to oust Nazis —British and Soviets continue advance.**

**MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (AP)—Russian troops driving southeastward into Iran directly toward Teheran have captured the town of Dilman, only 100 miles northwest of the Capital, the official Soviet news agency Tass announced today.**

*By the Associated Press*

Wednesday, Aug. 27

While reports were sent out from Teheran, Iranian Capital, that the British and Soviet Ministers had transmitted to their respective governments an Iranian plea that the war cease—Iran guaranteeing expulsion of all Germans within a week—the British and Russian forces continued to advance into the country.

Tabriz, second-largest city in Iran, was reported in Russian hands as British forces, driving northward from the Persian Gulf, claimed capture of Marid, 40 miles north of the Port of Abadan.

At the same time Iran's small Navy was reported by Reuters from Simla to have been virtually wiped out by British war vessels, the Iranian Admiral Bayendor being killed leading a counterattack.

The news agency said two sloops were sunk and four gunboats captured by the British in an encounter apparently in the Persian Gulf. A depot ship, two tugs and a floating dock capable of taking a 6,000-ton ship also were captured, Reuters said, while the British suffered no naval loss.

**Nearing Fortified Pass**

The Iranian Navy consisted of two sloops of 950 tons each, carrying guns of three and four inches; six gunboats; three patrol boats, tug and motor launches. All were built by Italy except one gunboat, the Shahin, a converted German minesweeper, bought in 1923.

The Navy consisted of 850 officers and men. The sloops carried 85 men each and the gunboats 44.

The British also, in a communiqué issued from Simla, declared that their columns advancing eastward from Iraq had occupied the frontier town of Gilan and were advancing beyond Sar-I-Pul toward fortified Paytak Pass.

Gilan is about 20 miles inside Iran. Sar-I-Pul is about 25 miles from the Iraq border and about 35 miles north of Gilan.

The British declared the advances in this area were made against light opposition.

The situation was reported quiet at the Persian Gulf town of Bandar Shahpur, near Abadan, which the British occupied Monday, the first day of the invasion.

Iranian troops were reported from London to have been cleared out of the entire area around Abadan, where important oil installations are situated, by Indian forces. At least 350 prisoners, two pieces of artillery and three armored cars were captured in these operations, the British declared.

The communiqué said that some six Iranian aircraft had been destroyed in operations to date, while the Royal Air Force had suffered no losses.

**Planes Aiding Troops**

British planes were said to be giving ground troops strong support and to be dropping propaganda leaflets on Iranian towns.

The reported capture of Tabriz represented an advance of 60 miles by Russian forces, apparently driving southward from the Caucasus on a broad front stretching from the Iraq frontier to the Caspian Sea.

A radiocast by the Moscow radio said the city, which has a population of 200,000 and is linked with the Russian border by railway, was occupied yesterday.

With Tabriz in Russian hands and the British claiming control of Iran's vast western oil reservoir, there was speculation in London as to a possible sudden settlement with Iran.

Authorities noted that British and Russian diplomatic relations with Iran remained unbroken and that communications between London and the British Legation in Teheran still were open.

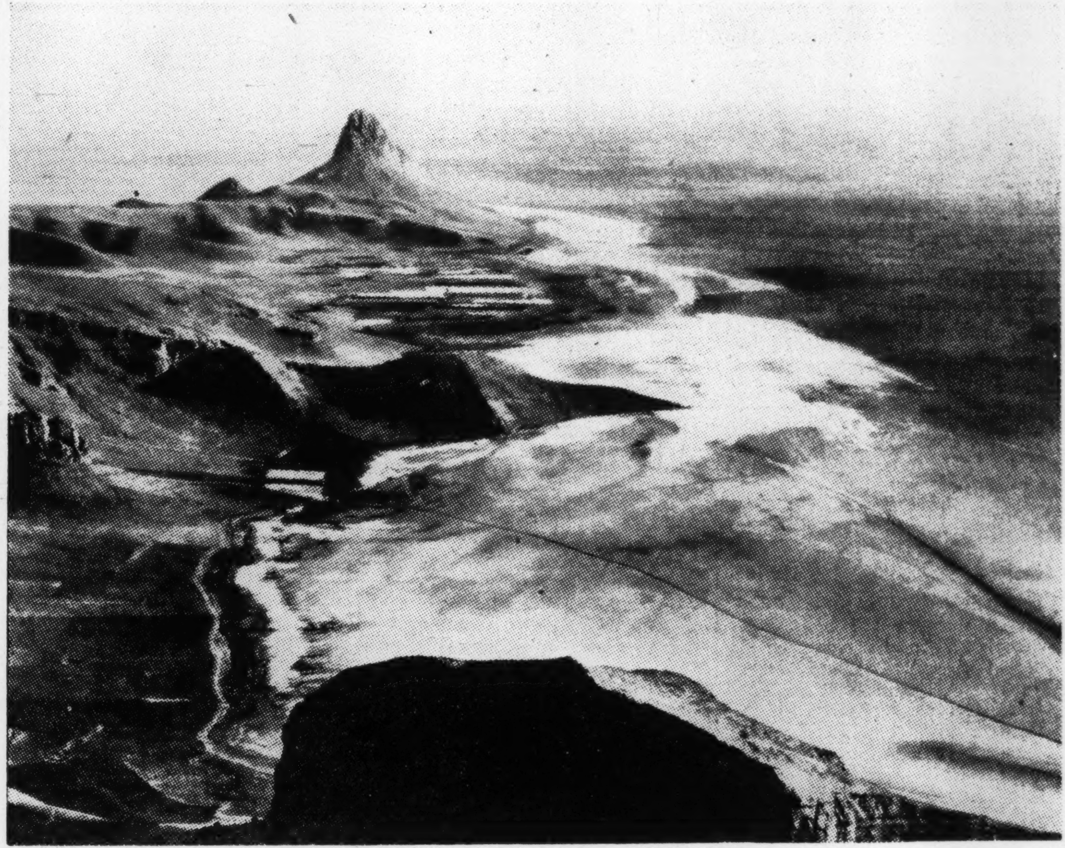
The diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Herald declared:

"The next diplomatic move, if any, will presumably come from the Iranian Government, which may make some kind of proposal for peaceful settlement.

"Any proposal from the Iranian Government would obviously be given careful consideration. But it is equally obvious that military operations would continue. There could be no question of diplomatic 'delaying action.'"

Reports reaching London indicated that neither the British nor Russian forces had met with serious opposition thus far.

**Map of Iran: Page 6.**



Flights over ancient cities of Iran by Erich F. Schmidt, © 1940 by University of Chicago Press

**Picturesque Area of Iran**

**Bizarre eastern shore line of Shahi Island in Lake Riza' iyyah. During the dry season the lake recedes, leaving the desert of salt and sand seen in this view. In the foreground is Dadan Rock, thought to be the site of Hulagu's Treasury and Tomb. Hulagu was a Mongol leader who crushed the fierce Assassin Sect in Iran in the 13th century.**

## 22d Red Army 'Destroyed' by Nazis; Pressure on Turks Follows Pattern

*By the Associated Press*

Wednesday, Aug. 27.

While Russia's silence on the great counterattack around Gomel was thought in London to indicate that its force had been spent, the German High Command announced that it had annihilated the 22d Russian Army with 40,000 Russians killed and 30,000 captured, the exact position of the forces involved not being stated.

With the German capture of Dniepropetrovsk, the last Red Army foothold on the west bank of the Dnieper, which was claimed by the Germans yesterday, though not confirmed by Moscow, Berlin observers expressed confidence that the southern German Army was on the point of a rapid advance.

Military circles in Berlin said Field Marshal General von Rundstedt probably would keep hard on the heels of the Russians in an effort to prevent Russian Marshal Budenny from organizing an east bank Dnieper line in defense of the Donets Basin.

No information was available in Berlin whether the Russians had destroyed the great industrial works of the Dniepropetrovsk district before withdrawing, or whether the huge Dnieper power works and the great dam fell into German hands undamaged.

The Germans already have reported crossing the Dnieper along the Black Sea coast just east of Kherson, and along upper reaches of the river, possibly between Kiev and Gomel.

At the same time a tremendous aerial battle for mastery of the skies over Leningrad was reported today from Moscow to have developed.

An early-morning communiqué said 101 German planes were listed as destroyed during Aug. 24 and 25.

There was no confirmation in Moscow of German claims yesterday of the capture of Luga, 90 miles south of Leningrad on the rail line to Pskov.

A Moscow communiqué declared specifically that Finnish forces fighting along the Karelian Isthmus had not advanced beyond Kakisalmi, 75 miles north of Leningrad.

The Finns, however, reported seeing a tremendous blaze on the southern horizon which they believed indicated that Soviet Russian forces were devastating Tallinn, Estonian Capital, preparatory to withdrawing from the city under German pressure from the east and south.

Meanwhile, the destruction of a heavy Russian cruiser of the 8,000-ton Kirov class was reported by DNB, German news agency, while a Soviet submarine commanded by Captain Lieutenant Stekhanovich was officially credited by Moscow with sinking a 2,000-ton Axis transport.

### New Blow by Axis Forecast by Gayda

*By the Associated Press*

Rome, Aug. 27

Virginio Gayda, the Fascist editor, forecast a new move by the German and Italian armies today, but did not say where it would be.

Some Axis observers privately scouted the likelihood of an attempt to reach the British Army in Iran but foreign observers were not so sure.

Signor Gayda said the "solidarity between the two peoples and the two armies is destined to have new, outstanding expressions and new developments."

By R. Maillard Stead

*Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Aug. 27—Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's prompt use of air-borne troops to secure key-points in Iran and to protect British and American nationals and interests there is regarded here as an assurance that the British do not regard time as an ally in a country that can be described as the saboteur's delight.

With 2,000 Nazis estimated to be working upon various undertakings in Iran, such as railroads, banks, and public utilities, and with the Capital, Teheran, recognized as the Eastern paywindow of the German propaganda service, speed was seen as essential if the combined British-Russian move was to be insured anything like its full reward.

The Trans-Iranian Railway is particularly vulnerable to wreckers, for it is declared to have 80 tunnels taking it through parts of the Elburz Mountains. At Abbasabab there is a viaduct 300 feet high over the gorge which could be turned into a formidable gap in communications by an effective charge of dynamite.

**New Supply Lines**

Considerations like these emphasize the fact that one of the immediate gains to the Allies from the decision to occupy Iran, de-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 4*

## Hull Rejects Japan's Protest On Supplies to Russia by Sea

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—The United States Government today decisively rejected Japanese protests against the shipment of war supplies to Russia.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull stated flatly at his press conference this noon that America will insist on maintaining its policy of freedom of the seas which will include the right to carry armaments to the Soviet port of Vladivostok.

Japan, which commands the sea approaches to this Russian outpost had protested both to Washington and Moscow against the dispatch of arms to Russia over this route.

While declining to make a direct statement on the Japanese attitude, Secretary Hull made it abundantly evident that America's insistence upon freedom of the seas was applicable to every area of the Pacific not restricted by the Neutrality Act. He stated that until that policy is revoked correspondents could assume that it was in full force.

At the same time the United States today continued to seize new opportunities to make its aid to the opponents of the Axis increasingly effective, and the White House announced that the two American military missions to the distant battlefronts of Chungking and Moscow will depart in the early future.

American experts in every field of warfare—naval, military, economic and political—will make up both delegations and in addition to canvassing the problem of defense supplies itself, the missions will broaden the discussions to take in the better use of American arms and strategy.

Under the provisions of the lend-lease bill this comes within the term, "exchange of military information."

In announcing the decision to dispatch a military mission to China President Roosevelt, it can be stated authoritatively, took the occasion to assure the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Hu Shih, that under no condition would the United States be a party to any agreement with Japan which did not rest upon the restoration and maintenance of China's territorial and administrative integrity.

**Parallel Functions**

The functions of both the Moscow and Chungking missions will be parallel and President Roosevelt at his mid-week press conference announced that they would embrace the following purposes:

1. To study in collaboration with Chinese and Russian authorities the military situation in both countries, and the need of the Chinese and Russian Gov-

*Continued on Page 7, Column 3*

# Mayor Tobin Is Host to Members of Legislature at Parker House Luncheon

## C.I.O. Pushing Defense Bond Sales Sept. 7

A labor conference designed in part to encourage the sale of United States defense bonds will be held by Massachusetts leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organiaztions at Workmen's Circle Camp in Ashland Sunday, Sept. 7

"All C. I O. leaders and presidents and secretaries of local C. I. O. unions in the State have been invited to come and support the program of national defense and of defending democracy at home and abroad," said Joseph A. Salerno, State C. I. O. President.

"Besides backing the sale of national defense bonds, the conference is purposed to solidify C. I. O. forces behind President Roosevelt's program of total defense of democracy against aggressor nations.

"Personally I am in favor of increasing payments to soldiers to $60 a month. That would quell a great deal of discontent resulting from extension of the draft period. This question will probably come up."

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

Lend charm
to your home
with
your own handwork
—done on
Heirloom
Needlepoint
on sale in
*Jordan's Art Shop*
*fourth floor—main store*

**Nesting Comorants Off Maine Coast**

**The comorant is one of the world's most successful fishermen and are used in the Orient to catch fish for their masters. They have not been particularly well known on the New England coast until comparatively recent years, but now they are well established, occupying some 200 islands along the Maine coast, with breeding places on 111 of them. This one, on Old Man Island near Machias Bay, contains about 1,000 birds. Perched in their low bushy nests, composed mostly of seaweed and twigs, these glossy fishermen of the deep are shown peering quizzically upward at their more audacious gull neighbors flying in from the open sea.**

## Institute Hears Youth Appraise Education

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 27—What the youth of today expects from an education is "a good time and a degree that will insure a job," according to the findings of eight young men and women from various parts of the United States who participated in this morning's panel discussion at the Williamstown Institute of Human Relations at Williams College.

In a lively debate on "What does today's youth expect from education?" the conclusions of these young persons was that modern youth is apathetic to the vital questions of the day because of a lack of economic opportunities, and because of an education that has fostered skepticism.

They argued also that youth has taken too much for granted, and fundamental liberties have been so natural that their worth has not been appreciated.

To say that young people expect anything from education would be going too far, in the opinion of the panel debaters, because they have no well defined views on the subject. What it chiefly wants, just now, they argued, is to have "a good time" and get a degree that will insure a job.

However, inasmuch as youth has given thought to this problem, it was felt that young people want an education that will help them to make a living, that will aid in their gaining some convictions to live by and help them find the way toward establishing a better, more peaceful, more prosperous world.

A useful contribution to discussions on education was made by Dr. Edward A. Fitzpatrick, President of Mount Mary College, Milwaukee. He said, "As bases for human relations we must build up the doctrine of the Brotherhood of Man, under the Fatherhood of God. But whatever the sanction, the essential equality of men, equality before the law, equality of opportunity—educational, social, economic—must be a reality.

"Our test today in this Country, whether we really believe the Christian doctrine of Brotherhood, is anti-semitism. There are others only less striking, but perhaps even more deep rooted:—our attitude toward Roman Catholics and toward Negroes. Anti-semitism, however, is in the forefront because of the world-wide propaganda spreading of it."

At last night's meeting, devoted to the subject of patriotism and nationalism, Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, of the Federal Council of Churches, declared that the only way to achieve desirable world peace is to recreate the League of Nations and make it a more perfect international instrument.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M. WEDNESDAY for the sale of home appliances, furniture, rugs, radios and pianos. Please use Annex doors on Chauncy Street.

These Electric Refrigerators Are in Stock for Immediate Delivery

KELVINATOR GIANT SIX

A 6.75 Cu. Ft. Completely Equipped Model

for only $149.95

- VEGETABLE BIN that holds a bushel of dry vegetables.
- MAGIC SHELF—Makes possible 5 different shelf arrangements to accommodate bulky foods.
- BIG OVER-SIZE KELVIN CRISPER —Glass covered. Slides like a drawer.
- MEAT CHEST—Keeps meats at near-freezing temperature.
- STAINLESS STEEL COLD-BAN eliminates 80 hard-to-clean screw heads. Extra convenience.
- 5-YEAR PROTECTION PLAN on the mechanism.

Lower Your Heating Costs With a General AUTOMATIC STOKER

- Burns buckwheat coal (costs dollars a ton less!)
- Burns all the coal (minimum of ashes; no clinkers)
- Automatically feeds the coal from the bin (no shoveling!)
- No shoveling of ashes (automatically deposited in receptacle)
- Constant automatic heat at any temperature you wish
- Clean! No dust; no soot; no grime

An entire stoker in one complete package. Easily installed.

$139.95 (Not illustrated)

You will like our Easy Budget Plan. Terms especially arranged (subject to Federal Government restrictions when issued).

JORDAN'S—STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

—MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!—
CSM-8-27-41
Jordan Marsh Company, M. O. Dept., Boston
Please send me further information on Kelvinators and Stokers.
Name ....................
Street ....................
City .................... State ..........

## Murphy's Exit Eases Way For Drive by Tobin

Lining up support for his reelection campaign, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today held a private luncheon at the Parker House for Boston members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

The meeting, at which the Mayor outlined plans for his campaign and his views as to the future of Boston, was not open to the press, and had not been widely publicized in advance.

With a number of private rallies having already been held in Mr. Tobins interest, the Tobin campaign appears to be gathering speed, with a little more than two months to go to the election. The Mayor's chief opponent, ex-Mayor James M. Curley, has so far displayed little evidence of campaign activity.

Political circles speculated as to whether Mr. Tobin today was endeavoring to get ahead of Mr. Curley in lining up support of legislators.

Mayor Tobin's political position was decidedly strengthened, in the view of reliable observers today, by the sudden withdrawal of Timothy Joseph Murphy, former assistant district attorney of Suffolk County, from the mayoralty contest.

### Was Threat to Tobin

The young Dorchester politician, who was counted a friend of the Mayor's, caused astonishment in political circles last week when he applied for nomination papers for the mayoralty race and thus threatened to divide Tobin strength in Dorchester.

Mr. Murphy took this action upon pressure from certain supporters disgruntled with the Tobin regime. Subsequently he has given ear to counsel of other friends who have urged him to "play along" with Mr. Tobin. In a formal statement, Mr. Murphy declared:

"A week ago, at the instance of a group of loyal friends, who had supported me in my campaigns for public office, I applied for nomination papers for the Office of Mayor of Boston.

"Since that time, I have conferred with many other friends and supporters and I have found that the consensus of opinion among them is that the present mayoralty campaign is not my most favorable opportunity to aspire for advancement in the public service.

"I wish to express to that loyal group my most sincere appreciation of its offier of support and to inform it that I shall not take out nomination papers for the office of Mayor."

### Not Approached by Tobin

Among those urging Mr. Murphy to withdraw were important supporters of Mayor Tobin, although Mr. Murphy, in reply to a direct question, stated that neither Mr. Tobin nor any other mayoralty candidate had personally asked him to withdraw.

Mr. Murphy is an associate in the law firm of Hudson and Hudson, of which Eugene A. Hudson, a close friend of Mayor Tobin's, is the head. Mr. Murphy acquired this connection in a virtual treaty of friendship with the Tobin organization, following a contest for the civil court clerkship of Suffolk County last year, in which the Tobin organization supported Mr. Murphy's successful opponent, Thomas Dorgan.

Solidifying the Mayor's strength, Mr. Murphy's withdrawal damages the position of ex-Mayor James Michael Curley, who seeks a fourth term as Boston's chief executive. Mr. Curley, Mayor Tobin's strongest opponent, is said to hope for a large number of candidates who might dissipate the Tobin strength.

Other withdrawals from the present list of eight mayoralty candidates are anticipated in political circles.

## 'V' Department At Quincy Yard

The new turret department at the Fore River shipyards, Quincy, has been officially designated "V" (for victory) department.

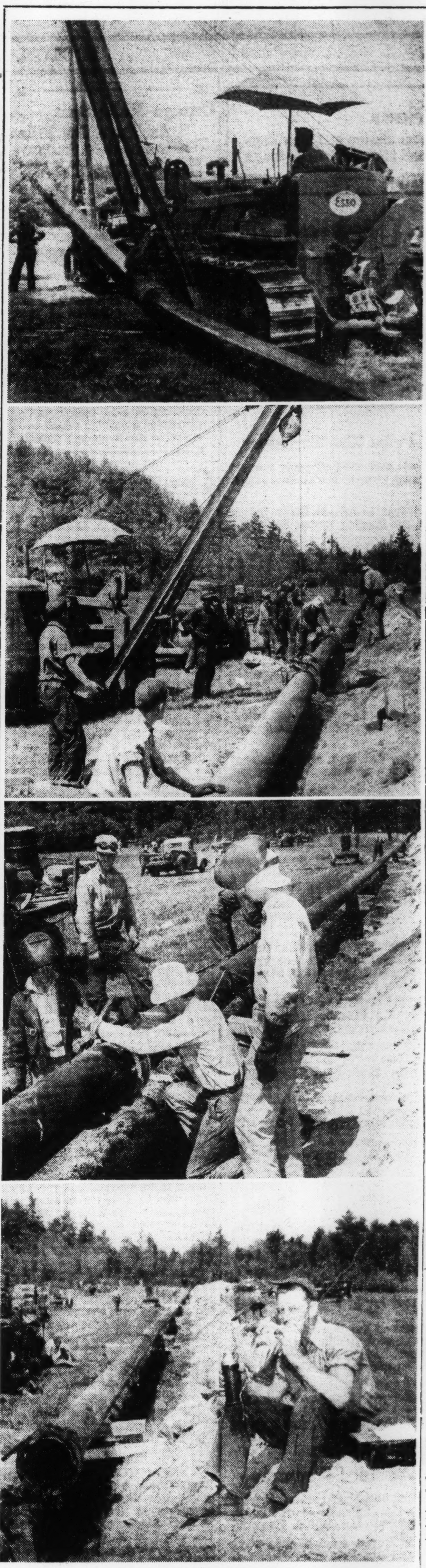
Although about 40 departments at the shipyard are designated with a letter and some with double letters, none has been assigned V. Two other letters conspicuous in their absence are "I" and "O" because they are easily confused with one and zero.

Adoption of the X symbol was unanimous among workers and officials. The department, now housed in a new building, is expected to build turrets more quickly than formerly, as responsibility has been more closely centralized. The complete job of turret building is so extensive that almost all departments in the shipyard contribute to the work.

## *N. H. Governor Joins Move to Save Old House*

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 27 (AP)—Gov. Robert O. Blood indorsed today a move to save the 150-year-old town house at Webster, threatened with destruction by the Blackwater River flood control project.

The Dartmouth-Lake Sunapee Recreational Region Association, is planning to seek contributions for moving the building to a new site for use as a museum.



**Laying Pipe a Mile a Day**

**Top—Putting a bend in a pipe 43 feet long on the Portland-to-Montreal pipeline; one tractor holds it while another gives it the needed twist to fit a curve. Next below—Tractor swiftly swings section weighing nearly a ton into place. Next—Foreman fits two ends together, while welders, with their protective helmets pushed back on their heads, wait to seal the connection. Bottom—Half an hour off for lunch.**

## *Spaniel Home Despite 'Rescue'*

WESTPORT, Conn., Aug. 27 (AP)—Bumpus was back home today and, if the tiny black and white water Spaniel could talk, he'd probably tell you he would have been home a lot sooner had it not been for some unwanted rescuing.

Bumpus jumped off the yacht of his master, O. B. Hanson, Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the National Broadcasting Company, Sunday in Long Island Sound.

The craft circled the spot for hours, but Bumpus could not be found.

He had headed for home—seven watery miles away.

Meanwhile, another boat picked Bumpus up, the rescuers reporting the dog was making splendid progress and appeared resentful at their interference. They took him to the police at Huntington, Long Island.

Bumpus rode home in style last night in Mr. Hanson's chauffeur-piloted big blue limousine.

Bumpus' feat recalled to Mr. Hanson an incident six years ago when "we were out in a bad nor-'easter and Bumpus was swept overboard. He swam half a mile through eight-foot waves to shore, and then when the boat couldn't land he swam right back again through the same rough water."

## Events Around Greater Boston

### Tonight

Free public concerts by the Massachusetts Music Project. The Quincy WPA Band, Charles Frank conducting, at the Jamaica Pond Bandstand, Jamaica Plain, at 7 p. m. The Beacon WPA Orchestra, William Daley, conducting, at the Franklin Park Bandstand, Dorchester, at 7 p. m. The Lynn WPA Band, Mario Carmosino, conducting, at Lynn Common, North Common Street, Lynn, at 8 p. m.

Evening boat ride on the Charles River toward Waltham and return, conducted by the Field and Forest Club. Meet by 7:45 p. m. on the first public landing, near the Hatch Memorial Shell, Charles River Esplanade. Leader, Maurice Conn. Total cost, 25 cents.

### Thursday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Egyptian Art" by Miss Eaton, at 11 a. m.

Free public concert by the Boston WPA Band, John Jacobson, conducting. At the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, at 12 noon.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 14.**
**Radio Timetable: Page 12.**

## Maine-Canada Oil Pipe Line Draws Crowd

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BETHEL, Maine—As the $8,000,000 Portland to Montreal oil pipe line stretches its way through Maine and Oxford County in particular, hundreds of townspeople along its path—not to mention countless tourists attracted by the East's greatest National defense project, come daily to watch and invariably marvel at the rapid progress.

They may see tall Texans and browned, swarthy, South Americans, skilled in this business, handling 1,760 pound sections of 12 inch pipe with a speed and dexterity that is amazing. They may see huge bull dozers ripping up the rough terrain. Ditch-digging machines slashing ditches into which pipe will be laid. Solid ledge being blasted by dynamite.

They may see, too, that foremen have not been long intermingling native workmen off nearby farms with the experienced men. Many of the new comers, some of them Finns from Oxford County's surprisingly large Finnish farm settlements, plan to go on with the crew to the next pipe line job that awaits them in the South the minute this 236-mile project is completed.

The "old timers" at this job of pipe line building still are relatively young men. They don't talk much apparently because they are too busy keeping up with the tractors and machines that aid them in their work. The Southerners are anxious to beat the mid-October dead line for completion of the project if they can. They are interested in the weather and if you strike up a conversation with that tall, tanned Texan over there he likely will ask you at once if it doesn't get pretty cold up here in Maine by October.

Presence of the 225 or so workmen in this vicinity—part of the estimated 1,000 persons engaged along the 236-mile path of the project—has been an unexpected boon to many farmers and townspeople since many of the men are boarding at nearby farms and villages. A few sleep in tents but for the most part they are a new type of Summer boarder for Maine folks.

The work of constructing a power station housing two 500 horsepower pumps near Waterford is well underway. Solid ledge had to be blasted with dynamite to pave the way for this construction. There will be seven other pumping stations between Portland and Montreal. Huge excavations also have been made near here for a storage basin that will hold some 35,000 barrels of the crude oil while at South Portland six large tanks will store oil brought by tanker to the port of Portland.

Important to the Eastern seaboard, of course, is the fact that completion of the pipe line will release tankers hitherto needed to supply Canadian crude oil needs and these tankers may be pressed into service to help relieve the shortage that threatens New England and has, in fact, caused Governor Sewall of Maine to ask gas dealers to curtail sales right in the midst of the heaviest summer tourist season.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
↑ TONIGHT
TOMORROW ↓
WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair and cooler tonight; lowest temperature near 57 degrees; Thursday fair and continued cool; gentle to moderate northwest winds tonight and Thursday.

**All New England States:** Fair and cooler tonight; Thursday fair and continued cool.

Winds: Eastport to Block Island: Moderate north and northwest winds, with fair weather and good visibility tonight and Thursday.

### Official Temperatures

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 70 | 90 | New Orleans | 79 | 90 |
| Chicago | 58 | 74 | New York | 69 | 92 |
| Denver | 54 | 79 | Norfolk | 76 | 94 |
| Kansas City | 64 | 77 | Philadelphia | 70 | 92 |
| Los Angeles | 62 | 74 | St. Louis | 69 | 85 |
| Miami | 83 | 85 | San Francisco | 58 | 69 |
| Minneapolis | 48 | 70 | Washington | 69 | 92 |

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 27.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

### High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:31 p. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Thursday, 4 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:58 p. m.

## Webster Home Custodian

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 27 (AP)—Charles W. Howard, Superintendent of the State House, has been named custodian of the historic Daniel Webster birthplace at Franklin, the office of Gov. Robert O. Blood announced today. For years the property has been superintended by the Secretary of State.

## Conn. Governor at Edwards

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 27 (AP)—Gov. Robert A. Hurley and his Military Staff went to Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Mass., today to inspect the 208th Coast Artillery antiaircraft regiment, a Connecticut unit. Previously the Governor had inspected Connecticut troops at Camp Blanding, Fla., and at Fort Terry, Plum Island, N. Y.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

# Bus Ride Across Honduras: Beauty Flavored by Danger

**"South of the Rio Grande"**
Twenty-first in a series of 30 articless

**By R. H. Markham**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—I took the hard, rough trail from San Salvador to Tegucigalpa, Capital of Honduras, although there is good air service. The land route requires that one start on a train, continue in a boat, and conclude in an automobile. Such a journey is not free from perils and is far from cheap. But it is the way the people travel and is interesting. So I spent two days and a night getting into Honduras, instead of 45 minutes.

One enters Honduras through a gate of water, landing first on the little island port of Amapala, which lies in the Gulf of Fonseca opening into the Pacific Ocean. From there he takes a motor boat to San Lorenz, the first mainland port. He continues thence by auto.

As I left the launch and stepped onto a little pier, a friendly, dark youth asked me if I was going to Tegucigalpa and offered me a bus ticket—a large, yellow, newly printed ticket No. 00259, with conditions on the back and a place to sign my name on the front. It seemed reassuring.

"What kind of a car?" I asked.

"Chevrolet, special de luxe," he announced confidently.

"What year?"

"1939."

"Tires?"

"Super!"

"Price?"

"Two dollars and a half."

I bought a ticket and rejoiced at the prospect of riding over Honduras's splendid scenic mountains in such a good vehicle.

When I was free to go out and see the de luxe station wagon, I felt as though I were making the acquaintance of a Wyoming broncho. The pleasure was all on its side. The motor seemed to have sunk, preventing the hood's top from closing properly, so Deluxe appeared to be constantly grinning. Also one light was partly gone, so it seemed to be winking. Most of the windows were lacking, even in this rainy season. There was no regular contact for the honker, nor any visible button or gadget for turning on the lights.

On the outside of the station wagon was painted the name "José Ochoa," and beneath it "No. 3." That made me feel I had something to be very grateful for. With fairly new No. 3 in such a condition, what would have been our prospects if "Empresa Nacional de José Ochoa" had sent down the patriarch, No. 1!

We filled up—with passengers, not gas—and started bounding up the hillsides toward the high ridges and mountain clusters that stretched interminably before us. After a while we went over a hill and coasted rapidly into a hollow. Then stopped. That was Deluxe's first trick. In his long, lonesome trips over pristine hills under the bewitching stars, he had thought up a great many. This was the "wire-crossing trick."

### Sinister Chuckle

The chauffeur pushed on the starter, but no response. We just sat there in the road. Then he pushed some more, and at the same time banged violently on various parts of the car. Suddenly the motor started, Deluxe leaped forward with a grasshopper getaway. We had banged the wires uncrossed.

But I perceived that all was not well yet, for Deluxe had a sinister way of adding a chuckle to his malevolent grin. And after he had chuckled nak-a-nak-nak a while, he would descend into sardonic bangs of laughter, that sounded ominous. Pretty soon, as we came out into a lonely stretch of road, almost a hundred miles from any place or anybody, Deluxe began furiously to honk, like a general fire alarm. It took a long, frantic effort to silence him.

After a while we caught up with a noisy truck and tried to turn on the siren so as to pass, but not the slightest sound resulted. I am sure that instead the light went on full blaze, and that Deluxe was glaring away like a Cyclops. So we trailed along in the dust.

Then we got an idea—maybe if we all shouted with all our might, the truck driver would hear. It was like a college cheer, and worked. We edged our way around the truck, joyfully moved back into the open road—and stopped. The truck lumbered on.

This time it took much tinkering to get going but we did. Then, as we clattered along, smoke began to come out of the hood. The insulation of the crossed wires had caught on fire. We were leaving a trail behind like a railroad engine. Presently the chauffeur got the idea which had been disturbing me, that the fire might get into the gasoline. So he suddenly stopped, jumped out, raised the grinning hood, and tore away the burning wiring. By the time he extinguished the conflagration he seemed to have stripped poor Deluxe of all the electric conductors. I supposed we would have to sit beside the road, enjoying pristine gorges and forests primeval. But not so. We got back into the car and rode rapidly away—with no light or horn.

In time we came to the steep ascents, and then the first gear would not hold. We would go up as far as we could in second, which always did its very best, and just before the engine stalled, we would try to get into low. But the clutch would pop out. We would keep putting it in and it would keep jumping out, as though it were playing "patty cake" with us. Then the car would slide down hill on very crooked, unprotected roads beside very precipitous gorges. As a climax the engine would go out. With one foot the chauffeur would try to work the starter, the brake and the accelerator. Then the whole gas pedal would come off. This was Deluxe's "crab trick."

### "Play" in Wheel

After much dickering we would get going again, and once in motion, we went very rapidly in order to cover as much ground as possible before another stalling. As we raced around the sharp curves, I saw that the steering wheel had a 100-degree "play," making accurate guiding impossible. Consequently, we would alternately dart toward the abyss and shoot toward the bank.

When we slid backward I wished we were moving forward; when we plunged forward I wished we were sliding back. After all, I found a way to stop that. I appointed myself "stone-putter-under," and as soon as low gear popped out, causing us to roll down toward the Pacific Ocean, I would jump out and put a stone behind a wheel. There are lots of stones in Honduras.

At one point Deluxe stopped on a slope. The starter whizzed and whirred and wheezed, but not the motor. This was Deluxe's "no gas trick." The chauffeur got out, made an investigation, and solemnly pronounced, "No gas. But," he comforted us, "Tegucigalpa is only 15 miles away and mostly down hill. Besides, a truck with a generous driver is bound to come along."

Sure enough, one did. The driver stopped and lent us gas from his tank. He also lent us a pump for inflating a tire that was half down. After this loan, we drove on into town. As we coasted down the long slope to the first police station of the Capital, many lights were brilliantly sparkling from the hillside city.

We presented identification cards, including Deluxe's, and the police chief said sharply, "That car's been condemned!" So he arrested it. We had to call another. It was José Ochoa's No. 4, and though it wouldn't have won a beauty prize, it took me safely to a pleasant hotel beside the Plaza

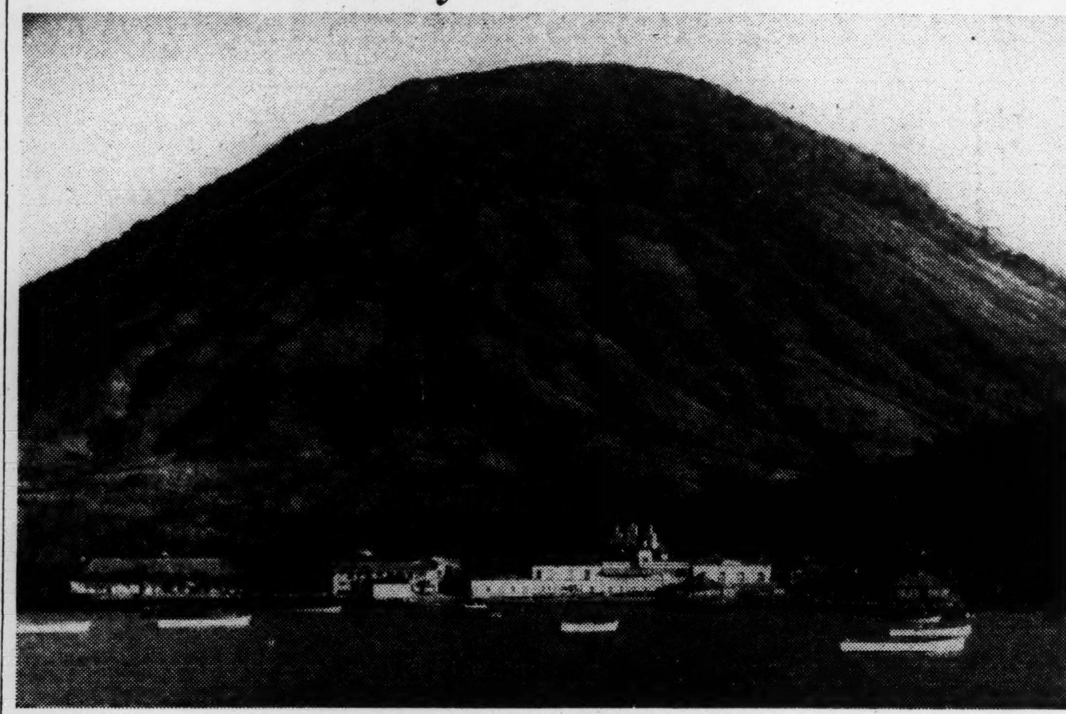
I got the last room, which happened to be No. 1. So my name topped the list on the hotel office's public blackboard — such as is found in most modest hotels down here. Honduras was giving me a distinguished welcome. And there was a shower bath in my room. What a delight it would be after that dusty ride!

I soon discovered there was no water for the shower.

But the weather was softly cool, the all-American stars were shining bright, and somewhere near by, at some party, a marimba band was playing a version of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Honduras was thrilling.

## *Gateway Into Honduras*



James Sawders

**Port of Amapala**

**With El Tigre Mountain in the background, as seen from a ship in the harbor. A large proportion of the inhabitants are of German origin.**

# Axis Likened to 'Holy Alliance'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

QUITO, Ecuador—"Following the example of Bolivar, Latin America should co-operate with the United States and Great Britain," declared Dr. José Maria Velasco Ibarra, exiled former President, in a message to Ecuadorians. This co-operation, he believes, would be in defense of democracy.

He cited Bolivar's letter to President Santander in 1825 which warned against consequences to Latin America of the Holy Alliance. He thought this warning was equally applicable today with the danger of a Nazified Europe. To meet the dangers of his day Bolivar proposed his famous confederation and advocated "an intimate and close alliance with England and North America." The quotation is from the Santander letter.

Dr. Velasco Ibarra considers the Holy Alliance was no greater menace to this continent than Nazi Germany. "It would be disingenuous and stupid to think that aggression, based on racial superiority and military dominance, is going to stop in Europe; a defenseless Latin America, with all its resources, is a perennial incentive to conquest," in his opinion.

These are the reasons for his appeal to Latin-American, or Indo-American nations as he prefers to classify them, to take up the century-old advice of the pioneer advocate of continental solidarity. He asks for unity among the republics, pooling of their strength even to the extent of affecting species of confederated army and closer ties with North America and Britain.

# Dress Price Rise Held 'Compulsory'

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Morris Kolchian, Executive Director of the Affiliated Dress Manufacturers Association, said today that despite new ceilings placed on rayon prices a rise in the retail price of dresses was "compulsory."

"The new ceiling prices are higher than the prices manufacturers paid for the same materials last month," he said. "The price ceilings established on various textiles and yarns were not imposed until prices had increased considerably."

Mr. Kolchian said an announcement Saturday by Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, that a ceiling had been placed on rayon prices should not leave the impression that prices on dresses and other finished textile products would be lower.

"Manufacturers are still delivering dresses to retail stores at prices contracted for last June and July and are incurring heavy losses," Mr. Kolchian said.

"In view of the existing situation, it is obvious that dress prices will be forced up in the very near future."

# New York Emerges From Subway Flood

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—New York's subway lines returned to normal schedules early today after service had been disrupted for hours last night by a torrential rainstorm that indirectly caused at least two fatalities.

The 2.13-inch rainfall short-circuited power lines in the subways in various sections of the City as thousands headed for home during the suddenly darkened dinner hour.

The resulting transportation tie-up, William J. Daly, Secretary of the City Board of Transportation, said, was the worst in the City's history.

During the storm, which pitched the City suddenly into inky blackness, 179 fire alarms were sounded and the Fire Department received 235 calls requesting pumps to free the cellars of houses and business buildings of water.

## Lehman's Son Deferred

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 27 (AP)—Automatic Selective Service Deferment of John R. Lehman, son of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, was announced yesterday by his draft board because he is expected to receive an infantry officer's commission. Mr. Lehman took R.O.T.C. training at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and at Plattsburgh Barracks.

# Careful Investigation Urged In Taking Out Fire Insurance

**"A Stitch in Time"**
Twenty-first in a Series of 30 Articles

**By Henry E. Ashmun**
Member of the State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

There are three different kinds of fire insurance companies, offering different schedules or rates or, at least, rates based on three different kinds of calculation. One is the capital stock company which belongs to the Board of Fire Underwriters. A capital stock company is a corporation owned by stockholders, as distinguished from a mutual company, which is, in a sense, owned by its policy holders.

The companies that belong to the Board offer rates established by the Board on the basis of its survey of risks in different localities—residence, business, factory, and others—and on different kinds of structures. The Board is virtually a trade association of fire insurance companies, which endeavors to promote safety and protection from fire hazards, as well as to investigate and standardize risks.

The capital stock company which does not belong to the Board makes its own investigations and fixes its own rates. These rates are apt to be substantially—perhaps 20 per cent—less than those of the Board companies. These companies are not united in an organization and do not attempt collectively to establish rates or standards.

The mutual company, also a non-organization company, also establishes its own rates. In some instances it follows the rates fixed by the Board as to localities or classes of structures or both. But the mutual company, instead of paying dividends to the stockholders who have established it, pay them to the policyholders. At the expiration of their policies, they receive dividends either in cash or credit on their new premiums, if they renew their policies, which may range from 15 to 50 per cent of the premiums paid.

### Subject to Assessment

Some mutual companies, called assessment or reciprocal companies, render their policy holders subject to assessment such as is levied on stockholders of a capital stock company in case the company operates at a loss. The rates are based on an estimated minimum of losses, and the assessments are levied when the losses exceed this minimum

Other mutual companies, called non-assessment mutuals, are so organized that no such assessment can be levied. Massachusetts and Vermont, however, have laws forbidding the nonassessment feature. This aspect of the matter should be examined and considered before insuring in a mutual company.

In choosing an insurer, it is important not only to weigh the various factors above outlined concerning different types of companies, but also to investigate the history of the company as to its financial soundness and record for full and prompt payment of losses to policy holders over a long period. If you are investigating a mutual company, find out what rate of dividends has been paid during the past 20 or more years.

Your policy is a printed form, which is virtually stadardized. But there are a number of provisions which may be added or subtracted by filling in blanks or by pasting onto the main policy printed slips of paper

For example, the standard policy contains the fallen building clause. It provides that if the building or any material part of it should fall, except as the result of fire, the insurance on building and contents ceases. Such a situation may arise from a gas or other explosion, from a tornado, an earthquake, or from the demolition of the house in whole or in part by a runaway truck or a falling airplane. Local conditions will dictate whether or not you will wish to pay the added premium for the fallen building clause waiver and complete protection.

### Average Clause

The average clause is sometimes offered the policy holder. It slightly reduces the premium on the basis of his agreement to keep the property insured during the term of the policy to within a certain percentage—say, 90 per cent—of the insurable value. But the penalty for failure to keep it so insured is loss of insurance in proportion to the undercoverage. It is hardly worth the slight saving, unless the property has a very definitely ascertainable value, which is extremely unlikely to fluctuate while the policy is in force. The clause is a doubtful expedient to anyone but a businessman who understands its precise effect and can determine its application under possibly changing conditions.

Other clauses will protect you against explosion, tornado, flood, etc., for an added premium. Have a detailed conversation with your insurance man about coverage other than that contained in the minimum terms of your policy.

The amount for which the policy should be written is a variable quantity, and the considerations determining this amount are often not understood. The company will not and cannot pay you more than the actual value of your property at the time of loss, no matter whether you have had your policy written in three times that amount and have been uselessly paying premiums thereon for years. And this recoverable amount is not the value of the property—house or furnishings—when new, but the replacement value. A house depreciates as the years pass. Furniture, after it has been used, is second-hand and can be bought for perhaps half its original price, unless it consists of antiques. Be sure to take depreciation into account when you insure, and revise your figures on the basis of depreciation during the life of the policy and when you come to renew it.

Except as you renovate or remodel your house and buy new furniture, you should be paying a lessening premium on a continually declining total amount of insurance. On home property this depreciation should be reckoned with about once in three years, at the expiration of your policy.

Articles of special value, like paintings, rare vases, and other costly objects of art, may need to be covered specially in the policy, for the standard policy limits the liability to a rather low figure, as contrasted with the worth of such expensive items.

MUTUAL CO.
FIRE INS.
STOCK CO.
FIRE POLICY
FIRE INS. POLICY
POLICY

By a Staff Artist

# Prize Court Gives Ship to British

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Aug. 27 (AP)—A prize court has awarded the seized French Merchant ship Winnipeg and her cargo to the British.

The 8,379-ton Winnipeg was intercepted May 27 in West Indies waters by a Netherlands warship and escorted to this port. At the time the Dutch Navy announced in London that she had aboard 200 Germans bound for Martinque but the French said they were en route to South America.

In all, the Winnipeg carried 751 passengers, many of whom were permitted to proceed to the United States aboard another ship.

# Ozark Homes Taken as Site Of Army Camp

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JOPLIN, Mo.—There may be better farm land awaiting the 700 families of this Ozark region who are obliged to move to make way for an Army camp. But they do not want it. They like their neighborhoods and say they will resettle as close as they can to their old homes. Land which the Government is offering them on favorable terms 150 miles away does not appeal to them.

The conversion of 65,000 acres of high rolling, Ozark farm land into Army camp territory in Newton and McDonald Counties, 25 miles south of here, has literally "upset the apple cart" for these 700 families.

Hundreds of fine productive orchards and vineyards, representing years of patient cultivation and skillful care, will be destroyed by artillery fire and tank maneuvers. Many schools and churches, some of them a hundred years old, are to be torn down. Four villages will be scrapped and the 700 farm homes sold to the highest bidders and moved away. Several country cemeteries are to be moved. The handiwork of the people as well as the toil of their years, will be plowed under. Many herds of pure bred dairy cows are to be sold and shipped out of the district, and cream routes, mail routes, country roads, will pass out of the picture.

### Land on Easy Terms

But the most important thing of all—what is to become of the 25,000 persons who are compelled to seek other home sites? This is an interesting situation not only to the camp-site area population, but to their old friends and neighbors in Joplin, Neosho, Goodman, and other surrounding towns. These folks have been associates for half a century.

The Federal Government, recognizing its responsibility, purchased equal or better land in Bates County, Missouri, about 150 miles north of here, and offered it to these farmers at reasonable prices on long terms. While agents of the Farm Rehabilitation Bureau have been working in the camp site area for several weeks, it is said their efforts have not met with any degree of success and most of the farmers choose to remain in this immediate section of the Ozarks.

E. A. Fowler, spokesman for the cantonment area farmers, said: "The people of this area love their homes and their farms as dearly as any people in the world. Some of these farms have been held in the same families since the white man first settled in this country."

This was well illustrated at a public meeting held at Wanda when 300 landowners attended and it was stated by many of them that their fathers and grandfathers came there with the first settlers. Not one of the four villages in this camp-site area is less than 50 years old and Wanda is 104 years old.

### Lined With Oak Logs

While most of the farm houses in the area are neatly boarded with white pine, they are lined with oak logs hewed from the virgin forests, long since cut away to provide acres for orchards and fields. Settled by their ancient forbears it is therefore easy to see why the country has such a strong pull and they do not grasp the very definite bargains being tendered them by the Government.

At present there is considerable discussion among these landowners about prices they are to receive for their land. Several public gatherings have been held and landowners have spoken at these meetings, saying the Government was not offering them one half what their land was actually worth. They do not like the way the Government land appraisers are working among them.

Meanwhile a Federal Court at Kansas City issued condemnation proceedings on 8,100 acres of the camp-site area held by 164 owners. Deputy marshals moved in with papers dispossessing them immediately and offered prices set forth by the Government appraisers. The farmers have been told they can go into court and have their lands appraised and perhaps collect additional sums.

It is generally agreed the main reason these farmers do not intend to move far away from their present homes is that nearly all of them were born and raised in the community. They would not feel at home in another Missouri section 150 miles away. Ozark folks are just like that.

# N. Y. Medical Journal Lauded For Opposing Obsolete 'Aids'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—The Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, reiterating its stand against compulsory medicine and sickness insurance, today praised the New York State Journal of Medicine for the editorial in its Aug. 15 issue calling for elimination of obsolete medication.

Citing the editorial as an "outstanding reversal of attitude" in the field of medicine, the Bureau declared:

"Year after year more and more laws have been piling up based upon the three propositions that the more medication the Government provides the healthier the people become; that the so-called discoveries of modern medical science are scientific and, therefore, must be accepted immediately without question; that it is sound policy to compel adherence to any new form of treatment which organized physicians wish to recommend."

The Bureau went on to quote from the Journal's mid-August editorials as follows:

"It seems to us that the Committee on Medical Economics of this Society might well initiate a study of what is now obsolete in medical practice and medical organization. How much junk, deadwood, and falderal have we allowed to accumulate, expensive ways of doing things which could be simplified, obsolete procedures rooted in custom which could be thrown out . . . ?

"Government has given little or no leadership in this field of planning. We are not aware that responsible groups in organized medicine have thought much about it, much less done anything. Resources have been surveyed, it is true, but who has studied the obsolete uses of medicine; who can say with authority how many appendices, diverticulae, vestigial tails and assorted junk we carry complacently along because we have always done so?"

In line with this, and taking into account the need for man-power in the military forces and defense industry, the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau recommended that a study of compulsory vaccines and serums be made to determine the wisdom of compelling any form of treatment found unnecessary in general civilian life, and "which may seriously imperil the health of the persons vaccinated or inoculated and thereby lower the man-power needed in industry and in the military forces."

"If typhoid fever can be wiped out in the civilian population through improved sanitary measures," the Bureau's spokesman declared, "it can also be wiped out in military camps through the same means, where the control over sanitary facilities is superior to that in civilian life. In civilian life the death rate from typhoid fever dropped to one per hundred thousand population in 1940."

The Bureau cited the tendency of typhoid inoculation to cause a wastage of man-power as indicated by statistics of the last World War, which, it declared, showed that in 1917 there were 19,608 admissions to hospitals officially reported in the United States Army as due to typhoid vaccination and vaccinia, and 23,191 in 1918.

The Bureau's testimony was augmented by a statement that smallpox had been so reduced in the civilian population, without depending on compulsory vaccination in the majority of states, that the fatalities are now officially reported to be less than one per state per year.

This same malady, the Bureau said, caused only 624 admissions to hospitals in the Army in 1918, according to official statistics, yet there were 10,830 admissions to hospitals on account of vaccinia.

As evidence of the tendency to prescribe unnecessary treatment, the Bureau added, "it is significant to note that millions of doses of influenza vaccine were used during the last World War and after it was all over, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan made the positive statement, as reported in The Journal of the American Medical Association, Dec. 21, 1918, that 'it has not done one bit of good.'"

The Citizens Medical Bureau, Inc., supported by voluntary contributions, carries on its campaign against compulsory medicine and in defense of parental control of children at 1860 Broadway, New York.

# Argentine Inquiry Irks Nazi

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 27 (AP)—Gottfried Sandstede, press attaché of the German Embassy in Argentina, arrived here by plane from Buenos Aires last night and declared "I want to hear no more" of the congressional investigation of anti-Argentine activities.

He left Buenos Aires just as the Argentine Foreign Office ruled that he must testify before the committee as an employee of the German railways despite his claims of diplomatic immunity. Committee members there said he fled to avoid taking the witness stand, but Herr Sandstede denied this.

Raul Damonte Taborda, Chairman of the Argentine Committee, telephoned the Brazilian Foreign Office that he had attempted to prevent Herr Sandstede from leaving Argentina but that the German evaded watchers along the roads to the airport. It was not known whether Brazil would act in the case.

## Nazi Rift Reported

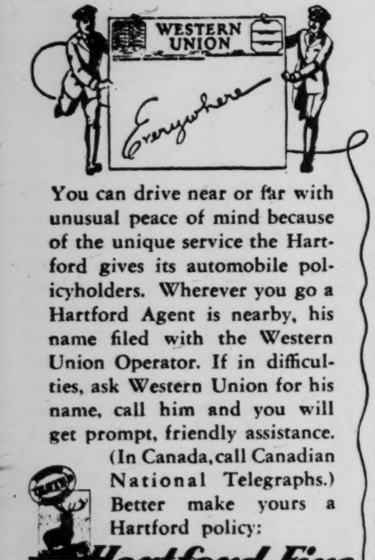
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 27 (AP)—A violent argument was reported to have taken place between German Ambassador Baron Edmund von Thermann and Gottfried Sandstede, his press attaché, just before the latter took a plane in flight from Argentina.

Herr Sandstede, described by the press as "the chief of the Gestapo of our country," evaded a police net established by the committee seeking to question him concerning his activities in Argentina.

Before boarding the plane for what the Embassy called a "routine trip" to Berlin, Herr Sandstede withdrew his entire bank account of 9,000 pesos, about $2,103. The Embassy said he was going to Berlin via the Italian trans-Atlantic Lati Line and would be gone three or four weeks.

But upon landing in Rio de Janeiro, Herr Sandstede said he was undecided whether he would go to Germany.

Just what Baron von Thermann and Herr Sandstede quarreled about was not learned, but informed quarters said the press attaché's flight took place amidst rumors of Baron von Thermann's own removal.



You can drive near or far with unusual peace of mind because of the unique service the Hartford gives its automobile policyholders. Wherever you go a Hartford Agent is nearby, his name filed with the Western Union Operator. If in difficulties, ask Western Union for his name, call him and you will get prompt, friendly assistance. (In Canada, call Canadian National Telegraphs.) Better make yours a Hartford policy:

Hartford Fire Insurance Company
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT . . .

Eat
STROEHMANN'S
PRIZE WINNER BREAD
Always a good habit

MARKILO MARKERS

Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope-Frames for Art Panels. Samples and circulars on request.

MARKILO COMPANY
3633 B. So. Racine Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Recipe for feeling as wonderful as when you wore pig-tails!

SHEFFIELD FARMS
Sealect
Sealtest System
HOMOGENIZED
VITAMIN D MILK

★

ENJOY IT THE QUART-A-DAY WAY!

YOU'LL enjoy a trip to our store before the holiday week end. If you are looking for a new Kodak, you'll find one here to suit your requirements. We'll help you choose the Kodak Film that's right for your individual picture-taking needs . . . and our staff of camera-wise salesmen is always ready to assist you with "shooting" tips. Come in—get set for the finest holiday snapshots ever!

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.

NEW YORK, Madison Ave. at 45th, 745 Fifth Ave, 235 West 23rd St.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood St.
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield St., Hotel Statler
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 Boardwalk
BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St., 117 S. 16th St.
WASHINGTON, 607 14th St., N. W.

# Minimum Wage for Waitresses Completes Long List of Pacts in Bay State

## Coakley Trial: Potter 'Told' To Have $1,500

*Continued from Page 1*

know to whom the $1,500 was to go, or to whom it was paid by Mr. Colbert.

At one of these points, Mr. Coakley asked, "You gave this money to Colbert because you thought it was necessary to bribe somebody?"

**Contradicts Himself**

The witness answered, "Right."

"You were willing to bribe somebody, then, to get your boy home?"

"Yes." Then, quickly, the witness contradicted himself, saying, "No, no."

"Then you didn't want to bribe somebody," Mr. Coakley persisted.

The witness said that he assumed $1,500 was the proper amount to pay from gossip he heard in the North End about a Charlestown boy having received a pardon for this sum.

During one of the frequent clashes between the witness and Mr. Coakley, resulting in a good deal of amusement in the galleries, the sharp bang of the court officer's gavel caused the Councilor to turn and say, "I don't know whether that bang was meant for me."

Here Angier L. Goodwin, President of the Senate, interrupted.

"That was meant for those outside the enclosure," he said. "You, sir, need be concerned only with what comes from this quarter, for the moment."

To permit Councilor Coakley to attend today's meeting of the Executive Council, Sen. Angier L. Goodwin, (R) of Melrose, President of the Senate, recessed the trial after hearing testimony of Mr. Potter until 1 p. m., at the request of William H. Lewis, Mr. Coakley's counsel.

The elder Potter, in answer to a Coakley question, said he had been told by Frank E. Ryan, former Somerville Representative, to have the cash with him when he went to Mr. Coakley's office.

Mr. Ryan, according to the Potter testimony, introduced the elder Potter to Mr. Coakley.

The Potter pardon case is one of the three on which the Coakley impeachment proceedings are based.

**Reiterates Testimony**

During the morning session, Mr. Potter reiterated his yesterday's testimony that he gave a $1,500 check to John A. Colbert, Somerville tax assessor, a few hours before the prison release of his son.

He said he understood the money "was going to Coakley." Mr. Colbert, according to Mr. Potter, originally introduced him to Mr. Ryan, who brought about the Coakley-Potter meeting.

Mr. Potter finally stated that two weeks before he gave the check to Mr. Colbert, the latter asked him to "get it to have it."

Later Councilor Coakley asked, "When, before you gave him the check, was the first time Colbert asked you to give him the money or check?"

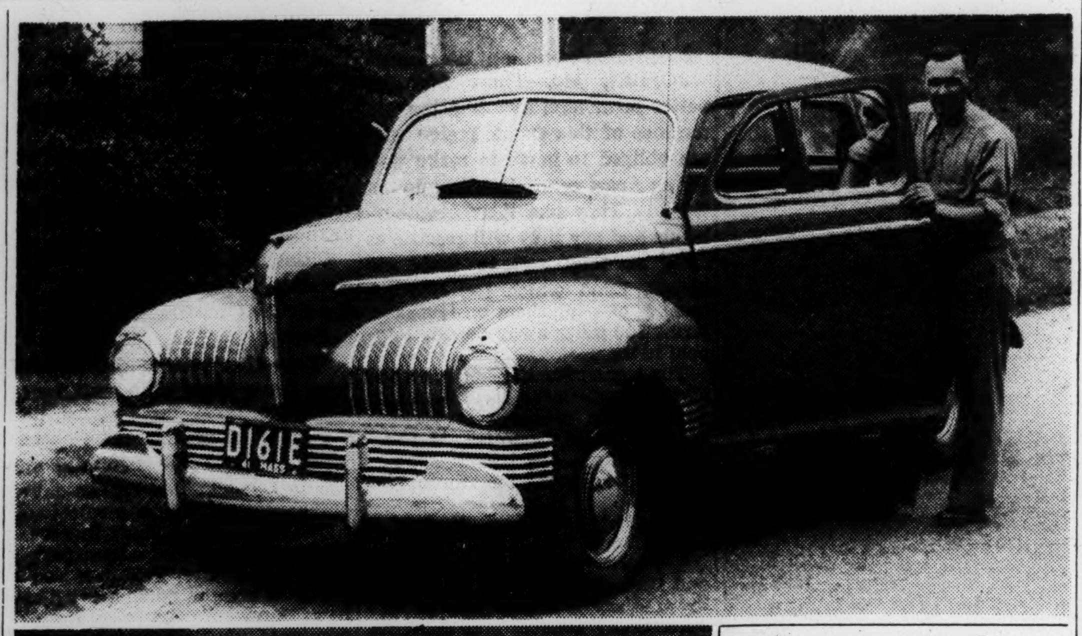
"Two or three days before I gave it to him," Mr. Potter replied.

After tomorrow's session, the Senate trial will adjourn until Wednesday, Sept. 3, to afford all parties an opportunity to enjoy the Labor Day week end.

**Spectacular Conclusion**

Yesterday's session came to a spectacular close when Mr. Coakley engaged in a battle for possession of papers from which he had been cross-examining the elder Potter and also hurled a charge of "witness-fixing" at the prosecution.

As Leo F. Riley, State Trooper attached to the Attorney General's office, crossed over to the Coakley table to pick up the papers which had been loaned by Mr. Bushnell, Councilor Coakley shouldered him away. He castigated the trooper as "a fresh guy, and in fact, a . . . thug."



By a Staff Photographer

**Seeing Is Believing**

**Top: Test operator James D. Lester takes notes as gasoline consumption registering apparatus operates.**

**Bottom: The car that got as high as 30 miles to gallon of gas.**

## From Boston to Washington On Tank of Gas With This Car

By W. Clifford Harvey

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

There it was . . . standing alongside the Norway Street curbing equipped with testing apparatus, testing operator and the man who had said the automobile would cover at least 24 miles to the gasoline gallon.

Many times before, F. M. Rollins of the Nash New England Company had reiterated that the car was good for 24 to 30 miles to the gallon. But that was prior to the national gasoline conservation emergency.

Today, that statement clicked like the answer to a host of problems contingent upon gasoline station closings and the threat of gas rationings.

The apparatus in the car and the testing expert were to prove with mathematical certainty that the car would make the gasoline mileage claimed for it.

"Let's see . . . 24 miles to a gallon . . . that means almost all the way from Boston to Washington without stopping at a filling station . . ." this correspondent figured aloud.

**Long Way on a Tankful**

"As a matter of fact, you should make Washington without a stop and have enough gas left to cross the Potomac into Virginia," Mr. Rollins interrupted.

Or fill up the gas tank on payday and go through the week without stopping at a filling station . . . here was fuel conservation of the type that Federal officials have been clamoring for since the United States turned over a fleet of coastwise tankers to Britain.

The testing equipment proved Mr. Rollins to be conservative. The Ambassador "600," equipped with the apparatus enabling riders to watch the gasoline as it flowed into the feed line, averaged slightly more than 26 miles to the gallon on a 20-mile trip down the Worcester Turnpike and back.

At a point farthest distant from Boston, the average was 28.5 miles to the gallon. During the first three miles out of intown Boston, the mileage was 22 to the gallon. For a distance of three miles or so returning into Boston with a few hills to help, the mileage rose to 30 miles.

**Shows Up Wasteful Driving**

The apparatus was the latest officially approved type for measuring gasoline mileage. It draws one-tenth of a gallon out of the gas tank at a time, holds it in a glass bottle until the flick of a lever starts forcing it into the carburetor.

At traffic signal stops, the fluid dropped with amazing rapidity. Jack-rabbit starts and neck-jerking stops shook the contents of the little bottle down like a siphon. The faster the operator stepped on the throttle, the faster the fluid line dropped in the bottle.

All the errors of wasteful driving were literally written into the falling contents of the one-tenth of a gallon container.

## Sabbath Work In Conn. Plants Off–Technically

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 27—A tangled legal situation puts more than 40 defense industries in this "arsenal of the East" in the position of having to violate the Sabbath laws of the State while they pour out war materials for the defense of the Nation.

Connecticut's Labor Commissioner Cornelius J. Danaher, abiding by the Attorney General's opinion, today reluctantly withdrew permits issued to the defense industries allowing them to operate on Sundays. His action followed a recent opinion from Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti, denying that Gov. Robert A. Hurley had the power to issue such permits through Mr. Danaher.

The factories will continue operations and Mr. Danaher declared he would leave it to the courts to decide whether such operation was a matter of "necessity or mercy" and, therefore, not a violation of laws prohibiting Sabbath work. "I do not believe any court or prosecutor in the State of Connecticut will have the temerity to issue a warrant," he said.

## State's Boom Seen Topping Highs of 1929

A boom in Massachusetts industrial activity, outscaling even the pre-depression prosperity heights of 1928-29, was indicated today in a report released by the State Planning Board.

Not only was the State's industry up 48 per cent in July of this year over the same month a year ago, but it marked a new high on the index graph of the Planning Board, an index which was started in 1928.

This is undoubtedly the greatest physical volume of industrial production in the history of the Commonwealth, in the estimation of Miss Elisabeth M. Herlihy, Chairman of the Board.

The biggest jump was made in shoe production, which shot up from 79.6 last July to 141.7 in July, 1941—an increase of 78 per cent.

Industrial employment went up from 74.6 in 1940 to 99.1 in July, 1941—a gain of 24.5 index points. The index of wages was 55.4 per cent higher than last July.

New orders received by Massachusetts factories during July, as reported by Associated Industries, were 108.6 per cent larger than a year ago.

Cost of living in Massachusetts, reported by the Division of Necessaries of Life, was 4.2 per cent above last year.

The composite index figure added up to 112.2—36.4 index points, or 48 per cent above that of July, 1940.

### State Reappointments Approved by Council

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today submitted, and the Executive Council approved, reappointment of four State officials.

They are James J. Hurley (D), of Worcester, member of the State Ballot Law Commission; John H. Paine, of Harwich, Public Administrator; George C. McAree, of Haverhill, and Gayden W. Morrill, of Newburyport, members of the Merrimac River Valley Sewerage Board.

## 'V' Roars Over New England

Robert J. Keller

**'Flying Yankee' Is Proud of Its 'V'**

**Cecil H. Richards of Portland polishes up the "Victory V" on the emblem carried on the Boston & Maine's crack train more than 740 miles daily through Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, the first train to be equipped thus in the Victory Drive. Miss Frances Homan of Swampscott, Mass., takes an interest in the polishing process.**

## Action Hailed as Big Step In Aid of Women Workers

The minimum wage for waitresses which goes into effect in Massachusetts next Monday signalizes a great forward step in the Commonwealth's protection of women workers, Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries, declared today.

"With this order the State has virtually completed its coverage of women in the larger intrastate industries," added Mrs. Smith. "The only great group of women workers remaining outside of the minimum wage, State or Federal, is the mass of household workers, whom we cannot touch as yet."

Mrs. Smith estimated the number of waitresses and other women food handlers in restaurants and hotel restaurants throughout Massachusetts at around 60,000. The number of establishments covered she placed at about 12,000.

No legal action against the wage order, which has just been approved by the State Minimum Wage Commission and put into effect by James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, is contemplatted by the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, it was understood today.

**Backed by Wage Board**

A number of objections to various provisions of the waitress program were voiced to the Minimum Wage Commission at a recent hearing. The Commission however adopted without a change the recommendations of the wage board it had set up.

No substantial penalties attach to the wage order effective Sept. 1. The next three months will be practically a period of readjustment. But after three months have passed, the Commissioner of Labor, if he chooses, can make the order mandatory.

This final stage carries with it the possibility of fine or jail sentence for willful and repeated violation.

The new pay schedule ordered by the State is this:

Full time service employees, $12 a week. These are waitresses serving tables. Full-time nonservice employees, $16. These are all other women employees. The difference of $4 was allowed to take account of tips.

Part-time service employees, 28 cents an hour, and part-time nonservice employees, 38 cents an hour.

Employees regularly employed in excess of 34 hours per week are regarded as full-time employees, while any week of 34 hours or less is part time.

**A Neglected Field**

"Waitresses make one of the fields in which the minimum wage is most needed," commented Mrs. Smith. "We have found some waitresses working without any weekly wage in anticipation of tips, and others being paid $2 and $3 a week, who were expected to make up the balance in tips.

"Some waitresses reported to us that they would come out with $2 and $3 a week after deductions for meals and uniforms. They have come up here to the State House to tell us about it.

"While there are, of course, many restaurants and hotels which are paying the scale of the minimum wage and higher, yet I felt after listening to testimony that the wages in numerous instances were exceedingly small."

Mrs. Smith noted that the regulations do not provide a work week of 34 hours, as has sometimes been said, but that a full-time week may be anywhere from 34¼ hours up to 48.

### C. I. O. Wins Vote

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 27 (AP)—The United Clock Workers' Union, Local 459, Congress of Industrial Organizations, fortified with a National Labor Relations Board election vote making it the sole bargaining agency for 1,700 employees of the New Haven Clock Company, prepared today to submit a contract to the concern whose products include time bomb fuse mechanisms.

Workers chose the union as their agent yesterday by a vote of 1,189 to 159, with two ballots blank, one void and 59 challenged. A total of 1,467 persons was declared eligible to vote.

Caesar Guazzo, union organizer, said that workers would not return to their jobs, which they left a week ago in protest against the company's alleged refusal to recognize Mr. Guazzo as spokesman for a committee of 40, until "such time as the company agrees to sign and does sign a contract."

## Hub Has So Much Oil on Hand It Sends Tankers Elsewhere

Storage tanks on the rim of Boston Harbor, flooded by nearly 65,000,000 gallons of oil tihs week, are so full that the tanker F. W. Abrams has been dverted elsewhere, it was learned today.

With Massachusetts oil men and public officials warning of a "critical" "gas" shortage, it came as a surprise to shipping circles to learn that no fewer than nine tankers have already arrived in the Port of Boston since Aug. 21 and that four more are expected tomorrow or Friday.

The normal week brings approximately eight oil tankers into Boston Harbor.

Moreover, it was being pointed out today on the basis of figures compiled by the United States Maritime Association that the month of August wil, if present trends continue, see the largest influx of oil in Boston's history.

The F. W. Abrams was expected Friday from Aruba in the Netherlands West Indies. It is part of a fleet belonging to the Mexican Petroleum Company, and would have supplied the company's Chelsea refinery. Where it will now dock was not immediately known.

### Tanker Board

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Operation of all American tankers was brought under Government direction today through creation of a Tanker Control Board in an effort to help assure adequate petroleum supplies in the East.

A joint statement by the Defense Petroleum Office and Admiral Emory S. Land, Maritime Commission Chairman, said the Board would "co-ordinate all efforts bearing on the allocation and utilization of tankers owned or controlled by American companies."

An official said there was no intent to commandeer the tankers but that the Board would pool the ships and direct operations for greater efficiency. He added that the move, to be undertaken cooperatively with the ship owners, was intended also to assure equitable supplies for independent oil operators who do not own tankers.

Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator, was named Chairman of the Board, with W. M. Bowen, Assistant Director of the Maritime Commission's division of emergency shipping, as Vice-Chairman. Other Board members included E. Holman, representing the petroleum industry in District No. 1 (Atlantic coast).

## Mist and Calm Steel Trawlers To Join Fleet

Launching of two modern, steel, fishing trawlers for the rapidly growing Boston fleet, attracted more than 60 Bostonians to Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday.

The vessels—the Mist, and the Calm—were built for the 40-Fathom Fishing Fleet of General Seafoods Corporation of Boston. One, the Calm, was sponsored by a Lawrence, Mass., woman—Mrs. Allan F. Rowe—who is the daughter of Port Captain Henry Atwood of the 40-Fathom Fleet, and the wife of a telephone company employee.

Miss Harriett Norine Palmer, granddaughter of O. L. Carr of the Mid Central Fish Company of Kansas City, Mo., and daughter of E. T. Palmer, manager of the firm's Oklahoma City branch, is sponsor for the Mist.

The trawlers are the second set of two that have been launched for the Boston Company within a few weeks, the others being the Surge and the Drift.

*Squantum Cadet*

United States Navy

**William Butte Cornell**

Another flier to swell Uncle Sam's ever increasing air force is seen in the person of William Butte Cornell of Squantum, Mass., whose appointment as an Aviation Cadet has been announced by the United States Navy's Flight Selection Board for New England. Cadet Cornell, graduate of Quincy, Mass., High School and a former student of Northeastern University, has successfully completed one month's preliminary training at the Naval Air Station at Squantum. He will depart soon for further training in Texas and Florida.

## Rise of Cent In Milk Cost Is Expected

Another one-cent-a-quart increase in the price of milk for Greater Boston consumers was predicted today by dairy experts attending a State House hearing on proposals to give the dairy farmer at least 46½ cents more per hundredweight for his product.

The possibility was also sounded that milk distributors, saddled with mounting operating costs, would share in the prospective price increase, which would mean a rise of one cent and a half per quart on delivered or counter-sold milk.

Hard going for milk producers, pressed by rising feed costs, higher shipping charges, and labor deserting farm ranks for high-salaried defense jobs, was reported to the State Milk Control Board as the basis for proposals that the farmer get more money.

Most of the experts believed that the price rise would follow this and other hearings held in various parts of New England this week. One of these meetings was held in St. Johnsbury, Vt., yesterday, with only a small attendance.

In the event of a farm price rise, consumers automatically take over the burden of higher retail prices. The prospective increase would place retail prices on a par with wartime days of 1918, according to one dairy expert.

A wide divergence of opinion existed as to how much the price to farmers should be increased to meet the requirements of rising costs. The New England Milk Producers Association requested as much as 70 cents per hundredweight more, while several farm co-operatives sought not less than 46½ cents.

Maine farmers are said to have been hit harder by the summer drought than any other class. Hence, the Farmers Union of that State is exerting considerable pressure in the drive for higher farm prices, it was learned in the corridors of the State House today.

While other farmers are not clamoring for the increase as they have in times past, most of them are said to be definitely in need of help. Young farm hands upon whom the farmer has come to depend for the steady flow of his products to market are leaving the farm for the defense production plants where they are said to be making upwards of $75 a week.

Other farmers unable to get help are reducing their herds, indicating a possible reduction in production and greater scarcity of milk in the winter to come. Producing less and paying out more for what is produced, some farmers are facing some hard sledding.

### Fall River Milk

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced today that a hearing on amendments to a Federal order regulating the the sale of milk in the Fall River, Mass., marketing area, would be reopened at Westport, Mass., on Sept. 3. The Department said producers had asked for a price increase.

## Morale High, Guns Enough For N. E. 'War'

By John Bond

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 27—The more than 40,000 Sixth Army Corps troops moving into action here today in New England's biggest war games will go into "battle" with plenty of equipment and with high morale, Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, commanding officer of the Sixth Army Corps, said on the eve of the maneuvers today.

General Truesdell will fill a dual role during the maneuvers, acting as commanding officer of both the Red (enemy) Army and the Blue (defending) Army. The movement of the two large units will be controlled by General Truesdell and his staff from their headquarters established at East Pepperell, Mass. This method of directing both forces from one point, the General explained, insures fullest development of the training which maneuvers are intended to provide.

The invading Red Army, led by the colorful Yankee Division from Camp Edwards, will have a strength of approximately 25,000 men. The Blue forces will be about 15,000 strong.

**All to Be Very Real**

Realism will be emphasized during the maneuvers, General Truesdell said, with high altitude bombing and dive bombing attacks on troops of both armies to be carried out by planes of the 101st and 152d observation squadrons.

Combating forces were ordered today to be at their concentration points by noon tomorrow. At that time tactical orders will be given and the actual problem will begin.

Red Army troops were expected to move out of the Fort sometime today. The 26th Division probably will bivouac tonight in the Upton State Forest from which point it will begin its advance on the defending Blue forces tomorrow.

An all-night march Thursday will terminate early Friday morning when contact with the Blue Army will be made.

The Blue Army will go to its concentration point in the Otter River State Forest, northwest of Gardner and south of Winchendon, late today or early tomorrow morning.

The problem, in brief, involves the repulsion by defending Blue forces of the Red Army which theoretically occupied eastern Canada and northern Maine on Aug. 18 and also made a surprise landing in the Boston Cape Cod area. These forces, presumed to have strong naval, land, air and parachute forces, are "advancing" from the coast.

At noon today, it was assumed that the invading Red forces had made inroads from the coast to a line extending from Fitchburg through Worcester, Webster, Woonsocket and Providence. The problem, in theory, was developed for both sides this afternoon when the right flank of the Red line was driven back to West Groton by the Blues. Friday's battle line will extend from Groton to South Merrimack, N. H., along the Nashua River.

The first problem will be completed late Friday and will be followed by a critique on the main parade grounds Saturday morning.

These maneuvers, according to General Truesdell, will be the most rigorous these troops have undertaken, the men will ride or march all night and work all day. They will be fed two meals in the field—one before dawn and one after dark.

**Intricate Communications**

Much of the success of the war games will depend on the functioning of a communication system which has already been set up over 440 square miles of rugged New England countryside. The operation and maintenance of these communications will be one of the chief points on which action will be graded by umpires and observers.

Col. C. M. Millikin, Sixth Army Corps signal officer, is responsible for the proper functioning of the system. Working with him at corps headquarters, East Pepperell, is the 57th Signal battalion permanently based at Camp Edwards.

Two antiaircraft units from Camp Edwards—the 68th Coast Artillery and the 102nd Separate Battalion—arrived here yesterday to take part in the maneuvers.

The 68th Regiment, a Regular Army unit, led the convoy from Cape Cod and was followed by the 102nd Separate Battalion. Three hundred and eighty trucks brought the troops over the road.

The 68th is commanded by Col. Robert B. Meyer of Allentown, Pa., and is comprised of 1,850 men. It rolled into the Fort with 12 3-inch guns and 15 searchlights of 800,000,000 candlepower.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
*Tremont at Temple-Place, Boston*

TRY
Bally
OF SWITZERLAND
SHOES

IF YOU LIKE THEM LOW!
Low-heeled fashion triumphs that you'll find only here in Boston! Little flat shoes which do delightful things for your feet! Comfy, easy flatterers made and imported especially for us.

FOURTH FLOOR 10.95

STEELE-LITVIN, Inc.
*380 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.*

August Sale Furs
Fur Trimmed
CLOTH COATS
Open every Wednesday 'til 9 P. M. and Saturday all day

# 'Underground Parliament' Defies Vichy; Growing Unrest Felt in Martinique

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**LONDON, Aug. 27—More than 100 French Senators and Deputies have met secretly somewhere in France and formed an organized underground opposition to the Vichy regime according to apparently reliable reports which have just reached London.**

Resistance to the Vice-Premier, Admiral Jean Darlan, and the Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Petain, has clearly reached a new high level lately. Unrest has been growing steadily both in the occupied and unoccupied zones. Messages from Vichy frankly admit widespread anti-German and pro-British disorders.

The secret rump Parliament which has just been formed appears to have an effective system of underground communication.

It is known that news and propaganda hostile both to the Nazis and the Vichy Government are being circulated much more widely than before throughout France. Indications are that this is at least partly attributable to the rump Parliament's secret organization.

Formation of this opposition parliamentary group is believed to have arisen out of Marshal Petain's antiparliamentary actions. He first wiped out the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and then more recently announced that the Constitutional Assembly which was the last vestige of Parliament is members stopped as from the end of September.

This open break with French tradition of representative Government is understood to have aroused strong political resistance under the surface.

Accompanying these disclosures of increasing unrest in France are fresh reports that the Vichy Government now has before it new Nazi demands for more military and air privileges at Dakar, Casablanca, and other French ports in North Africa.

Although no official acknowledgment of this has been made by the Darlan Cabinet the fact is being freely discussed in Vichy where it is said the demands were handed to Vice-Premier Darlan about a fortnight ago by Fernand de Brinon, Marshal Pétain's Envoy in Paris.

Following the usual Nazi system of preliminary penetration, the Germans are said to have demanded permission to increase the number of their experts, and military, naval, and air attachés, in North African ports.

Reports received here claim that the existence of a German General Staff plan for use of these ports as U-boat and airplane bases is now tacitly admitted in Vichy.

## Canada Is to Open Consulate at St. Pierre

*By the Canadian Press*

Ottawa, Aug. 27

Canada's External Affairs Department announced yesterday that it would open a consulate at St. Pierre, Capital of the French-owned islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the southeast coast of Newfoundland, so as "to keep more closely in touch with developments in the islands."

**By W. E. Lucas**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Somewhere in France's West Indian Island of Martinique is stored away a hundred million dollars worth of gold. Most of it belongs to France, but a proportion is Polish reserves which were given to the Government of M. Daladier for safe-keeping. In the harbors of Fort-de-France and Pointe-à-Pitre, there are clusters of French warships, auxiliaries, freighters, and tankers. In Balata and Fort Napoleon hundreds of de Gaullists, Jews, foreigners and pro-British sympathisers of all kinds are paying the penalty for their anti-Vichy sins.

There are about 3,000 French troops on the islands and something like 4,500 regular and reservist naval ratings. Although the majority of the American-made planes are rusting on shore, incapable of flight—there are a few seaplanes and bombers that can still take to the air. Large imports of asphalt from Trinidad in the early months of 1940 have been used for the runways of a large airfield.

Two thousand miles away to the east is Dakar.

The French Islands of the Antilles, including Cayenne, present a problem on the strategy board of the present war. They harbor a potential danger to the British mastery of the South Atlantic trade routes and to the American strategy of Hemisphere defense. Their present position is typical of the "dog in the manger" attitude of the Pétain government toward the Allies, which is in startling contrast to its conduct when dealing with Hitler and his satellites. Economically and politically, these French possessions live precariously, but it is a precariousness of Vichy's own choosing and one which the Governor General, Admiral Henri Robert, seems determined to perpetuate.

### Export Market Gone

With the collapse of France and the Armistice, these Western Islands were automatically cut off from the Mother Country. Their export market was gone; their source of supply was closed; their assets in the United States were frozen, and with the arrival of war and merchant shipping for refuge in their harbors, there were 4,000 more mouths to feed. If the welfare of the Islands had been the first consideration, the obvious policy would have been to accept the British offer of protection.

At that time there would have been little objection among the Islands' white, mulatto, or black population to such an arrangement. Most of them, when they had recovered from the shock, were prepared to accept any stand under British or American protection.

But, while confusion reigned—Vichy acted. Admiral Robert, anti-British and pro-Darlan, was sent to take charge of the colony—superseding the existing civilian Governor. With prompt action, the cruiser Jeanne d'Arc was sent to Guadaloupe, where the Governor, M. Sorin—a protégé of Georges Mandel, was thought to be not too reliable.

### Under Restrictive Measures

Immediate restrictive measures in the Islands threw the population into confusion and produced a sense of hopelessness. Colonial administrators were sent home and they were replaced from France by younger men appointed by Marshal Pétain. The support of the naval officers was encouraged by mass promotions in the service for all those who remained faithful to Admiral Darlan. New and senior officers were sent out where necessary.

If these measures and the unfortunate happenings at Mers-el-Kebir and Dakar were not sufficient, then there was a massive barrage of propaganda to take advantage of the confusion and win over support. This took the form of accusations that the British and Americans only wanted to lay hands on the French gold; that the blockade was carried out by the British only in a spirit of spite, and that, if either of the Anglo-Saxon powers took over the protection of the colony, it would remain "protected" for all time.

French officers who had recently arrived from France were employed in giving series of lectures on the "Battle of Flanders" where the whole blame for the French collapse was put upon the shoulders of the British. According to this theory, the British refused to send more troops when asked for, they deserted their French allies at the height of the campaign, and in their haste to reach the Channel ports and go home, they mowed down French troops who tried to stop them.

### Campaign of Abuse

This novel thesis on the causes of France's collapse, which incidentally was identical with that generally used on General Weygand's instigation all over the French Empire, was supported by the only existing local paper, La Paix, and by Le Bulletin d'Information, a weekly magazine published by a group of anti-British naval officers.

Both these publications, ever since the Armistice, have maintained a constant campaign of hate and abuse against France's former ally. La Paix went so far in recent months as to present RAF bombings of Brest as calculated attacks on the French Navy. It omitted to mention that three German warships were taking refuge in that port.

Censorship of the press and letters was coupled with the formation of a special police force—Le Sûreté National—under the control of Admiral Battet, a godson of Admiral Darlan and an outspoken Anglo-phobe. Through this agency all expression of opinion was suppressed and service men and civilians who were known to have de Gaullist sympathies found their way to the concentration camp and prison in the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe. Encouragement is given to Frenchmen and natives in a hunt for anti-Pétain elements by the offer of 1,500 francs reward for denunciations.

The measures taken by Admiral Robert and his pro-Vichy assistants, together with large sums of money which are reported to have been disbursed by Governor General Jules Carde and Pierre Revoil on their tour of investigation in the autumn of 1940, have won the support of most of the Navy, the civil administration and the rich French planters and businessmen. But the success has been nothing like 100 per cent, especially in the island of Guadaloupe and in Cayenne.

### Escapes by Some Fliers

The Army has never been so anti-British as the Navy, and still, in spite of a careful weeding out, there is a latent de Gaullist sympathy among some of the officers. From time to time men have escaped from Martinique to the nearby British island of St. Lucia. At least two planes have landed on a British airfield with a full complement of aviators. This tendency of aviators to escape has compelled the Governor to send a member of the special police on the daily reconnaissance flights to make certain the planes come back to their base.

A similar anti-Vichy spirit exists among the sailors of the merchant marine. Captains who have been ordered to scuttle their ships if stopped by a British patrol have refused to obey, and in the case of the Charles Louis Dreyfus, a cargo boat of 8,000 tons, the skipper and the whole of the crew were sent to a concentration camp of Balata for declining to carry out these instructions. Further trouble was experienced with the merchant sailors after the reopening of a service with the mother country.

Ships' crews returing to Martinique from France brought back stories of the conditions in France, of the pro-Axis tendencies of Admiral Darlan and of the resistance which the French people were putting up against the Germans. These stories had a heartening effect on the forces of opposition in the islands. Endeavors were made by Admiral Robert to put a stop to this traffic, but under German pressure, because they wanted the produce of the Antilles, the Pétain Government ordered it to continue.

### Natives Are Anti-Nazi

But the most numerous anti-Vichy forces in the islands are among the native population. These are naturally anti-Nazi and as the policy of the Pétain Government has tended more and more toward collaboration and totalitarianism, so have they reacted away from it.

But there are other reasons for their growing discontent. Natives have been eliminated from the civil services in the islands and supplanted by Frenchmen. Moreover, most of the economic hardships have fallen upon the Negroes who feel, with justice, that all this could have been avoided if the protection of the United States had been sought.

The recent pro-Axis declaration of Marshal Pétain has undoubtedly increased the potential menace of the French Antilles to British and American security.

**In the middle of the West Indian** Islands and on the South American mainland bridgeheads for Nazi propaganda, and worse, exist. There is ample evidence that Martinique is used as a sorting post for German agents bound for North or South America. The Germans and Italians on the island who were interned at the outbreak of the war were released on the signing of the Armistice and are still there, ironically enough, in the receipt of an allowance from the French Governor General.

From time to time French ships from Marseilles put into Fort-de-France, disgorging their hundreds of refugees. Some of these, usually Alsatians with so-called French nationality, are Nazi agents who spread from there into North, Central and South America. Via Cayenne, in French Guiana, German propagandists and propanganda filter into Venezuela and Brazil and from there over the rest of the continent. Persistent rumor has it that there are more than 60 Germans on the islands organizing and preparing for the possibilities of the future.

The solution of the problem of Martinique and its sister island is one which cannot be long delayed if the Nazi steel fingers, with the approval of the Pétain Government, close around the strategically vital point of Dakar.

# Paris Police Block Off Area; Residents Under Close Watch

PARIS, German-Occupied France, Aug. 26. Delayed. (AP)—French police, proceeding systematically house by house, today blocked off a large section of the Fourth Arrondissement (ward) — workers' district around City Hall—and took into custody a number of persons described as Jews and Communists.

All residents in the area, which lies along the River Seine, were required to remain inside their homes and submit identification papers to the police.

[This raid followed others in two Paris Arrondissements last week—the 11th and 20th—in which more than 10,000 persons were arrested.]

The Germans also were said to be investigating the possibility that increasing sabotage, particularly against railroads in the occupied zone, might be due to British parachutists.

The first of German-occupied France's new courts "for unmerciful repression of Communist activities" started functioning, meanwhile, in the Palace of Justice. A special panel of judges from the Paris Court of Appeals was named to direct speedy trials with power to order imprisonment or capital punishment.

[Advices reaching Vichy from Paris today said Justice Minister Joseph Barthelemy had held a special conference with the President of the Appellate Court and the Solicitor-General before turning over the indictments of 300 Communist subjects on whom summary judgments were to begin today before a special section.

Transfer of the cases from the civil courts and 12th Correctional Chamber was in accordance with the recent decree making regular judicial procedure unnecessary.]

Eugene Deloncle, now head of a legion of French volunteers against Bolshevism, accused Communists of having plotted an armed attack to overthrow the French republican gvernment four years ago. It was thwarted, he said, by armed resistance of his Cagoulard organization.

According to his account, the Communists planned their coup for the night of Nov. 15, 1937, starting in the belt of leftist workers' suburbs in the Paris area, but called it off when they learned that his forces had armed themselves from private stocks of munitions.

## Sabotage Penalties

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 27 (AP)—German and French authorities seeking to stem a tide of disorders in Occupied France decreed new capital penalties for failure to halt railway sabotage.

French civilian watchmen conscripted to mount guard over railways around Paris will pay with capital punishment for any sabotage in their sectors under the new ruling.

The Vichy regime fell into step with the German program of "Aryanizing" of Jewish business by empowering Jewish Commissioner Xavier Vallat to name Aryan administrators for Jewish-owned establishments throughout France.

Marshal Philippe Pétain's order of Aug. 19 sending the permanent secretariat of the virtually disbanded Chamber of Deputies and Senate to Mont Dore, 60 miles from Vichy, evoked a letter of protest from a number of members.

The letter complained against being shunted away from Vichy for meetings. The Paris newspaper Aujourd'hui laughed at the protest, saying "parliamentarians refuse to die."

It was pointed out that members no longer get salaries and are forbidden to meet as members of political groups.

## Freemason Ban

BERLIN, Aug. 27 (AP)—The German military commander in Belgium decreed immediate dissolution of all Freemason lodges and institutions as well as similar organizations and their affiliates.

Property of such organizations was confiscated in favor of Belgium, the commentary Dienst aus Deutschland said. It added the purpose of the decree was to "guarantee the maintenance of order" in Belgium.

At the beginning of the German occupation, Freemason lodges were closed and further activity forbidden.

Because of a number of instances of "wanton destruction and defamation" of the graves of German soldiers in Belgium, Dienst said the military command decreed "the heaviest penalties" in an effort to counteract such acts.

The military commander further forbade wearing insignia in schools, the commentary asserting that "the wearing of such badges led to quarrels among students and endangered school discipline." Teachers who permit students to violate the order will be punished.

## Swiss Round Up Reds

BERN, Switzerlad, Aug. 27 (AP)—Police continued an anti-Communist drive today, rounding up a large number of suspects in Basel after house searches.

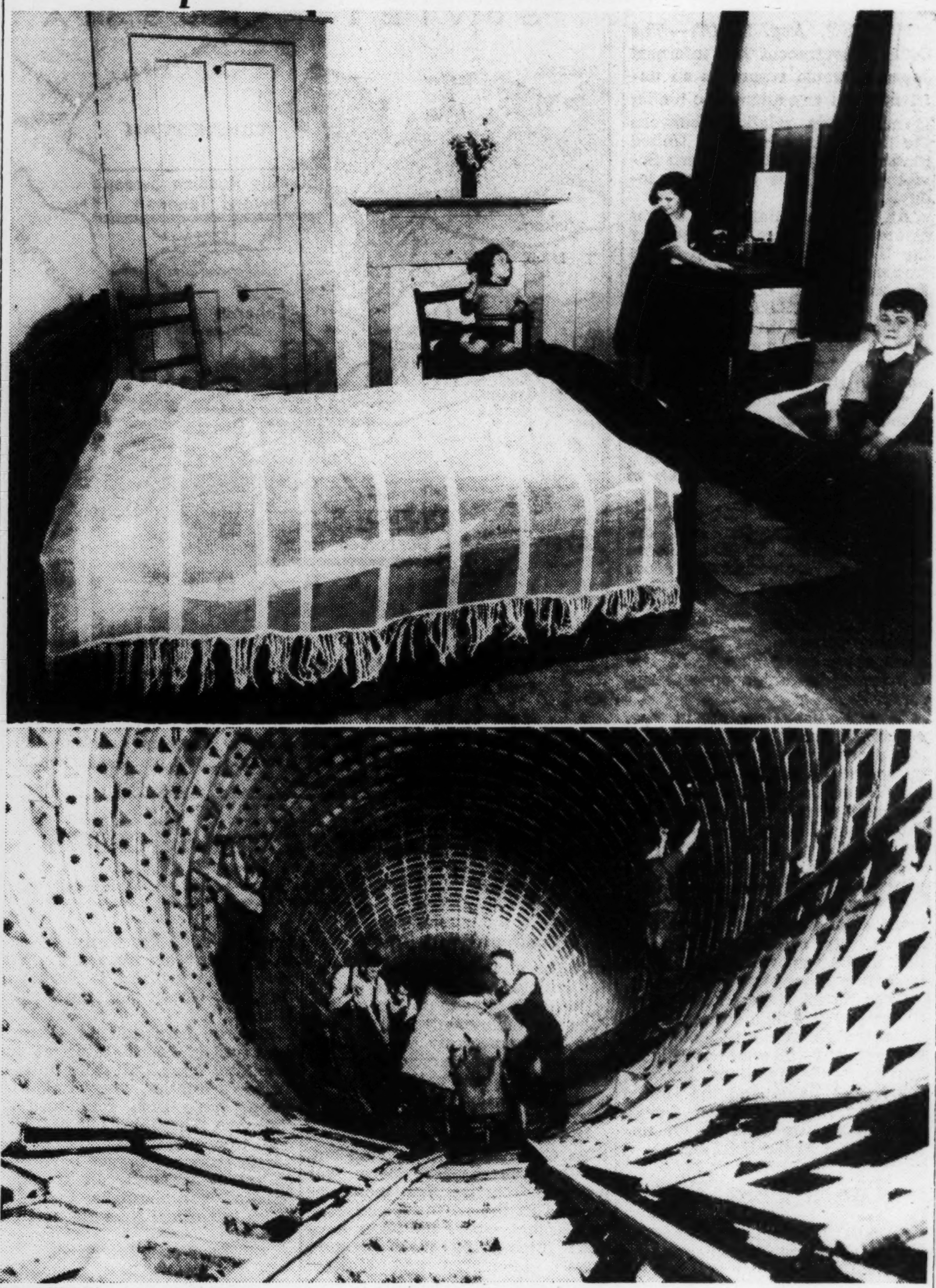
"In past weeks, Communist agitators have attacked the poice of the Federal and Cantonal Governments, and have urged the country to intervene in foreign conflicts," said a communiqué issued by Basel municipal police asking citizens to co-operate.

"The police have searched a great number of houses and have made arrests in order to end illegal, dangerous activities which imperil our grave international situation."

REVELATION
TOOTH POWDER
Outstanding dentifrice for 34 years; keeps teeth bright and clean in millions of families. Revelation is recommended by dentists generally. On sale at all drug counters.
AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

1st FEDERAL gives you
● HIGHER EARNINGS
Local ownership—in an advantageous investment location.
● INSURED SAFETY
Invest before the 10th for dividends from the 1st ... any month
first FEDERAL SAVINGS
AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
OF Beverly Hills
R. L. DUNHAM, SEC'Y-MGR.
9501 SANTA MONICA BLVD
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

## Deeper Air-Raid Shelters in London



International

**Action Taken in Defense Against Nazi Attacks**

**A view of one of the latest type shelters being tunneled near the London subway stations. The work on this shelter—one of 10—is the most advanced. It is expected to be ready for opening in November. The tunnel will be divided into two stories and the bunks will line the sides of each section, leaving gangways in the center. A large proportion of the accommodation will be reserved for necessitous cases, such as families bombed out of their homes.**

# Nazi Economy Closely Ruled; Leaders Raid Private Capital

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—Out of the Third Reich's mysterious and closely-guarded war financing a few details have seeped, showing rigid control over prices, profits, dividends, and capital reserves.

Germany remembers the wild inflationary days of the early 1920's, when a wheelbarrow load of marks hardly paid for the laundry.

Nazi economists, according to Foreign Commerce Weekly, are keeping a close rein on inflationary tendencies, while depleting private capital to an extent that may have catastrophic effects after the war.

Capital reserves of the kind accumulated by many German concerns to cushion against a repetition of the capital famine in the 1920's and 1930's, are being ruthlessly absorbed by the war machine. While excess capital accumulation is in itself a factor of inflation, economists ask how Germany can turn its capital reserves into steam for war, without one day lacking power for normal peacetime industry.

### Question Evaded

Nazi economics dodges this question since the Nazi system depends on conquest and plunder to keep its momentum. But there is a visible limitation on plunder and conquest, economists here remark.

Control over dividends goes back to the Loan Reserve Acts of March 29 and Dec. 4, 1934. These acts limited to 6 per cent the amount of cash dividends that could be distributed to shareholders. But the law did not directly limit total dividends.

Earnings beyond 6 per cent were accumulated in a governmental reserve, the Department of Commerce publication shows. By the end of 1940 the impounded funds totaled 108,000,000 marks, or $43,200,000. An "alleged intention" to distribute this sum caused a considerable rise in market quotations of the "Loan Reserve" shares. Then the Minister of Economy announced that distribution of the dividend reserves would be postponed until after the war.

The Loan Reserve Law was not renewed on expiration of its second three-year period in 1940. Instead, after a delay, the Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich decreed last June 12 a direct limitation on dividend payments.

**The new measure interposes, as explained by the Frankfurter Zei**tung, three "filters" between the earnings of a concern and their final distribution as dividends to shareholders. The filters are:

1. Limitation of dividends to 6 per cent. Some firms paying less are expected to shift their nominal capital by a readjustment of reserves, and bring their dividends up toward the norm of 6 per cent.

2. Excess cash earnings beyond 6 per cent are permitted up to a total of 8 per cent, but the extra 2 per cent must be invested by the firms in Government bonds. These bonds are held in trust for the shareholders and cannot be released for their benefit without permission from the Minister of Economy.

3. A heavy dividend tax is imposed on excess dividends over 6 per cent. Beyond 7 per cent the tax becomes prohibitive. This levy begins as of the calendar year 1941.

### Transfer of Reserves

"To prevent excessive transfers of reserves to capital," declares Foreign Commerce Weekly, "it is provided that the readjusted capital must be rounded off to be divisible by 100 or 10, according to the nominal value of the shares, and that the additional or readjusted shares must not involve any payment by the shareholders to the company or vice versa.

"The additional shares must be distributed to the shareholders in proportion to their original holdings. A provision to protect minority shareholders is embodied in the plan. To prevent the strengthening of the majority shareholders by a refusal to readjust the nominal capital, the minority is given the right to demand a payment of higher dividends despite the prohibitive excess-dividend tax or a readjustment of the capital.

"Capital readjustment is also subject to the payment of a tax by the company rather than by the shareholders in the form of income tax. The rate is 10 per cent of the capital increase, if the capital is not more than doubled, 15 per cent if it is increased to three times the original amount, and 20 per cent above that.

"The readjustment of capital may take the form of stamping the new values on old shares, of issuing shares with new nominal value in exchange for the old shares, or of a free distribution of stock dividends."

# Pilot Pupils For RAF Laud Bounty of U. S.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 27 (AP)—Everything is "lovely" with the young British boys who came to America to learn aerial warfare methods in preparation for service with the Royal Air Force.

The lads from England and Scotland are so pleased with everything they find here, so appreciative of all that is done for them, that naval officers say the young Britons are making some young Americans a bit ashamed of themselves.

Ask any of these British boys how he likes this or that in America and he answers "lovely" or a similar word.

None of them talks much, but if you get them started they'll tell you they like our "friendly" people, our "very attractive" girls, our "exceptionally good" climate, our "amazingly plentiful" food, our "surprising" activity—and, most of all, "the way you're helping England."

### To Train 8,000

The Army, the Navy and private aviation companies in the United States will train 8,000 of these RAF youngsters to be fliers, gunners, radiomen and aerial observers.

Those being trained by the Navy at its air stations here and at Pensacola, Fla., later will be sent to Miami, Fla., and possibly to Corpus Christi, Texas, for additional training.

Those now at Pensacola — like others being trained by the Army in Florida, in Georgia and elsewhere—are learning to be pilots, gunners and observers. Those brought to the Naval Air Station's big trade schools here are studying to be aerial radiomen.

They're just boys—17, 18, 19, and 20 years old. When they arrived one night by train after a long ride from Canada where they had just landed from an even longer trip by boat from England, naval officers met them at the Union Station in downtown Jacksonville. They gave them a few minutes to unlimber their legs before loading them into a bus for the short trip out to the Air Station. When the party was ready to board the bus, five of the young Britons were missing.

### One Drinks Five Sodas

After a search through the station, the train sheds and near-by streets, an officer found the five boys atop stools in a soda fountain shop. One lad had just downed his fifth ice cream soda.

They all had had more than one soda. The fellow who had five in a row explained by saying he learned for the first time in his life that sodas were made in flavors other than vanilla. He had had five different flavors and not one of them had been vanilla.

Their first comments at the Naval Air Station, after they had been there one full day, were expressions of amazement at the food.

They were only mildly pleased with the coffee but they really liked the tea. Most of them never had tasted iced tea back in England but they're learning to like it.

They're working hard at the Naval Air Station, working side by side with several thousand young American sailors in the trade schools. They're up at 5 a. m. and busy every minute until 10:30 p. m.

They've felt greatly the Florida summer sun which recently has been sending the mid-day temperature into the high 90s. Most of them came here from British naval bases in the fog-shrouded Orkney Islands. Still they praise the climate—"just imagine, seeing the bright sun every day," one said.

## Navy Bars Passage Pay For Families in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Navy announced yesterday that it no longer would provide passage for dependents of Navy men transferred to Hawaii.

The action was taken because of the acute housing situation and high rents—in some cases $100 a month for a one bedroom house. The Army issued a similar regulation last month.

HOTEL CHESTERFIELD
130 W. 49th St. New York
AT RADIO CITY IN TIMES SQ.
Accommodations for 1,000 guests
ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH AND RADIO
$2.50 PER DAY
SAME RATE FOR 1 OR 2 PERSONS
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

WARREN
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 Park Street
Boston
Opp. Park St. Subway Entrance
INTEREST BEGINS
AUGUST 11

Retail • Clubs
AIELLO BROTHERS
Hotel • Restaurants
"One of the Largest Supply Houses"
FINE FOODS
•
Meats - Poultry
Fancy Fruits - Vegetables
"Where Quality Comes First"
Phone Mont. 2-6464
MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

How to ENJOY your way to NEW YORK!

At 5:30 P. M., D. S. T., sail from India Wharf on a big "Eastern" liner.
Freshen up in your own private stateroom. (Hot and cold running water.)
If you wish, you may enjoy a cool, refreshing drink in the lounge.
Sit down to a good meal in the dining-room. The food's grand!
About 8:30, be on deck as your ship glides through Cape Cod Canal.
Then to the ballroom-cafe for an evening of dancing to a famous Al Donahue Orchestra.
Before going to bed, take a stroll on the promenade deck. And after a restful night's sleep, wake up in New York!
$5.50 ONE WAY $9 ROUND TRIP
Meals and Staterooms at Modest Prices
Through Cape Cod Canal—Long Island Sound. Sheltered water all the way.
EASTERN
STEAMSHIP LINES
Tickets, 24 Providence St. (STATLER OFFICE BUILDING), HANcock 5810; 50 Franklin St., LIBerty 5586; India Wharf, HANcock 1700.
BOSTON

# Soviet and Japan Clash Over U. S. Oil

TOKYO, Aug. 27 (AP) — Domei, quoting what it described as reliable sources, said the Japanese Government had made representations recently to both the United States and Soviet Russia against shipments of American aviation fuel to the Soviet via Vladivostok.

The Government, said the official news agency, is taking a serious view of the situation.

Reports that both Russian and American ships are transporting not only gasoline but other supplies through Vladivostok was said to be "greatly irritating Japanese sentiment."

The fact that high octane fuel denied Japan was reported "passing under the very noses of the Japanese" was reported as especially displeasing.

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye was received in audience by Emperor Hirohito. Foreign Minister Vice-Admiral Teijiro Toyoda later was received at the Palace, presumably for a report on the complex international situation, but no details of the audience were disclosed.

[A Domei broadcast from Tokyo heard by the Associated Press listening post, also asserted that about 10,000,000 gallons of high octane gasoline already had left the United States, bound for Soviet Russia, including four shiploads which sailed from West Coast ports around Aug. 16.

Japanese-language evening newspapers, giving prominence to news of the representations, said the Government was viewing the situation with the utmost concern and awaited replies either verbally or in the form of action.]

The Japan Times and Advertiser, close to the Foreign Office, urged Britain and the United States to take advantage of an opportunity for "renunciation of their past errors" on the basis of the eight-point declaration of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

The Times and Advertiser complained that the postwar aims enunciated by Mr. Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister conceded the very "legitimate rights" which the two countries have denied to Japan.

The Times and Advertiser said: . . . "if it is disclosed that the democratic nations accept Japan's conception of legitimate rights such as access to resources, free exchange of trade in the co-prosperity sphere and freedom of intercourse with Far Eastern nations, meaning relaxation of Anglo-American pressure on Far Eastern nations or groups, the Anglo-American Alliance should take advantage of its opportunity."

Meanwhile it was reliably reported that United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew has had a number of unreported talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Teijiro Toyada recently.

## British Tops in East Confer in Singapore

*By the Associated Press*

Singapore, Aug. 27

Lieut. Gen. V. A. H. Sturdee, Chief-of-Staff of the Australian Army, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Burnett, Chief of the Australian Air Force, have arrived here to confer with the Commander-in-Chief of Britain's Far East forces, Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham.

They will confer also with leaders of the Australian land and air forces in British Malaya.

Sir Robert received a wire today from Thailand's Premier, Gen. Luang Bipul Songgram, thanking him for the "cordial and friendly" hospitality extended Thai Air Force and Army officers who recently visited Malaya.

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (AP) — The Soviet Government has informed Japan it would regard as an unfriendly act any attempt to hinder normal trade relations between the Soviet Union and the United States by way of Far Eastern Soviet ports, it was announced today.

At the same time, Japan was assured that goods purchased by the U.S.S.R. in the United States "are destined in the first place for the satisfaction of the growing needs of the U.S.S.R. in the West in connection with the defensive war imposed upon the Soviet Union, as well as for agricultural needs in the Soviet Far East."

These declarations were made Monday to the Japanese Ambassador, Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, by the Soviet Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, and also in Tokyo.

A Russian statement said the Japanese Ambassador had declared shipment by the United States to Vladivostok of goods purchased by the Soviet Union, such as oil and gasoline, "is creating an extremely delicate and difficult situation for Japan because these goods have to pass in the proximity of Japanese territory."

"The Soviet Government sees no ground for anxiety on the part of Japan in the fact that goods purchased by the Soviet Union in the United States, such as the oil and gasoline which you have mentioned, will be shipped to the Soviet Union by usual trade routes, including Far Eastern Soviet ports," the statement said.

"Likewise the Soviet Government sees no reason on its own account for anxiety in the fact that Japan imports for her needs food from other states.

"The Soviet Government deems it necessary in this connection to state that it could not help regarding any attempt to hinder normal trade relations between the Soviet Union and the United States via Far Eastern Soviet Ports otherwise than as an unfriendly act to the U.S.S.R."

### Times Sees Test

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Times, of London, commenting on "interesting speculation" arising from American-Japanese talks, said today:

"It seems to be generally agreed that Japan in endeavoring to utilize the intention of the United States to send supplies to Russia by way of Vladivostok as an opportunity for diplomatic blackmail.

"It would certainly be an achievement for Japanese diplomacy to exact a price—for example mitigation of the freezing order—for permitting the United States to use the route which she has every right to use already.

"It is not, however, a very likely achievement and probably the real object of the talks, apart from gaining time, is to find out by careful sounding what degree of determination lies behind American policy in the Far East."

### No Protest

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP) — Official quarters disclaimed knowledge today of any formal Japanese representations concerning American war supply shipments to Russia via Vladivostok.

They indicated that if there had been any discussions on the subject, they arose only from informal Japanese inquiries.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull was asked yesterday whether there had been any representations and replied by saying that until there were definite developments there was nothing he could say.

He had said the day before that the matter had not been discussed.

# Plan Against Postwar Slump

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OLYMPIA, Wash. — Concern over a possible economic let-down during the postwar period was challenged in a recent series of conferences here by the National Resources Planning Board. This concern, described by Dr. Charles E. Merriam, member of the Board, as greater than the fear of Hitler, was discussed fully and proposals were made to overcome a possible depression.

Typical of the tie-in between local, regional and national planning, were these conferences which included one by the Seattle Planning Commission, another by the Puget Sound Planning Commission, one by the Washington State Planning Commission with the National Board, followed by a meeting of the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission with the National planners.

Frederic A. Delano, Chairman of the Resources Board, spoke of the Pacific Northwest as one of great opportunties, and expressed his gratification that its people were giving serious consideration to their problems in order to take advantage of their opportunities.

New frontiers and untaxed opportunties for business and industry were seen by Dr. Merriam as being unlocked in the postwar period by local, regional, and national planning based on sound study and factual knowledge.

Instead of gazing with apprehension on postwar liabilities, P. Heatherton, Executive Director of the Washington Planning Commission, recommended a consideration of its assets which are being developed or planned now. In the Pacific Northwest he listed, "A pool of trained executives and skilled workmen and young men disciplined and toughened by military training. Well-equipped plants producing planes, ships, and machinery, lumber, canned goods, pulp and paper. New industries fabricating aluminum, magnesium, copper, lead, and zinc, high grade steels, ferro alloys, chemicals and possibly fertilizers."

"Mining operations supplying raw materials to these plants. An immense reservoir of low-cost hydroelectric power. Good housing and good schools. Natural resources and an awakened sense of the need of conservation practices in the multiple use of these resources. And a trained people to meet emergencies and work together."

## British Name Platt To Head New Post In Eastern Africa

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP)—The British War Office last night announced inauguration of a new East African command under Lieut. Gen. Sir William Platt, formerly in command of the Sudan.

Lieut. Gen. Alan G. Cunningham, commander of the British East African forces, has been transferred to an undesignated command in the Middle East.

The new command, which includes all territory between the southern border of the Sudan and the northern border of Southern Rhodesia, was brought into being because of "the virtual termination of operations in East Africa and in order to enable the Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East (Lieut. Gen. C. J. E. Auchinleck) to devote his whole attention to more active theaters," the War Office reported.

## New Chart Plots Forest Fire Ratio

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALMA, Calif.—A new fire chart system known as the "fire danger rating which works on a mathematical ratio, has substantially aided fire fighters in Santa Clara County, according to State Ranger Walter D. Winters.

Under the new system, each locality is classified as to cover crop, fire load, and other stationary factors contributing to fire danger. These are combined with changeable factors such as weather and the increase of fire hazard in certain areas during certain times, such as the hunting season and holidays.

Computations are entered on a danger rating chart daily, and if the danger rating is below normal, fire crews may be dispatched to do field or road work without any possibility of having them too far away should a fire break out. If the danger rating is above normal, the crews are kept at the stations ready to go out at a minute's notice.

## 'Copyreader' Roosevelt Gives Pay to Red Cross

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Aug. 27

President Roosevelt has turned over to the Red Cross a $5.94 check he got for a bit of work as an apprentice copyreader. At a press conference last week, the President suggested a headline for a story he had just given the reporters. It was:

"President Quotes Lincoln and Draws Parallel."

The New York Mirror used the headline and sent the President a check for a day's pay as an apprentice copy reader, less Social Security tax.

PITTSBURGH'S LEADING BOOTERY
Serving Men and Women with
SMART SHOES with COMFORT
Schmidt's
Kumfort Shoes
Headquarters for
BERKSHIRE SILK HOSE
534 Smithfield St., Opp. Oliver Bldg.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

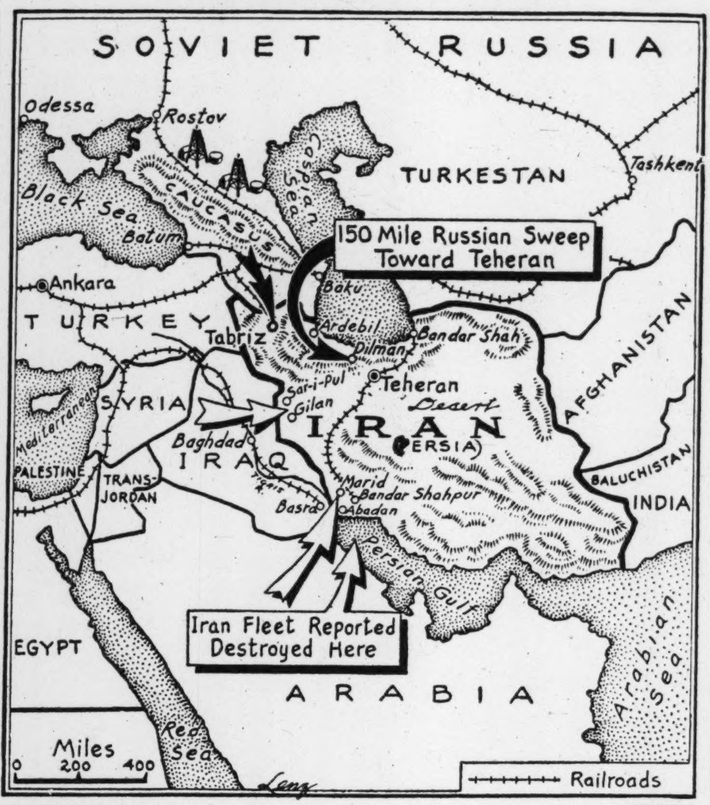
special august
FUR
prices
Budget if you wish
Abravanel
FUR SHOP
204 Fifth Ave. Atlantic 1686
THIRD FLOOR
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sears
5 STORES
to serve Pittsburgh
1 Complete Department Store
328 N. HIGHLAND AVE.
4 Convenient Community Stores:
200 E. OHIO ST.
218 BROWNSVILLE RD.
2880 WEST LIBERTY AVE.
607 CHARTIERS AVE.
Stores Open Wed., Fri. and Sat. Nights

PITTSBURGH, PA.
If the
Article or Service
you are seeking is not
in this issue call
Mayflower 5339
Hours 10 to 2 daily
except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau

THOROFARE
FOOD MARKETS
HEINZ KETCHUP
2 14-oz. bottles 37
HUNT CLUB DOG FOOD
makes 15 lbs. meaty food
5-lb. bag 39
FACIAL TISSUE
KLEENEX
pkg. 150's 10

## Situation in Iran



By a Staff Artist

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**How British and Russians Are Progressing**

**Black arrows indicate points reached by Russians invading Iran from the north. White arrows are corresponding points reached by British troops operating in the south.**

# Hitler's Forces Seen Poised For an Attack on Turkey

*Continued from Page 1*

spite the protests of the Shah and the criticism of the Turks, is the opportunity to open up new supply lines for maintenance of the Soviet Southern Army in the Caucasus, where Marshal Semyon Budenny has been obliged to make a heavy call upon his reserves, in men and material.

If this can be done, the Russian High Command, it is pointed out, could earmark far more war products from the Ural industries for use in the northern and central sectors, where the Nazis have been intensifying their pressure toward Leningrad and Moscow since they failed to surround the Soviet forces of the south.

The Germans say they are using more than 100,000 motor vehicles on, and immediately behind the 2,000-mile front. This means that their Ordnance Corps is handling the immense and progressively difficult problem of maintenance. This is especially so if the Russians really are carrying out their "scorched earth" policy as they retreat.

For the Soviets the problem of maintaining their mechanized elements will be markedly simplified if the British are able to use Iranian roads to convert the Middle East and India into bases for transmission into southern Russia of supplies from the British Empire and the United States.

**Two Months More**

The Nazis can expect two months more of respectable campaigning weather in the Ukraine before conditions begin to impose transportational difficulties. Further to the north, however, they dare not anticipate more than six more favorable weeks.

The question now is what happens next? Since the British and Iranians are still in diplomatic contact the answer, it is thought here, probably lies with the Nazis' troops which are massed, and still massing, as a threat to Turkey in Bulgaria, Greece and the Aegean Islands.

Reports here tell of German parachutists concentrated at Salonika, of fresh Luftwaffe units at Turkey's frontier, where Bulgarian troops have been reinforced by Germans. They also tell of 10,000 Nazi troops on the island of Samos, where scores of barges have been collected—in short, all the time honored paraphernalia that preludes intensified Nazi blackmail or attack.

**Blackmail Preferred**

It is thought here that successful blackmail would suit Herr Hitler's book far better in the present case, for if the Germans are going to take any retaliatory action against the British and Russians in Iran, they will need transport facilities for troops.

If the Germans are obliged to leave Iran to look after itself, as they did Syria and Iraq, then Britain's task of helping the Russians to open up a supply line direct to the Persian Gulf will be greatly simplified and the Allies are likely to profit by the opportunity to keep the Axis really busy on two land fronts.

A hint of such a probability is detected by some in the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan A. Cunningham to a mysterious unnamed command in the Middle East, following his brilliant campaigning with very limited resources in East Africa.

There is now to be a new East Africa command, directly under the War Office at Whitehall, and therefore some burden will be taken off the shoulders of the Middle East Commander-in-Chief Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck as he prepares, in the words of the War Office announcement, "to devote his whole attention to more active theaters."

# Iran Government Orders 16 Germans to Return Home

TEHERAN, Iran, Aug. 25—Delayed—(AP)—Teheran police handed 16 small and obscure German business men, including two beauty shop operators, orders to leave Iran within a fortnight, and this was interpreted in some quarters as indicating the Government might reach an understanding with Moscow and London.

It was reported that the German Legation was prepared to intervene for the 16, but since the Legation itself is advising its nationals "not engaged in successful enterprises" to return to Germany, it was believed no serious protest would be made.

More than 100 German women and children are trying voluntarily to leave, but there are difficulties in obtaining Turkish visas and transportation out of Iran. Many automobiles have been requisitioned in the interest of "public welfare."

Teheran itself was an exceptionally calm city in the crisis. Most Iranians learned something was afoot when Britons were rounded up in their two Legation compounds, one in downtown Teheran and the other in suburban Gulhek, after a midnight warning. Approximately 150 Britons and 200 Indians were so protected.

[The British Minister in Teheran advised his Government in London Tuesday that all the British community in the Iranian capital was "safe and well."]

Shops in Teheran opened punctually and Iranian officers strolled leisurely in the city's squares. There were no air raid precautions.

Germans in Iran appeared gravely anxious lest their evacuation of Iran through Turkey be prevented. Scores were at the Turkish Legation seeking courier visas to travel through Turkey. A German diplomat started Aug. 24 for Turkey, was unable to cross the frontier and returned.

About 800 men, women and children with German passports were collecting at Shemran, outside the Capital, preparing tents and other facilities for self-made internment.

A trial blackout was held in Teheran for about two hours last night. Bakery shops had more business than they could handle today, but otherwise there was little excitement in evidence. Britons ventured outside their Legation compound.

The first notification the Government had of the invasion was when the British and Russian Ministers at 4 a. m. Monday called upon premier Mansur at his home. They carried official notes saying that force was being used to eradicate what were said to be dangerous German activities in Iran.

A few Germans in "indispensable technical posts" are to be kept for a while until substitutes can be trained to take their places, under the reported offer.

## *Huge Balloon Net Has 181,482 Knots*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AKRON, Ohio—A mammoth net made of more than one ton of cotton cord, 40 miles in length and tied with 181,482 knots has just been completed in the Goodyear balloon room where the bags for the training and scouting blimps for Uncle Sam's Navy are now under construction.

The net, believed to be the largest ever made, when laid flat on the floor, will cover an area 235 feet by 192 feet. All of its knots were tied by hand, requiring three shifts of two men each who worked almost two and a half months to complete their knot tying.

The net was knitted throughout with a "weaver's knot." Around 854 feet of outer edges, the net is tied in with a five-eighths inch cotton rope border, which simplifies handling.

The net is used in the assembly of airships when the envelope or gas bag of the ship is laid out flat on a scrupulously clean canvas "ground cloth." The net is then laid out on top of the bag. Sand bags are secured to the outer edges.

As helium is injected into the envelope and inflation begins, the sand bags gradually are hung on the lower meshes. Thus it is possible to keep the buoyant gas-filled envelope under control until assembly of the ship is completed.

# Poles Forced to Work in Reich as 'Slaves'

**By Ann Su Cardwell**

Long a resident of Poland and a student of its policies, who is now in the United States.

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The Nazi methods of having the subject Polish population work for the German conquerors have been revealed from information obtained directly from Polish sources.

When Germany took over the administration of the conquered Polish territory, it announced that the Poles would be a source of labor supply for the Reich. As a part of the Göring Four-Year Plan—the General Government, the Polish lands not incorporated into the Reich—were called upon to send 1,000,000 rural and factory laborers to Germany. This number was increased as time went on.

The population of the General Government was approximately then 13,000,000. Since only young and physically fit persons were wanted by the Germans, this was a heavy demand. No Jews are sent to labor in the Reich. The burden fell upon the Poles.

To get this labor a call was made for persons between specified ages. When this did not supply enough, the age limits were changed to include older and younger. When this was still unsatisfactory or even before it was tried out in many places, what the Poles term "man hunts" were begun, and people were seized on the streets, pushed into waiting covered trucks and taken away. These were mass arrests and deportations.

But there were many other ways devised and now in use which do not attract so much attention. Advertisements appear in the newspapers calling for carpenters, plumbers or similar workmen, the address of a firm in Poland accompanying the advertisement. Applicants for such work are forcibly detained and sent to the Reich.

A recent change in the type of labor card employed in Poland was introduced to facilitate the finding of special laborers and workmen. Every person who works, whether for pay or as a volunteer, with the exception of Germans, Jews, children, and for the time being rural workers, domestics, and Government employees, must have a labor card.

On this everything concerning his occupation is recorded. He may not change his place of employment without obtaining the sanction of the authorities and recording the change. Anything the authorities care to note upon his card, or any changes they may demand of him, is permissible. There is no court to which he can go with complaint.

Therefore if workers of a certain class are wanted in some district it is easy for the authorities in another place to declare that there are too many of a certain trade in their locality and ship them off to the point where they are wanted. Skilled or unskilled laborers are completely at the mercy of the authorities.

The newspapers in the Reich announce that the authorities have been able to send large number of Polish workers into the Reich, even from those districts that hitherto sent no seasonal workers of any description. Governor Zorner of the Luolin district reports that he has succeeded in sending 46,000, of which number 15,000 were women. He is very proud of the achievement, for no Poles have ever before gone from the Lublin region to work in Germany. Alongside these reports and announcements are assertions that in all these instances the Poles are going to the Reich of their own free will.

Not much news gets back to Poland from those who must serve in these ranks of forced labor. From what does arrive, it is learned that conditions are in general bad for Polish workers, best on the larger farms and estates, worst on the little holdings, where the workers are mistreated, over-burdened, ill fed.

One of the worst features, however, is the ruling that if the employer considers the laborer either physically or mentally below normal, he may reduce the pay to a figure he considers proper. Since so many of those gathered up and sent for farm work are city folk it is not difficult to adjudge them physically unfit and hence deserving of little pay.

Yet the Reich is so much in need of labor that every effort is being made to hold the Poles to the work to which they are assigned and to get them to work more efficiently. The Germans are well aware that in most instances it is not because of ignorance or awkwardness that work is poorly done or spoiled but by design. Despite the sabotage that goes on in factory and on farm, Polish help must be used. German hope lies in having sufficiently strict and close supervision to make sabotage too dangerous.

# Iceland's Occupation Boom Viewed With Misgivings

*Conditions in Iceland—where United States forces are now stationed along with the British—are described in the following article by an Associated Press staff writer who recently visited the island while touring with vessels of the United States neutrality patrol.*

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Aug. 14 Delayed (AP)—However modest prosperity may have been in Iceland, the people are not wildly enthusiastic over a semiboom based on the presence of American and British troops.

Wages have increased—pay for domestic help has doubled in a year—hotels are jammed, shipkeepers are hard-pressed to meet demands of the military visitors and no one is on relief, but that has brought little general rejoicing. Already Icelanders are asking: After the foreigners depart, what?

And they do hope the foreigners will leave after the emergency. In this regard, they feel more confident about the American than the British, for Iceland has an agreement with the United States that its ancient integrity will be preserved.

Salesmanship such as is known in the United States is unknown in Iceland. The shopkeeper's attitude seems to be: Take it or leave it, and I would rather you left it.

**Economy Strained**

Probably that is due to the merchants' knowledge that the country's economy is being unnaturally strained. They know that every piece of merchandise sold must be replaced from across the sea if they are to meet the requirements of their own people, for Iceland virtually is without manufacturing industry and raw materials.

This is well illustrated by the fact that many officers who went ashore from American warships in quest of souvenirs representative of the country returned with cans of caviar. One purchase of 24 small tins required visits to three stores. A group of sailors on shore leave who patronized a bakery were limited to one loaf of bread.

Iceland's export of fish has been greatly curtailed by the war. German submarines have sunk some of Iceland's fishing vessels, en route to Britain, and killed some of their men. So much of the fleet has been tied up.

**Fuel at a Premium**

Sheep are raised in large numbers along the coastal region and the annual slaughter will occur the end of August, filling all available storage facilities.

Fuel is at a premium and instead of throwing empty crates overboard, American ships turn them over to the British. Along the unloading wharves, Tommies may be seen with loops of rope snaring discarded pieces of wood from the harbor, with which to heat their sheet iron dwellings.

Absence of timber on the almost treeless island has not resulted in beautiful architecture. Corrugated sheet iron is the most common building material. Some of the newer dwellings, of concrete or stucco construction, however, are more pleasing to the eye and would not be out of place in a moderately prosperous American suburb.

**Entertainment Needed**

Cut off from Europe, Iceland now has turned to the United States for supplies and two Iceland steamers recently left for New York on such a mission.

Recreational facilities for American forces stationed in Iceland present a problem requiring the earliest possible solution.

Of all countries, this probably is the least prepared to offer comfort and entertainment to visitors—even if they had come as small groups of tourists instead of by thousands.

A motion picture theater at present represents virtually the only established diversion. Reykjavik boasts a big national theater, but in the seven years before the armed forces arrived, it was little used. Now it serves as a storehouse.

The Government is attempting to popularize out-of-door activities, including skiing, during the summer months. There is plenty of snow for that sport always in the interior, just as the hot springs could make swimming a year-round activity. Many young people can be seen leaving Rekyjavik with knapsacks on their backs for week ends that last from Thursday to Monday during the summer.

## *A Destroyer for a Queen*

OTTAWA, Aug. 27 (CP)—The Bureau of Public Information announced Aug. 25 that funds are being raised to pay for a destroyer which will be presented to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands as a birthday gift Aug. 31.

The destroyer will be named the Van Galen to perpetuate the name of the ship in which the queen and her ministers escaped to England after the German invasion in May, 1940.

"The Van Galen was later sunk by the enemy at Rotterdam," the Bureau announcement said. "The heroism of her crew, which fought on shore after their ship had perished, forms an epic in the annals of the Netherland's navy."

Total cost of the birthday gift is expected to be 6,500,000 guilders (about $4,000,000). The Netherlands Indies is contributing 5,000,000 guilders and the balance will be made up from contributions of Netherlanders in other countries and from friends of Holland.

The idea of presenting a destroyer to the Queen was conceived in the Netherlands Indies.

## Trip to England Convinces Editor U. S. Should Be 'In'

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal and an Executive Board member of the Fight for Freedom Committee, declared yesterday on arrival aboard the American Clipper that his trip to England convinced him more firmly than ever that the United States should enter the European war.

"We, the Fight for Freedom Group, are supposed to be a 'war-mongering' committee," Mr. Agar said. "I went to England to reassure myself as to whether we are right in our 'war-mongering' and I decided that we are right."

Among the 23 other trans-Atlantic passengers on the Clipper were Dorothy Thompson, newspaper columnist, and Prof. Charles K. Webster, here to assume the directorship of the British Library of Information in New York.

Professor Webster said he would have an early conference with Sir Gerald Campbell, Director-General of the British Information Service in the United States.

Miss Thompson asserted that she conferred with the heads of all the Governments in exile in London, except the Greeks. She said the Czechs had an army of 40,000 soldiers fighting with the British and still maintained the best secret service unit in Europe.

The Clipper carried 27 passengers from Bermuda and 1,248 pounds of mail.

## Italians Battle British in Ethiopia

ROME, Aug. 27 (AP)—Italian forces in the Gondar region of Ethiopia, especially at Uolchefit, were reported by the Italian High Command today to be battling numerically superior British forces. Italian planes were reported assisting the defending Fascists.

In North Africa, Tripoli and Bengasi, two of Libya's biggest ports, were raided by the British who dropped numerous bombs and caused some casualties and damage.

Malta, British naval base in the Mediterranean, was reported raided by Italian aircraft.

## *Wallace Proudly Exhibits 'Pretty Fine' Cotton Socks*

WASHINGTON Aug. 27 (AP)—Vice-President Wallace proudly exhibited today a pair of cotton socks designed for men who are used to silk hose. Black, and trimly ribbed, the socks he was wearing had the glossy appearance and fine texture of silk.

"They haven't forgotten the men in working out fancy hose for the women," Mr. Wallace said. "Dr. Louise Stanley of the Bureau of Home Economics sent these to me. They're pretty fine."

## Nazis Induct Poles Of German Descent

BERLIN, Aug. 27 (AP)—Informed German sources disclosed today that Germany now is using Poles of German extraction in her military forces.

A spokesman said that "volksdeutsche" in Poland had been registered and that "volunteers are accepted from these lists." Some of them, he added, have been Polish nationals "only for two generations."

It was denied that the Poles had been first drafted into labor service and then urged to become "volunteers."

The only instances of compulsory service of a military nature for Poles, the spokesman claimed, were in Posen and Lodz, where 790 persons were said to have been utilized for such duties as air raids precautions work.

## Floridians Catch Fast Tempo in Air

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Impetus of rapidly expanding Army and Navy aircraft facilities, an abundance of landing fields and civilian flight training, is making Florida super air-minded.

In the past year, private flying licenses held by Floridians has increased 87 per cent; and privately owned airplanes have boosted 49 per cent.

No State in the South Atlantic area, and only 14 in the Nation, has more private pilots than Florida's 1,859; or exceeds Florida's 499 private planes.

Florida ranks fourth in number of landing fields, having 113, exceeded only by California, Texas, and Michigan. It has the second highest number of seaplane bases and anchorages—41—ten less than New York.

Last Days to Buy at August Sale Prices...
- FURNITURE
- BEDDING
- FURS
- FUR TRIM COATS

Frank & Seder
PITTSBURGH, PA.

# A. F. of L. Wins in Detroit Over C. I. O. in Transit Vote

*By the Associated Press*

American Federation of Labor Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Operators won at the ballot box today in the jurisdictional dispute which tied up Detroit's city transit system by strike last week. At the same time, the threat of a national telephone tie-up was averted.

A complete but unofficial tabulation of the Detroit vote named the A. F. of L. union as exclusive bargaining agent for the city transit system. The A. F. of L. union received 3,075 votes to 1,924 for the Congress of Industrial Organizations' State, County and Municipal Workers of America, which has opposed the election. Of 5,700 employees eligible to vote, 5,016 cast ballots before the polls closed at 7 a. m. (E. S. T.).

The election was part of an agreement, ratified Sunday, which ended the strike and the inconvenience it had caused the city's working population of 400,000.

Despite the A. F. of L. victory, C. I. O. leaders said they would continue organizing efforts. "This is not going to settle anything," said Lawrence Blythe, C. I. O. regional director. "None of our men is going to be coerced by the A. F. of L. in the future."

Secretary Knox, meanwhile, told newsmen that plans under consideration for government operation of the recently strike-bound Kearny, N. J., yards of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. ranged from outright Government purchase to renting.

The Navy took over the yard Sunday and work was resumed Tuesday, following 19 days of idleness. Soon after the Navy moved in, the company suggested that the Government buy the business.

Mr. Knox said that the plan decided on would determine the relationship between the yard management and the union there. If the yards are operated as Federal yards, then the workmen will be treated in the same way as workmen in regular Government yards. If the yards are operated privately, then labor problems will be handled as is usual in private yards.

C. I. O. shipyard workers struck the Kearney plant in a disagreemen revolving mainly around whether a union security clause would be written into a company-union contract. The company refused to agree to that clause which would require that present and future union members pay dues and maintain their union membership in order to hold their jobs.

If the plant were operated as a Federal yard the union would be precluded from obtaining any contract, since the Navy does not make contracts or other agreements with unions at Navy yards.

The telephone dispute ended with an understanding between union installation men and the Western Electric Company, a unit of the Bell Telephone System.

Chief terms of the settlement were: A blanket wage increase of six cents an hour for about 9,000 employees; national recognition of the union as bargaining agent; new seniority provisions; an arbitration agreement, and the right on the part of the union to reopen the wage discussions March 1, 1942, if it sees fit to do so.

**Pittsburgh** — To keep defense production running full blast, most of the steelworkers in the Pittsburgh district will forgo a holiday on Labor Day and stick to their posts.

Officials of the district's two largest operators, Carnegie-Illinois and Jones and Laughlin, reported their workers would be paid time and one half for the day. Included in the extra pay groups are the continuous process workers who normally work holidays without overtime payments.

Nearly 60,000 steelworkers in the Chicago area will forgo the holiday also.

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation announced the Gary, Ind., works, with 21,000 men; Gary Sheet and Tin Mills, with 10,000, and South Chicago, Ill., Works, with 15,000 would not close this year.

The Corporation said that Labor Day, Christmas, and July 4 were the traditional holidays in the steel industry.

**Charleston, W. Va.**—A committee of C. I. O. members voted to strike Sept. 4 at du Pont's Belle, W. Va., chemical plant unless there is an immediate election to determine a collective bargaining agency for the 4,300 men employed there.

The meeting, attended by 100 C. I. O. stewards in the plant, was called by District 50 (chemical division), United Mine Workers, after failure at a Labor Board conference in Cincinnati Monday to agree on a consent election date.

The plant is working on defense orders, among them ammonia for munitions.

**New York**—Some 25,000 dressmakers returned to their jobs after a one-day shutdown ordered by the United Popular Dress Manufacturers and the United Better Dress Manufacturers Association in a dispute with jobbers over the appointment of an industry-wide 10 per cent wage increase.

The manufacturers, claiming the jobbers wanted them to bear the burden of the increased labor costs, were instructed by Harry Uviller, impartial chairman of the industry, to reopen their plants pending final settlement of the dispute.

## 'Big Job Done'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Edwin S. Smith, ending his six-year term as a member of the National Labor Relations Board, told reporters today that "the big job has been done" in bringing about general public acceptance of collective bargaining by labor unions.

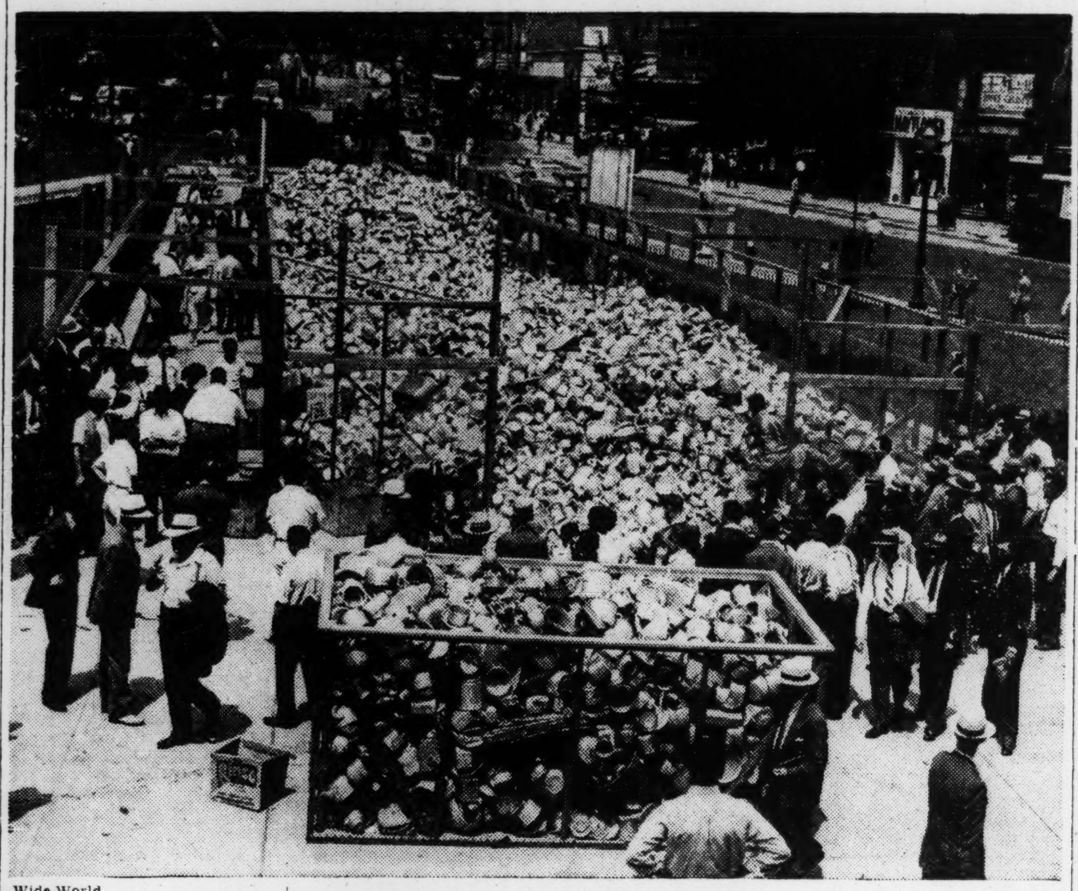
"Even without the Act now," he declared, "Labor would probably succeed in organizing industry pretty generally."

He added that big business generally had accepted the principle of collective bargaining, and that while the Board's docket still was bulging, most of the cases involved relatively small organizations.

Mr. Smith's term of office ended yesterday without reappointment by President Roosevelt, and informed persons said it was likely that some one outside the Government service would be chosen as his successor.

Mr. Smith, a former Commissioner of Labor in Massachusetts, was the last of the original Labor Board members to go. The Congress of Industrial Organizations had urged his reappointment, while the American Federation of Labor opposed it.

# Pots and Pans for Defense



Wide World

Aluminum Pile Outside Brooklyn's Borough Hall

# Hull Rejects Tokyo Protest On Supplies

*Continued from Page 1*

ernments for matériel and materials.

2. To formulate recommendations regarding types and quantities of items needed.

3. To assist in procurement in this country and in delivery in Russia and China such matériel and materials.

4. To instruct in the use and maintenance of articles thus provided.

5. To give advice and suggestions of appropriate character toward making, in the case of China, lend-lease supplies, and in the case of Russia non-lend-lease supplies as effective as possible in the interests of the United States, China, Russia and "of the world effort in resistance to movements of conquest by force."

The mission to Chungking will be under the direction of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and will have as its chief Brig. Gen. John Magruder, who has twice served as military attaché in China.

General Magruder, the White House announcement said, "will be working on familiar ground, among people he knows well and to whom he is well known. An adequate staff of thoroughly qualified officers will accompany General Magruder.

There was no evidence in Washington today that the United States was at all moved by the reports from the Government-controlled press of Tokyo that the Japanese Government would consider the American military mission to China as an "unfriendly act"—and in old-style diplomacy to consider anything an "unfriendly act" was to consider it tantamount to war.

It is considered likely, in fact, that the conference with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek will be broadened to include both British and Russian technicians and diplomats and will take on a significance comparable to the imminent consultations in Moscow.

Mr. Roosevelt said at his press conference that there was no significance that the personnel of the mission to Moscow had not yet been named; that its make-up will be ready for announcement shortly.

In answer to a very clear-cut though perhaps bluntly worded question as to exactly why Russia did not come under the Lend-Lease Act, the President replied a little heatedly by saying, because it doesn't.

Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt can't be more explicit than that, although it is evident from the law that he has the authority to include Russia under the Act's provision if he cared to do so. The law authorizes the President to make lend-lease goods available to any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States. It seems apparent that Mr Roosevelt believes that to "loan" arms to the Soviet Union would raise political opposition in the country and in Congress and that he does not wish to encumber the defense program with this opposition.

## Florida Farm Agent Advises 'War Gardens'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Every American citizen should plan a vegetable garden this coming fall as part of the national defense program, according to Fred E. Baetzman, Volusia County Farm Agent.

# Enough Aluminum Collected To Build 2,800 Fighter Planes

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—Though it fell short of OEM hopes, the nation-wide aluminum drive in July produced about 14,000,000 pounds of "pots and pans," preliminary reports indicate.

On the basis of early drives in Madison, Wis., and Richmond, Va., Office for Emergency Management officials had estimated that the collection would run to about 20,000,000 pounds, but the citizens of those two communities were evidently more awake to the Government's call than the nation as a whole.

Representatives of the scrap industry, now urging another drive for all kinds of old iron, steel, rubber, glass and other strategic materials, insist that the aluminum drive was undertaken at a poor time of year and was not sufficiently organized in advance.

From the 14,000,000 pounds of scrap metals collected, approximately 10,500,000 pounds of aluminum, or enough to build 2,800 fighting planes, will be salvaged, OEM officials estimate. At the present time, the nation's plane output is about 1,500 a month.

Final reports on the aluminum drive have been received from seven States and the District of Columbia. Reports more than three fourths complete are on hand from 10 additional States.

Largest per dwelling yield of all States whose returns are now complete was reported by Rhode Island. Householders in that State contributed an average of nearly 1.1 pounds of aluminum scrap.

Next in line in generosity at this point is Utah with .7 of a pound per dwelling; Connecticut, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Nevada, with .6 of a pound, and New Jersey, with .5.

In some States, lack of transportation facilities has delayed shipment of aluminum to smelters, but final shipments are scheduled to be completed within the next three or four weeks.

# British Columbia Gets Its Cans

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Aug. 27 (CP)—Threat of can famine in British Columbia's great fruit and salmon packing industries at the height of the season has ended with return to work of 425 striking employees at the plant of the American Can Company which supplies the major portion of containers for the Province's canneries.

Termination of the four-day-old dispute came when the executive of the Vancouver Metal Workers Union, Local No. 3, acting for the men, signed an agreement with the Company which granted all demands for which the men struck—union recognition, holidays with pay, seniority rights and increased wages.

F. E. Harrison, western representative of the Federal Department of Labor, who brought the disputing parties together, said the Company granted a five-cents-an-hour wage increase in place of the 10 cents asked by the men. The men also were granted a $2.50 weekly cost-of-living bonus, which union spokesmen said made the net increase comparable to their original 10-cent demand.

## More Workers Aided

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 27 (CP)—The number of insured workers under the new unempoyment insurance plan has reached 2,500,000, the Unemployment Insurance Commission says. The plan, designed to provide these workers with an income when they become unemployed, came into operation July 1.

## Canadian Soldiers In England Assured By Mackenzie King

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Aug. 27 (CP)—The Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, reviewed Canadian troops on four parade grounds yesterday and on each visit he told the men that Winston Churchill had asked him to say they were guarding the most vital spot in the British Empire.

Mr. King relayed assurances, also, that the men were in their present posts because military authorities of both Great Britain and Canada believed they could best serve the empire war effort there; that the Canadian Government had placed no restriction on moving troops anywhere that Army headquarters and Canadian officers deemed it advisable, and that the Government would agree to any movement so recommended.

The troops were told that the Canadian Government and people stood solidly behind them and that Mr. King and his colleagues were prepared to do anything in their power to increase their efficiency and comfort.

Mr. King was given vigorous cheers after he had spoken. (On Aug. 23 when the Prime Minister spoke to 10,000 Canadian troops, he was both cheered and booed.)

## U. S.-Born German Arrested as Spy

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Arrest and indictment of Kurt Frederick Ludwig, American-born son of German parents, on charges of sending abroad information concerning the strength of the United States Army, was announced yesterday by United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa.

Mr. Ludwig was accused of unlawfully using the mails in violation of Section 343, Title 18, to send matter banned by the Espionage Act of 1917. Specifically, it was alleged he sent out information on the disposition, numerical strength and equipment of the Army.

Mr. Correa said Mr. Ludwig was taken in custody Saturday by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents near Seattle, Wash.

## Aircraft Workers Thanked by Duke

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27 (AP)—The Duke of Kent told 13,000 aircraft workers at the Glenn L. Martin Company yesterday that "we in Britain appreciate very deeply the hard work you are doing to help us."

"Every hour you put in not only saves the lives of men, women, and children, but brings victory that much nearer," said the Duke. "You are playing a vital part in our fight."

Accompanied by British and United States military officials, the Duke flew from Washington to inspect the Martin plant, where fighting planes for both Nations are being manufactured.

The Duke, who has been observing phases of this country's defense efforts, said his brother, King George VI, and the Queen "are intensely interested in all that goes on in this country, and I know they will be pleased to hear of my observations."

"I am only now beginning to realize how great are the efforts being made in this country to assist us," he said.

## Berlin Press Grows Sarcastic Over Iran

BERLIN, Aug. 27 (AP)— Berliner Börsen Zeitung in an editorial today called the Russian-British invasion of Iran "a classical case of brutal attack on a neutral state which has done everything to prevent war and respect the interests of third parties and dedicated itself entirely toward peaceful internal reconstruction."

The editorial said that strictly speaking "a telegram of condolence and indignation from Washington as well as a promise for help was due.

"But President Roosevelt plays the role of Pontius Pilate. Mr. Hull does the same."

It asserted that the entire political and military plan for the invasion of Iran was completed before "Churchill and Roosevelt, amidst psalm singing, announced their program of world reform."

# Did Labor Win Or Lose On Kearny Yard?

*Continued from Page 1*

consulted discounted the probability of such a course. It was suggested that the President meant that he was still considering what method of Government operation—whether outright purchase or lease—would be employed. At any rate, this highly important decision remains to be taken.

Second, if the Government's adoption of its own Mediation Board's strike-settlement recommendation is subject to determining the method of operation or is subject to any factor whatsoever, then it is evident that the "maintenance of membership" clause is not to be taken as automatically adopted by virtue of the Government having taken over.

### Question Still Open

Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, Navy technician in charge at Kearny, made it clear at his press conference that that issue is still open, although John Green, President of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, declared that he, for one, had no doubt that the board recommendation would be made operative.

Although admitting that the union had no written assurance from the Government, he said that it was understood that the board proposal, rejected by the company, would be adopted by the Government which took over the shipyards because of the company's rejection.

The best information in Washington is that it is the desire of the Government to let this "maintenance of membership" provision get quietly lost in the shuffle of reorganization at Kearny, and while whatever Federal agency finally operates the plant will not reject the Mediation Board's recommendation it will not get around to accepting it.

## *Lucy Monroe Leads Community Sings*

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27 (AP)—Let's all sing like the birdies sing and boost civilian morale. That's the prescription of Lucy Monroe who is putting her idea into practice by holding community sings all over America.

The former Ziegfeld chorus girl who sang her way into grand opera insists there's nothing like community singing for making people feel close together and patriotic.

First sing of her tour took place at Washington early this month and attracted an enthusiastic crowd of 35,000. The second is scheduled tonight at the Philadelphia Municipal Stadium.

"It's mostly old-fashioned sentimental songs that people want to sing," claims the 1941 version of the wandering minstrel. "Or patriotic songs that they've heard many times."

This is not guess work on Miss Monroe's part either. She's spent several hours on Philadelphia streets asking people—all kinds of people—what songs they like best. And she did the same at Washington.

What's the number one favorite song?

"In Washington," says the soprano, "it was 'God Bless America.' And that seems to be one of the most popular in Philadelphia, too."

Miss Monroe doesn't know how long she is going to continue her community sing tour, declaring "I'm in for the duration." She has volunteererd her services to the Second Corps Area for civilian defense.

## Oklahoma Sure To Hear 'Lindy'

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 27 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh will speak in Oklahoma Aug. 29 "even if he has to use a cow pasture, "a spokesman for the America First Committee said today after the City Council cancelled a permit for use of the Municipal Auditorium.

"If we can't get a place here we'll go somewhere else. But he definitely will speak, and it will be in Oklahoma," added Herbert K. Hyde, a former United States District Attorney and Oklahoma City Chairman of the America First Committee.

The Council's action followed protests by American Legion Post No. 35; Harmony Chapter No. 3 of American War Mothers; the Women's Ambulance and Transport Corps of Oklahoma; Knights of Pythias, and American Legion Post No. 13 of Capitol Hill.

### 'Folly' Says Nye

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Isolationist Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota today said refusal of an Oklahoma City auditorium to Charles A. Lindbergh for a speech was folly on the part of the American people.

"It is but a small degree of the intolerance we'll experience as we get nearer involvement or actually in the European war," he said at his Waldorf-Astoria suite in a press conference prior to a speech scheduled for the Bronx tonight.

At that speech Senator Nye said his subject would be "Two Men in a Boat."

# Outlawing of Strikes Is Urged To Clear the Way for Defense

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Army Ordnance Association, a semi-official body, today condemned strikes for a "disgraceful blot" on the record of defense progress and listed as a companion debit the lack of a single administrative head for armaments production.

On the subject of defense strikes, the Association asserted flatly: "They should be outlawed once and for all in order that the vast majority of willing hands may do their share in defense production."

The Ordnance Organization also found reason to deplore the delay in fixing "a ceiling of all prices"—a delay which it said "has added millions to the cost of national defense and points the way to monetary inflation which may defeat the very purpose of the defense effort."

The opinions of the Association were set forth in an editorial analysis of the accomplishments and defects of the defense effort which appears in the current issue of the organization's journal, Army Ordnance.

If the Association found much to criticize in the defense effort, it also found much to praise, asserting that the "end of M-Year (mobilization year) discloses military armament production gaining momentum."

The Association, which is composed of Army ordnance officers and civilian ordnance engineers, noted the following on the credit side of the picture:

"Our military armament leadership reveals vision and experience. The herculean effort is in the hands of trained officers who know the job from A to Z. . . . OPM gives inspiring support.

"Industrial co-operation—on the part of management and labor—has been of a piece with its opposite military file. In the main, the team works well. Small profits—in some cases as low as one twenty-fifth of one per cent—are the rule. . . .

"Industrial mobilization plans, sound from the start, have been adhered to. There has been no panicky decision, no haphazard judgment, no scuttling of principle for efficiency, no favorites to play."

On the debit side, the Association said there still existed high lights and shadows that have "blurred the perspective often to the point of mirage."

"There is still no one administrator of defense production," the analysis said. "Yet the job continues to grow too fast for anything but single, undivided attention with full authority.

"Defense strikes, now somewhat lessened, have been a disgraceful blot on the defense record. . . .

"Except in the Army and Navy, the industrial mobilization plan has been given only lip service by many who should know its provisions and follow its doctrines. A national emergency is no time for experimentation; least of all is it the occasion for half-baked ideas that put social niceties ahead of the common defense."

Among other shortcomings, the Association asserted that the constantly changing requirements of the defense program had prevented an orderly approach to scheduled production.

## Strikes Denounced

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 27 (AP)—The national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars was told today by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Veterans' Administrator, that strikes on defense projects are "the result of bad advice."

"Even in times of emergency," he said in a prepared address, "I do not believe that any of us want to deprive workmen in defense plants of what normally would be their rights.

"But they do not have—and never have had—in time of national emergency, the right to strike against their government—to interfere with the progress of a program adopted by the Congress, or to ignore a request, if not an actual order of the President of the United States.

"I feel confident that when such action is taken, it must be through misunderstanding."

The veterans, after hearing the Hines address, adopted a resolution urging that jurisdictional strikes be considered un-American and outlawed.

In another address, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, said that "something has to be done" about the high percentage of men rejected by the Army for physical defects.

"Either they will have to be inducted into the Army regardless of physical condition and rehabilitated there, or the States will have to make some arrangement for doing it," he declared.

In one board, General Hershey said, 50 per cent were rejected because of physical impairment.

Mrs. Francis D. Hill, first Vice-President of the Gold Star Mothers, declared that "if the young boys today have to go to foreign shores to protect their country—let them go."

## Defense Is Reported Slowed by Jealousy

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 27 (AP)—Job snobs in Washington are slowing the Nation's defense program, reports Harford Powell, Director of Information of the U. S. Treasury Department.

"Civil service employees who regard red tape as lovingly as any woman regards a new ruby necklace, and who are jealous of the experts brought in from business and industry to help in national defense, . . . have the power to delay decisions and harass the activities of the dollar-a-year man," Mr. Powell told several hundred businessmen at a conference at the University of California at Los Angeles yesterday.

all that's new in
FURS
Distinctive models
selected pelts
priced right . . .
Theo. J. Siefert
FURS OF THE BETTER GRADE
8714 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
"You save by buying now"

EWART'S
CAFETERIA
15th and Chestnut Streets
Franklin Trust Building
PHILADELPHIA
EXCELLENT FOOD
Reasonable Prices
Also located as advertised in the Monitor—
WASHINGTON 522 13th St. N. W.
RICHMOND, VA. 112 North 5th St.
Opp. Marshall Hotel

School Supplies
Loose Leaf Notebooks
Fountain Pens
Personal Stationery
GREETING CARDS
for every requirement
DECKER'S
902 Chestnut Street
9 South 15th Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ROOFING
any material
SIDE WALL
SHINGLING
Rock Wool Insulation
for year-round comfort
Budget Plan—City and Suburban
PHONE WALNUT 1366
T. S. JOHNSON SONS CO.
626 Cherry Street
Philadelphia, Pa

How Pretty
You'll Be
in Your New
PERMANENT
$5.00-$7.50
Smart and Cool if Styled by
Frank Gittler
Room 601, Franklin Trust Building
15th and Chestnut Streets
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Standard of Fine
Quality in Dairy
Products
ABBOTTS
Ice Cream
Deluxe "A" Milk
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey
and Seashore
For Service, Evergreen 4461

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need
is not found in this issue call
PENNYPACKER 9196
Hours 9 to 12 daily
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general
advertisers in this paper.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
2618 Lewis Tower Philadelphia, Pa.

If you don't know furs
know your Furrier
Feller's
Fur Coat Makers
HARRISBURG, PA.
August
FUR SALE
offers
STYLE VALUE QUALITY SAVINGS

Marquetand's
Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5.
The MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS AT MODERATE PRICES.
Marquetand's for Better Candies
Including Delicious Old-Fashioned
Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

School Stuff
Import type cardigan of kid and lamb Shetland yarn—in your favorite color. 34-40 . . . 4.95
Matching pullover . . . 3.95
SPORTWEAR
Rowell's
GERMANTOWN, PA.

Snellenburgs
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Entire Block, Market, 11th to 12th Streets—Mail and Phone Orders Carefully Filled—LOCust 5200—Camden WX-1150—Wilmington Enterprise 1-0160
Summer Store Hours: 9:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
Except Wednesdays (Until Further Notice) when the store will be open until 9 P. M.
LAST WEEK OF THIS GREAT EVENT!
Cloth Coat Sale!
Fur-Bearing Beauties August Sale-Priced for Misses and Women
$78
Blended Mink Tipped Skunk
Dyed Squirrel Persian Lamb
Lynx-Dyed White Fox and Others
Luxurious furs lavished on fine 100% virgin wool fabrics. Models that highlight softer shoulders, deep armholes, straighter slimmer lines and new ways to achieve warmth and opulence. The latest browns, blues, beige and the always-fashionable black. Rayon lined. Not much time to share in these superlative values, so take advantage of these extra hours Wednesday evening to buy that important Winter coat at August Sale Savings you'll enjoy for years.
Ask About Our Easy Credit Terms
SNELLENBURGS Coats, Second Floor

# Women Leaders Hail Success During 21 Years of Suffrage

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—The coming of age of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution yesterday did not make very big headlines in the press of world events, but women leaders here took the occasion to register satisfaction in the growing voter awareness of women since the pioneer suffragists fought for the ballot. The extent to which America's 25,000,000 women have become part of the electorate and their point of view a considered factor with the Nation's legislatures, together with their greater realism in matters of government, were seen as the "new era" signs of the times.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, for 50 years identified with progressive movements and a leader of the suffrage campaign that wrote the franchise for women into federal basic law on Aug. 26, 1920, when the Governor of Tennessee became the thirty-sixth state executive to ratify, signalled the day with a tribute to women as voters. Her statement paid somber heed, however, to the spread of war and the disappearance of the ideas of democracy in so many nations today after 500 years in which men and women had been gaining more and more political liberties.

### Led the Way for Others

"For 21 years women of the United States have had the vote," she said. "Before and after granting the vote in this country, the suffrage was extended to women in other lands until a decade ago women voted in half the nations of the world.

"An incredible thing then happened—a war upon earth with the deliberate aim of taking away liberties from men and women. In consequence, the vote no longer is in practical operation in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Spain, Hungary, Austria, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The vote has not been suppressed in Russia or Germany, but it is no longer a free institution. Parliaments are virtually non-existent in all these countries.

"The grave problem involved in the war now encroaching upon every nation is: Shall democratic principles be permitted to advance, or shall we all go backward to the Middle Ages and start over again?"

### True to Political Duties

Mrs. Catt voiced faith that not only the suffrage amendment, but the perception of women in politics, had come of age, hailing as "marvelous" their development "in independence, breadth of vision and understanding." She declared that their response to political duties had "disappointed no one."

With the war to minimize any special heed of the anniversary, other leaders viewed it as further emphasizing the degree to which the vote crusade had merged into national history. World peace, so often bracketed with "Votes for Women," was still placed among remote contingencies, but hope was voiced that a new valuation of freedom was coming out of today's world crisis.

Taking this view, Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President of the National League of Women Voters, said it might even turn out "that in future histories the name of Hitler will be associated chiefly with the date marking a rebirth of democracy."

"For it is true," her statement continued, "that Hitler has been the occasion for a new love of freedom and a new courage about defending it. I am glad that women are to be part of the renaissance."

# Action Against Nazi Forces Brings Wide Relief in Chile

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile — There is widespread popular relief and satisfaction that the authorities have taken action against Nazi conspirators in southern Chile. This was one case at least where many citizens without any special war bias felt that action was overdue.

That totalitarian activities have existed for years past in this country, particularly in the southern provinces where German influence is predominant, is a fact well known here.

Numerous arrests in the Lake Llanquihue towns, with alleged plots the subject of Cabinet discussions, have brought more prominence to the problem, though the current impression is that the authorities have been spurred by popular feeling, delaying action to the last moment and then acting only with considerable reluctance.

This reluctance to investigate the German-Chilean section of the population can be easily understood. The German settlers who came to Chile in the middle years of the nineteenth century were certainly not "National Socialists." They were sober, religious folk to whom conditions in the Fatherland, for a variety of reasons, economic or otherwise, had become distasteful.

### Were a Welcome Addition

Their desire to leave Germany coincided with an impulse given by the Chilean Government of the day to attract a sound type of immigrant to open up the virgin and unpopulated South. The influx of hardy Germans brought new life to a vast region, and, by dint of industry, sacrifice and persisence, they succeeded.

A second generation followed with many of the virtues of the original stock. Less tied to the soil, they entered business life in its many branches and pioneered in national industries. Increasing wealth and widening interests flowered in cultural activities, in higher standards of living, reflected in civic improvement, of which the town of Osorno, mentioned in news dispatches, affords a good example. The German-Chileans of this generation were loyal to their adopted country and its institutions.

Succeeding generations, however, have been subjected to influences from which the fathers had been free. Germany started on its economic drive to conquer the world. Naturally, it made use to the full of every community that, by language and tradition, facilitated the spread of Germanic doctrines. There was a great influx of businessmen from the old country, tending to swamp out the old stock.

### The Nazi Poison Works

As National Socialism rose to power in Germany and began to define its policy of territorial expansion, strange rumors took shape with regard to what was happening in "German Chile," whether in its southern stronghold or in the capital city and other parts of the country. That queer anomaly, the "Nacista" Party came into existence with its "Jefe," Jorge Gonzalez von Marees, culminating in the tragedy of the 1938 Insurance Bank "putsch" in Santiago.

There is the fullest evidence that pro-German and therefore anti-Chilean activities have been stimulated, fostered and sheltered by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the Third Reich in Chile. A consul was expelled for issuing forged passports; the ambassador, on the evidence of photographs, has presided over meetings of uniformed and armed Nazis; and Nazi propaganda has been injected into Chilean youth of German descent and into pure Chileans brought into contact with German influence.

As for the present alarm, one is inclined to minimize it as a serious threat to democratic institutions in this country. The war is not going too well for Germany and a Nazi rising in any part of America, unsupported from Japan or elsewhere, would not be likely to prosper. Other governments, notably Bolivia, have reacted to similar threats in a virile manner, and that of Chile has shown that, though reluctant to take decided action, it is not in the dark on what is happening.

Daniel & Anna Magner
English and American
Antiques
An especially fine collection of
Furniture, Glass, China
Visitors to Boston will find it a short ride by train or car to
Fountain Sq. or Opp. the R. R. Station
HINGHAM, MASS. Hing. 0632

THE HOTEL
WELLINGTON
Step from Garage to lobby
Albany's Only
"Garage-IN"
Hotel
RATES from $2.25

Our Real Hand Work
gives sportswear
the right flare
Bea. 1790 Shore Routes
Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE

Flowers
Telegraphed
Any Time—
Anywhere—
LIB. 4317
Penn The Florist
124 TREMONT ST BOSTON

Labor Day Weekend
all expense tours
NEW YORK CITY
2-Day Tour $4.95 per person
Excellent room with bath for 2 days and 1 night plus eight of New York's greatest attractions, including Rockefeller Center, Radio City Music Hall, night clubs and sightseeing tours
3 Day Tour $8.95
Prince George Hotel 14 East 28th St. New York
Geo. H. Newton, Mgr.

# Antiques: Selections to Live With

***Book written as guide to selector rather than for collector is unusual in scope and richness.***

**A Book Review**

**By Carl Greenleaf Beede**

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

"This book is not so much for the collector, as for the selector," is a crisp sentence found on the jacket of the book, "Living With Antiques," edited by Alice Winchester and published by Robert M. McBride & Co., New York, at $3.50.

There have been scores of books written for collectors, or from the collector's standpoint, and it may be timely that one should appear to assist the person who wishes to choose antiques for furnishing, rather than as one whose thoughts are on rarity, age, or excellence in type or handiwork.

Thirty-odd homes are described, with abundant pictures, and are situated in many States, for the most part near the east and west coasts. Extremes of type and taste are met in the first two examples, for one is The Lindens, which Robert Hooper of Marblehead built in 1754 in Danvers, for a country residence. The mansion has been moved to Washington and furnished in rich manner characteristic of the colonial merchant who built it. The next subject is the house on the farm called Cogswell's Grant, home of the Bertram K. Littles in tidewater Essex County—a tract that is still cultivated, as it has been for 300 years. Here are found spacious simplicity, discriminating personal taste, and furnishings of the 1650-1750 century.

### From Oregon by the Sea To East and South

Another is an Oregon home by the sea, built recently like a low, gabled New England farmhouse sprouting many ells here and there. For this, too, harmonizing antiques were selected. Other homes recorded are in Maryland, where a couple built a suitable dwelling "for select antique pieces"; the New York City apartment of Mrs. Juliana R. Force; a Natchez residence furnished with the best of Victorian cabinet-making of about 1850; curly maple cabinet work dominating in the house near Cleveland.

Most pleasing of all to this reviewer is the home of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Deming Andrews in Richmond, Mass. They have devoted nearly 20 years to studying and interpreting Shaker communal life, and to assembling whatever relates to it. French Provincial, Biedermeier, Louis XV and XVI, Tudor—these are some of other styles in which homes noticed here are furnished.

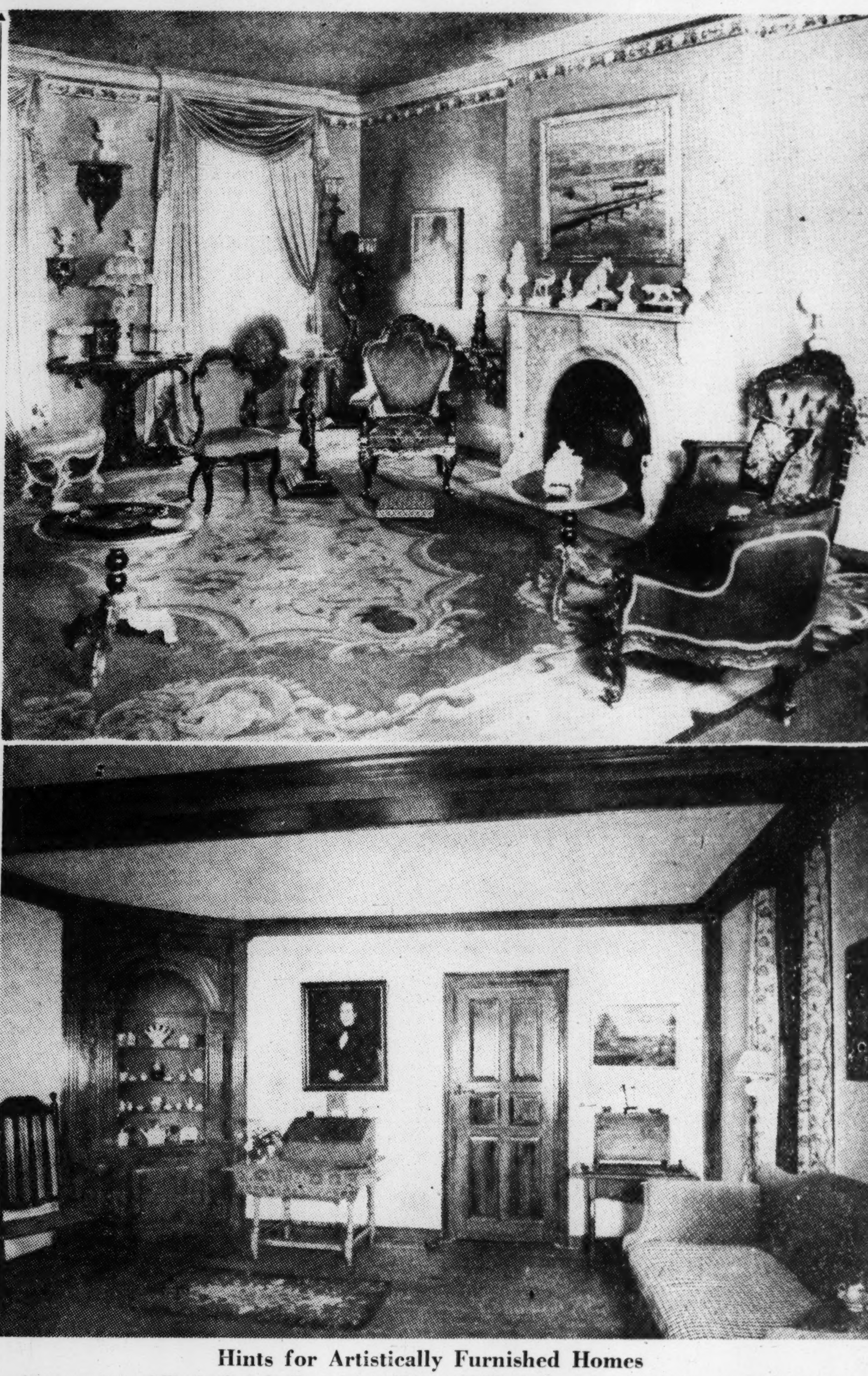
Although selecting as opposed to collecting is kept to the fore in the text, I am inclined to think that some—perhaps many—of the furnishings of these homes were assembled by their owners through sincere regard for the objects, and with little thought of them as furnishings. Surely the true collector must always practice selection, and should be best qualified to choose the most suitable grouping for a room or rooms.

### Character of Furnishings Indicative of Owners

We like to think of admirable examples of Colonial craftsmanship as associated by their owners with the firesides and characters of our ancestors and with their contemporaries who wrought them. When considered mainly as decorative material, as seems to be the attitude here, they may have been assembled by a professional decorator, or by any person of good taste, whether or not he had a collector's intelligent appreciation of the objects.

Perhaps decorative selection of "antiques to live with" may result in stimulating a discriminating appreciation of them; even to a sympathetic knowledge of fine design and craftsmanship and of familiarity with Colonial ways of life. These are some of the qualities that make every item of furnishings belonging to those generations deeply significant to true collectors—that is, to many who are too modest to allow the term connoisseur, but who are wholly worthy of it.

It is such a regard for estimable works of old-time decorative arts and crafts that the magazine Antiques has fostered steadily through its long career, for most of it so ably conducted by Homer Eaton Keyes, and now edited by Miss Alice Winchester, editor of this volume, "Living With Antiques."



**Hints for Artistically Furnished Homes**

**Among scores of illustrations in the volume, "Living With Antiques," is the above one showing a drawing room in New York City, much of the furniture elaborately carved in rosewood. The lower picture is of the living room of a house in Essex County, Mass., built about 1740, now in its original condition and furnished in the manner of those decades.**

## Exhibitions

New York

The Metropolitan Museum of Art announces the following plans for exhibitions in the coming season; it is still too early to give any definite dates or details concerning them. These will be supplemented by other portrait exhibitions in the spring which will be announced by the Directer at a later date.

An addition to the American Wing, a generous gift from Bayard and James De Lancey Verplanck, will be placed in view sometime in November. The gift was announced last December, and consists of the furnishings of a Manhattan parlor of the 1700's. It is to be installed in a paneled room of the same period, also from a New York home.

Supplementing the Verplanck gift, the Museum will show in adjoining galleries of the American Wing a selected group of early American paintings, silver, textiles, and so forth. It will include loans as well as objects from the Museum's collections.

* * *

English antiques make up a sizable part of the flood of goods Britain is sending to this country in an effort to build up credits of American dollars, customs brokers and art dealers report.

Heirloom furniture, silver, china, and tapestries from English town mansions and country estates, are being sold to Americans by their English owners, who would rather part with the goods than see them destroyed by bombs, dealers said.

These sources said the antiques were of types which usually become available only when a great estate is being broken up. Because of the increasing export of such goods, it was reported, some English firms are preparing to move their offices to the United States.

In addition to antiques, England is shipping increased quantities of woolen and cotton goods, leather articles, and chinaware. By such sales, England obtains dollar exchange which in turn can be used to purchase war materials and foodstuffs needed at home.

## Peruvian Art

Newark, N. J.

The display of Peruvian art and furniture, now on exhibit at the Newark Museum, will remain on view through Oct. 15, it is announced by Beatrice Winser, the Museum's Director. It was originally planned to withdraw it at an earlier date, but the owner, Mrs. Frank Freyer of Denver, has consented to extending the loan period for at least two months.

The collection consists of religious paintings, carvings and furniture, made by Peruvian craftsmen from the 1600's through the 1800's. The furniture was collected in Cuzco by Mrs. Freyer and includes chairs and tables, a pair of settees, small chests and cabinets, tooled-leather boxes and a bedstead, beautifully proportioned and richly carved and gilded.

This is all shown as a feature of the Spanish Colonial section of the Newark Museum's current exhibition, "Three Southern Neighbors," portraying the cultural background of Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia from pre-Columbian times.

## Museum Notes

Boston

As the news columns of this and other newspapers call attention to gifts received by museums in various American cities, readers may gain the impression that the acquisitions noticed, and perhaps pictured, are the chief or only current additions to each museum's possessions. This thought came to mind while writing last week's article on some Colonial silverware lately presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

As numbers go, that silver represented only about a dozen objects out of a total of some 220 that this institution had acquired in the preceding 7½ weeks—April 12-June 5. There were many other things that one might have chosen to write about, but that group of early American craftsmanship seemed to hold the most interest as American antiques. So less than a tenth of the Museum's new possessions were noticed at all.

No doubt news published in the press concerning any one of a dozen American museums is likewise only partial. Newspapers must cover many subjects, and editors divide each issue's space according to the estimated reader-interest in each class of news. So in this case, which may be taken as typical, space was given to examples of Colonial craftsmen's handiwork, rather than to any others called antiques—a word that to me means the home furnishings and decorative arts of all countries before 1820.

Yet, what a story one might have written about a collection of 42 pieces of South American silver objects dating from Inca times to the 1700's, and found in Peru, Chile, Bolivia, and Paraguay! Some of it may have seen ruthless Spanish conquerers riding the first horses the natives had ever looked on. It is all listed in the pages before me—objects of domestic use, things from churches; stirrups, spurs, and harness trimmings.

There are nearly 60 items of Asiatic Art, half of them Japanese paintings, the gift of one person. Also Chinese jade, lacquer, and cloisonne and pottery, about which much might be said. Many paintings, prints and volumes on art have been acquired during this short period, one donor giving about 30 books in French and German, most of them satirical in nature and illustrated by Daumier and Gavarni woodcuts.

Our art critic might find these a rich subject for comment, as well as 25 paintings and eight prints added by gift and by purchase. About 40 pieces of lace, embroidery, and weaving from Europe, Asia and the Orient, offer material for several columns of text, for they represent techniques in three fields, and came from such far separated countries as France, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Iran, India, and the Philippine Islands.

All of such additions to the treasures of this museum have come through the generosity of friends, for it has received no public funds. Some of these are living friends, some have passed on after giving the museum substantial funds to be used for purchasing over long periods. It is a private citizen's institution in founding, upbuilding, expansion, and maintenance. Yet, those who have had no part in any of these responsibilities may still feel they share in the possessions, since gifts of things or funds are intended for the proper pleasure and benefit of all. Each person in a community is potentially the richer when its Art Museum announces asquisitions, whether few or many.

# *Men's Suits, Overcoats and Shoes Needed, Lady Mountbatten Says*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—Initiated into the American system of press conferences at the office of Norman H. Davis, American Red Cross Chairman, yesterday, Lady Louis Mountbatten, cousin by marriage to King George, told reporters that the British now need men's suits, heavy overcoats and footwear.

"Women," she explained, "can wrap themselves in almost anything after a 'bombing out,' but men who have to go to work the next morning feel they must keep up an appearance.

"You can't believe the conditions people find themselves in after an air raid," she declared.

Despite 90 degree heat in Washington, Lady Mountbatten wore the navy blue woolen uniform and felt hat of the St. Johns Ambulance Brigade, of which she is London President. The "St. Johns," she explained, date back to the eleventh century and are active in first aid in both war and peace.

In this country as a representative of the British Red Cross, Lady Mountbatten is planning a six-week tour beginning at Newport, R. I., to thank Red Cross chapters for the $25,000,000 worth of supplies they have sent to England since the outbreak of the war.

Asked if she would make an appeal for more aid, she replied, "Why should I? Not one request we have made of the American Red Cross has been refused."

Lady Mountbatten arrived by clipper last week, accompanying her husband, Capt. Lord Mountbatten, who came to the United States to assume command of the British aircraft carrier, Illustrious.

# Defier of Curfew Still Sells Oil

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 27 (AP)—Entering the fourth week of defiance to the Government's 7 p. m.-7 a. m. curfew for gasoline filling stations, Herman Blickle declared yesterday he considered his action both justifiable and successful.

Business, the dealer declared, has been "much better," so much so that with his supply of gasoline already subject to rationing by the oil firm with whom he deals, he now has to limit every customer to 25 cents worth at a time or about a gallon and a half. Regarding the Government's move to close the station on behalf of national defense, the oil dealer said:

"If the Government really wants to save gas they should put a two cents a gallon extra tax on it for national defense. That would both save gas and bring in money."

Other gasoline dealers, who have been trying to get Mr. Blickle to close, decided at a mass meeting to withhold any action until after Sept. 1, when the rationing of gasoline stations begins.

# 'Sabotage'—Roosevelt's Word For 'Smear' Britain Stories

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—President Roosevelt has today stepped into the middle of the isolationist newspaper campaign to "smear" Britain with the vigorous, blunt-spoken accusation that stories of mis-use of lend-lease funds are false as to fact and vicious in purpose.

To the circulated rumors and prominently publicized accounts purporting to show that British officials in Washington have run up high food and liquor bills in local restaurants and charged them to Lend-Lease and that the British Government in London has sought to use Lend-Lease materials to commercial advantage, the President did not extend merely an official denial; he branded them as intentionally untrue, involving distortion and plain falsehood.

They all add up, he declared at his Tuesday afternoon press conference in response to a specific question, to reveal an organized campaign to harm and hamper America's efforts to aid the opponents of Hitlerism.

He said there was a word for it and that that word was sabotage.

The British Government has already submitted to Washington a detailed and documented refutation of these recurring allegations —allegations which appear to recur from the same source. From the American side it is now announced that a full account of the expenditures under the $7,000,000,000 Lend-Lease Act will be made public on Sept. 1.

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, who has been critical of the progress made with the defense program, let this be known in the Senate yesterday. He said he was so informed by Maj. Gen. J. H. Burns.

### How They Started

Senator Byrd declared that while he favored "all possible aid in equipment and supplies for Great Britain, yet I expect to insist that the provisions of the law be complied with and that Congress and the people be fully informed respecting an accounting of the fund before new additional Lend-Lease appropriations are made, as now contemplated, when billions of existing appropriations remain unspent."

As already recorded in these columns these changes were given public circulation in an article written by Walter Trohan, a member of the Washington Staff of the Chicago Tribune, and published in a dispatch which also appeared in the Washington Times-Herald, the publisher of which is Eleanor Patterson, a cousin of Col. Robert R. McCormick, owner of the Tribune.

This newspaper story invited its readers' attention with the headline: "Britons Here Make Whoopee As United States Pay." An illustration of how much unsupported charges can gain added circulation and added "support" as they are passed along is contained in the Congressional Record of Aug. 25.

Here Representative Paul W. Shafer (R) of Michigan inserted the article in full. Indicative of the article as a whole are its first few paragraphs which read:

"Britishers of military age in the national Capital are doing their bit for England by spending American dollars on everything from guns to whoopee.

"The theme song of the British Purchasing Mission is a parody of 'There'l! Always Be an England.' It runs:

'There'll always be a dollar
As long as we are here'

"The song was the hit of the evening at a recent Mission party in a fashionable Washington restaurant, which has been taken over by the Britishers.

"The checks are being paid by the American people. It is reported in reliable Congressional circles that the Mission has already charged over $30,000 worth of meals and rare wines in this restaurant alone to the Lend-Lease bill."

### No Authority Cited

From even a casual reading of the original story, it can be seen that it cited no authority for its allegations or for the rumors to which it was giving circulation. It named no name or source which would have accepted responsibility for them. And now when Representative Shafer inserts them into the Congressional Record he indicates no doubt that he accepts them as true, as proved and thus "rumors" printed without substantiation become "facts" to be spread into the Government's records.

"The article well illustrates," Representative Shafer said in prefacing his insertion of the article, "the attitude of many of the British Government representatives now crowding Washington to tell us how to spend our money. It indicates that we are still 'Uncle Saps' to those we are aiding. No further comment is necessary."

When asked specifically about these matters, President Roosevelt thought that further comment was in order and it was his judgment that the reports publicized in such articles, far from illustrating the attitude of British officials, indicates the kind of sabotage campaign which is being conducted by forces in this country which are seeking to thwart the Nation's efforts to end the Nazi menace.

The President dealt with three concrete points. He stated categorically that restaurant bills of no British official had ever at any time been charged to the Lend-Lease account. He declared that the report that the British Government had used Lend-Lease supplies for commercial re-export was a distortion and a half-truth. He explained that some British steel had been sold to Argentina while Britain was getting Lend-Lease steel from the United States, but that this shipment fulfilled contractual obligations prior to the passage of the Lend-Lease Act. He affirmed that Lend-Lease oil tankers were not being used in connection with Britain's normal export trade.

But these denials were not enough; the President contended it was too easy to put out other rumors and other charges and in consequence he said he simply would not mince words, that these allegations represented a concerted campaign and were marked by falsehood, distortion, half-truth and vicious rumor.

# Haiti's U. S. Loyalty Rewarded With American Economic Aid

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—Orphaned and impoverished as a tiny French speaking republic in vast Spanish speaking Latin America, Haiti's loyal support of American leadership is at least being rewarded. Uncle Sam has virtually adopted orphaned Haiti.

Occupation by the Marines has been abandoned in favor of aid by American trade and agricultural experts. Haiti is conspicuously friendly to the United States and occupies a strategic location on the outer fringe of islands that safeguard the Panama Canal.

A new contract carrying with it much needed money as well as expressions of friendship has been signed by Haiti and the United States. It is intended to develop the rich tropical resources of the island. For his part Uncle Sam proposes absorbing Haiti's non-competitive agricultural production.

Under the terms of the contract the United States extends an additional loan to Haiti and assists in disbursing the money. A corporation has been formed with three Haitian and three American directors. They will handle $1,000,000 at the start, directing the money into agricultural development. The new corporation supercedes a former arrangement that entrusted the spending of a previous loan to an American engineering company.

### Called the 'Rubber Contract'

Haitians were not entirely satisfied with an arrangement whereby their Government borrowed money from the United States, but in the spending they had no voice. The new loan provides Haitians with a voice but no actual veto authority.

The President of Haiti's first alphabetical spending agency, SHADA is an American. There are three Haitian and three American directors with the corporation President holding the decisive vote. There is a guarantee against a deadlock of Haitian against American directors in provision that four votes are required to approve or defeat any proposal.

They call the new loan arrangement "The rubber contract," in Haiti, because the corporation has as one of its major responsibilities the development of high-yield rubber plantations. The terms of the contract itself give it a double meaning as "The rubber contract." They are remarkably elastic and generous.

By signing this contract the United States Department of State announces its satisfaction with the Administration of President Lescot. The contract reveals the State Department as eager to strengthen the already strong Lescot Administration and to assist the new President in bringing to Haiti a level of prosperity the island has never before experienced.

American co-operation forecasts the transfer of Haitian trade and cultural links from Europe to the United States. Twice has a World War wrought havoc with Haiti's foreign commerce, never large, but significant for Haiti nevertheless.

In advance of signing the contract for new agricultural development the United States has reestablished Haiti's commerce by absorbing produce excluded from Europe. A loan of $5,000,000 has stimulated the country's trade. A chain grocery company is buying Haitian coffee. Haiti's long staple cotton that went to England to be mixed with Egyptian cotton, is going to the United States, and Uncle Sam has set Haiti up in the banana growing business.

### Following Cuba's Footsteps

The procedure employed in rewarding Haiti for being conspicuously pro-American establishes Haiti in much the same status that Cuba has occupied as an American protege. Haiti is no longer an orphan, and is getting actual cash from wealthy Uncle Sam.

The question is frequently asked, "Will the money the United States is lending to Haiti ever be repaid?" Island authorities are frank in admitting that loans thus far approved are in excess of Haiti's ability to pay in the light of present and past economic development. On the other hand the loans are visualized as an investment in future prosperity.

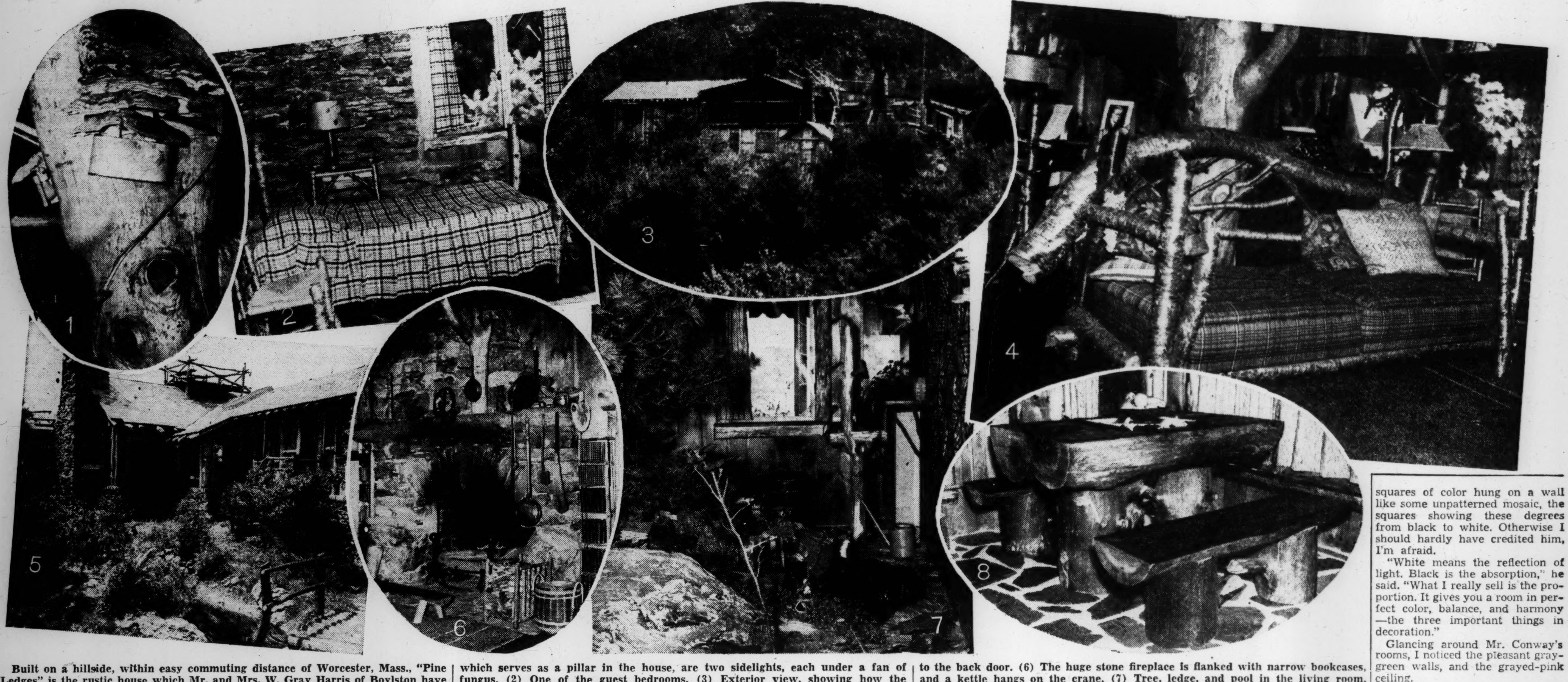
If the work of the American experts proves to be sound, Haitian trade is expected to pick up. In the course of 10 years (it will take six for rubber trees to come into bearing), Haitian exports are expected to be sufficiently improved to make it possible to call a conference for discussion of payment of principal as well as interest.

Money thus far lent to Haiti has been on a broad deferred payment basis. As money was used under the terms of the old contract, the Government of Haiti signed interest bearing notes. In signing the notes the matter of principal was not discussed. No time limit has been placed on money lent to Haiti. Repayment is left for future discussion. It will be brought up when and if SHADA gets Haiti out of the poverty class.

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—August 27, 1941

# Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY



Built on a hillside, within easy commuting distance of Worcester, Mass., "Pine Ledges" is the rustic house which Mr. and Mrs. W. Gray Harris of Boylston have built for an all-year-round home. It was designed to satisfy their desire to live as close as possible to the out-of-doors. (1) Fastened to this great tree trunk, which serves as a pillar in the house, are two sidelights, each under a fan of fungus. (2) One of the guest bedrooms. (3) Exterior view, showing how the house is nestled among the trees on the hillside. (4) The living-room couch. (5) Rear view of the house, showing a rustic bridge over the brook that runs close to the back door. (6) The huge stone fireplace is flanked with narrow bookcases, and a kettle hangs on the crane. (7) Tree, ledge, and pool in the living room. On the far side are a rustic desk and a hassock. (8) Dining table and benches made of huge logs split lengthwise with their tops well waxed and polished.

## Rustic-Style House Satisfies Owners' Desire To Live Close to the Out-of-Doors

**By Gwendoline Keene**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Moving out to the country is the dream of many American families. But Mr. and Mrs. W. Gray Harris of Boylston, Mass., don't have to move to the country at any season to enjoy nature: they live the year round in a house in the woods—the most interesting house imaginable and one which their friends never tire of visiting.

With the enjoyment of nature a lifelong interest for both of them, they wanted to live as close as possible to the out-of-doors, and "Pine Ledges" makes their wish come true. One secret is that the house, though apparently in the depths of the woods, is really only a thousand feet from Diamond Hill Avenue, which enables Mr. Harris to commute daily to business in Worcester. Another is that, though the house is as rustic in character as a log cabin, it has every convenience for comfort and easy maintenance.

The architect (and builder also) is a Vermonter like Mr. Harris—Paul W. Thayer of Wallingford, architect of the Long Trail Lodge at Rutland, Vt., and well known for his houses in rustic style. Anyone who has visited the inns of America's national parks and forests knows how luxuriously comfortable this style can be. And as for housekeeping—it requires only a little dusting and floor-mopping. Good wood finish and rustic furniture, oil treated to start with, need no upkeep at all, for time merely gives them a lovelier patina.

### Built on Three Levels

Built on low lines with a shallow roof and three big stubby chimneys, the Harris house is on three levels—counting the heater room as one—and follows the contours of its foundation ledges. In front is a magnificent view and in back a brook, which skirts the service end of the house so closely that you can practically cast a line out of the back door and pull in a trout for supper.

Except for the main story floors of oak, the house is built entirely of white pine. Both inside and out the walls are of vertical boarding stained dark brown with a linseed oil base, and full- and half-logs are used for trim. They are oiled and kept in their partially weathered state, a light golden tan, for contrast with the walls. Chimneys and foundation are of local shale, built in New England stonewall style, so tightly that practically no mortar shows. The roof is of varicolored Vermont slate, blending pleasantly with the surrounding green.

You approach from the south, where the garage and turn-around are, and enter the house from a little porch that opens into the living room's studio ell. Here indeed, is a house-in-the-woods, for in addition to the log trim there are whole tree trunks used as columns with as much as possible of their branches left on. And down at the farther end of the room is a rocky ledge emerging from the floor, with a brook slipping into a pool beside it. Growing out of the ledge is a real live Christmas tree.

### Goldfish Dart About

The ledge and tree have a special significance, for they mark the very spot where the Harrises stood when they decided that this would be the site of their house. The pool is formed by a natural hollow in the rock and the brook is supplied by the house water system. Goldfish dart about in it and a pair of lovebirds nest beside it. A miniature village is set out with a background of ferns and water plants, and the brook turns a tiny mill. There are two large skylights over the pool for extra light and air, though unfortunately, even in a room like this, the tree can't be expected to live more than about three years.

The studio ell has a Franklin stove and a big desk luxuriously topped with plate glass, like many other pieces of furniture in the house. Next to the pool, and conveniently near the kitchen, is the dining alcove, its floor made of slate flagstones. Benches and table are of huge logs split lengthwise with their tops well waxed and polished. The fireplace, a good distance from the pool and tree, is flanked with narrow bookcases and has a little iron kettle on the crane.

The furniture is practically all rustic and much of it is made of Vermont yellow or silver birch, famous for its strength and beauty and for its lovely honey-colored tones. Comfortable? Just sink down in one of the big chairs or on the mattress-seat couch, piled with cushions. Navajo rugs and baskets, homespun and country chintzes, set the right note in decoration.

Floor lamps are made of branches of birch, and each of the side brackets is covered with a fan of fungus, the shades of three of the lights being decorated with reproductions of Fuertes paintings of birds found on the grounds. But the most convincing proof that the house is meant for modern living is the presence of two grand pianos, which seem as at home in their wilderness setting as do the silver-framed photographs of girls in evening dress. The Harrises' favorite music is a rippling duet for which the splash of the brook makes a quiet undertone.

### Separate Suites

A second door is located at the right of the fireplace, with a coat closet near by. The suite of master bedroom and bath adjoins the studio, but is separated from it by a tiny hall. The suite of all-electric kitchen, back hall, and maid's quarters is unusually well planned, with windows on three sides and a living room, as well as a minimum-sized bedroom for the maid.

Across the front of the house, outside the living room's big plate glass window, is the great porch, half open and half covered, from which you look out over the treetops to a reservoir and beyond that to tiny church spires that mean a town, and to Mount Wachusett on the horizon. A steep little stair leads up to a railed-in lookout on the roof.

The guest floor, meant especially for the three grown-up daughters of the house when they come home for visits, is located not upstairs but down, under the porch. It is reached by a stair from the living room. There are two bedrooms and between them a bath where the walls, like those in the other bathroom, are covered with plate glass wherever there is danger of spattering. On a still lower level is the heater room. The heating is done by steam with an oil-burner furnace.

As soon as you enter the guest rooms you understand the reason for their location. Upstairs you get the view, but here you look out the windows directly into the trees which shelter the birds that will soon become your friends. In each room two walls are made of shale or of the living rock on which the house is built—they're like the cave-houses of a child's imagination. The rustic style of the furniture, with the bark left on, is particularly delightful here. The bureaus, topped with plate glass, have small branches for drawer handles.

### Plant and Bird Sanctuary

But the house is only half the story at "Pine Ledges." "Our real hobby," Mrs. Harris explained, "is the grounds. We have made them into a plant and bird sanctuary, with nearly every kind of woodland and wild water plant found in this part of New England. Some were already here and some we brought in ourselves. We have a remarkably large number and variety of birds. Every season we have more than 70 breeding pairs and many species, an unusual record, as we can tell by comparing it with the Audubon Society's reports from bird sanctuaries elsewhere in the country."

With the advice of a Worcester landscape specialist in naturalistic gardens, the Harrises have laid out a network of nature trails with small signs calling attention to the different features. Five bridges take them across the brook at different places.

### Trail Winds Upward

"We chose the loop trail that starts by a cairn near the bridge at the north end of the house," Mrs. Harris continued. "Winding always higher, sometimes through the trees and sometimes coming out on the ledges, it reaches the little spring-fed reservoir at the top of the land, then returns to the southern end of the house—a real hillside scramble."

Everywhere there are bird-shelters, and at the start of the trail system is a tall, triple-armed crosstrees, from the lower arm of which hangs a rustic sign reading, "Help Protect Ferns and Flowers." The two lower arms prove to be logs hollowed out into troughs for seed for winter feeding of birds, while the top one is a roof to shelter them.

"Do we like it here in winter?" says Mrs. Harris. "That's when it's best of all."

## Color Specialist to the Rescue With New Paint Chart

**By Barbara E. Scott Fisher**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Thousands of people all over the United States are at this moment conferring with painters about the colors they are going to have to live with on their walls for the next 12 months or so. With samples of this or that in their hands, or perhaps with the mere wraith of some color haunting their memories, they struggle desperately to impart their ideas to the white-clad men who lord it over the paint cans and wield their paintbrushes relentlessly, apparently without the remotest grasp of what one has been trying to tell them.

For years this has been going on. When the walls are painted (like as not some ghastly color, or else an uninspiring cream), you sigh and think to yourself, "Was that really the color I had in mind, or was I simply a little bit off?"

But this need not go on any longer if you don't want it to. A color chart has been worked out with the greatest skill and patience by a color specialist and decorator Alban Conway, as an American coming upon us after living many years in England, seems to have been able to grasp the nature of our difficulties, and has set himself, with the certain joy of the expert, to solve them.

All you have to do is to send a slip of wallpaper, a scrap of your favorite dress, a snip of note paper, or anything that is the color you particularly like and wish to reproduce, and he will send the formula for producing the matching color, as well as either its harmonizing or contrasting shade—all this quite within the range of a very modest price.

### A Practical Plan

While Mr. Conway's color chart contains some 752 tones of color, and while the colors produced are what are familiarly known as "decorators colors," he bases his chart on the 24 colors which you can purchase in any hardware or paint store throughout the country. This means that his formulas can be filled expeditiously and without fuss. He began by assembling the eight basic colors which he considered the best possible selection from those produced by the paint manufacturers. Thus he has built his plan, not on the fabulous, but on the practical.

"The reason," Mr. Conway explained, "that people have such difficulty in getting clear, true tones, is that they dump a color in a can and then begin to add a little of this, and a little of that. Finally they get a color something like the color they thought they wanted, but it has a dirty look. The colors I mix are absolutely luminous and clear, because they are arrived at directly from the original hue.

"There are many kinds of white in painter's pigments," he continued. "Also many kinds of black. There is no such thing as a pure white, for white always has some black in it. The same applies to black. There is no black which has not a proportion of white. As a matter of fact, there are eight degrees from white to black."

Mr. Conway took from his chart, which is composed of little wooden squares of color hung on a wall like some unpatterned mosaic, the squares showing these degrees from black to white. Otherwise I should hardly have credited him, I'm afraid.

"White means the reflection of light. Black is the absorption," he said. "What I really sell is the proportion. It gives you a room in perfect color, balance, and harmony—the three important things in decoration."

Glancing around Mr. Conway's rooms, I noticed the pleasant gray-green walls, and the grayed-pink ceiling.

### Prefers Striking Colors

"I would prefer to have my room in striking colors," he said, "in gray, yellow, black, and white. Or in dramatic colors such as those in a room I am doing in the country. That room has white walls, and a ceiling of wallpaper covered with magnificent pink hyacinths, which are reflected, as though in a silver pool, in the mirrored surface of the table. It is furnished with velvet chairs of a virulent green, and white satin curtains hand-blocked in the same design as that of the wallpaper on the ceiling. But as my merchandise changes every month, I have chosen this simple background which harmonizes with furniture of rosewood, pickled pine, gilt, or whatever else I may happen to have on hand. This soft background harmonizes, never hurts.

"Suppose," he went on, "that you write and describe the type of house and furnishings you have, telling me, perhaps, that you wish to keep the colors you already have on the furniture. If you will indicate which colors you like best, or those with which you feel most at home, I shall be able to supply formulas for your walls that will make a perfect background."

Alban Conway began the study of color in London and Paris, and had a shop in London. He explains now that he had watched people flounder so long, and had heard so many complaints about painters not giving people the colors they had ordered, that he thought he would see what he could do to help. It looks as if Mr. Conway has done it.

## Meet Merry Hull, Noted Glove Designer

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Merry Hull, nationally known glove designer, is intensely interested in the hands of American women. Comfort and beauty for those hands was foremost in her mind when she designed the finger-free glove and revolutionized the glove industry.

"Tell me," I asked her, "about your interest in hands and gloves." And the blonde Merry Hull, in a voice that has the Helen Hayes quality, related some of her adventures in glove making.

"For centuries," she said, "gloves have held the fingers in restraint. My glove frees the fingers. It is the first to put leather strips around finger ends, which gives not only freedom but nice smooth finger tips as well. Modern living, you know, demands comfort in wearing apparel."

"And color," I added.

"Yes" she smiled. "I am all for color in gloves. White gloves are beautiful for certain occasions, but gloves can be made very exciting with good use of color."

### Explains Her Name

"Why did you choose the name Merry Hull?" I queried.

"Oh, my mother's maiden name was Hull and Merry was an old English name signifying laughter and joy. I put them together and they caught on with the public."

Laughingly she continued. "In private life, I am Mrs. Robert Geissman, 2 Beekman Place, New York City."

Not long ago she was Gladys Whitcomb graduating from a midwestern college. She had majored in Fine Arts and classed herself as a commercial artist and industrial designer. Behind her now is a record of achievement in the field of design. What are the qualifications of achievement in this world Merry Hull entered? What were her special qualities?

I learned that she possessed a great feeling for beauty, plus artistic perception and creative ability. Combined with these qualities was a fourth one, called manual facility, which enabled her to translate her conceptions of beauty and utility into the popular leather creations that have brought her fame and fortune.

### Advice to Others

To attain success in any field Merry Hull believes that the seeker must expose himself to every opportunity.

"Develop as many interests as possible," she advises. "Learn as much professional information as you can. Self-effort is the surest way to self-development. Don't let convention hold you back."

As proof that Merry Hull heeds her own advice—on almost any glove counter in the country you can find her modern finger-free creation along side the pinched-tip glove that has been the conventional expression of generation after generation of glove designers.

"Ingenuity is native," enthuses Merry Hull. "And imagination has no age limits."

Her enthusiasm is contagious. I believe it is one of her chief assets. Another is her thorough knowledge of the tools she possesses. She has a natural technical facility and has developed and strengthened it through study.

Merry Hull is humble in her success. She is a most gracious person and an artist whose thought is free from prejudice. Her artistic expression is impelled by intuition and guided by understanding.

### Advocates Patents

She advocates a policy of foresight, because consciously or unconsciously many reap where they have not sown. So have your ideas patented, she advises, if you believe in their worth.

Finally we discussed the factories where she supervises the styling of her gloves. All at once I realized that Merry Hull is an integral part of the glove industry that was founded in this country in Fulton County, New York, in 1760 by Sir William Johnson, a Scotchman.

"Yes, and that locality is now the glove center of the world," declared Merry Hull.

Once the glove was for the privileged few. Today it is within the reach of all people. It has a romantic history that has led it from caves to thrones, from knights to prelates. It has many symbolical uses that have carried it through courts of law and coronation ceremonies, through public battles and private duels.

Legends place the glove on the tip of the knight's spear. History records it as holding the royal sceptre. Schiller, Robert Browning, and Leigh Hunt have woven fabulous stories around milady's glove.

Knighthood has faded, thrones have toppled, but the glove lingers on, and for the first time in its long eventful life it is fashioned finger-free by a wisp of a blonde girl—Merry Hull. **M. R. K.**

## On the Soapbox

*Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.*

### Let's Wear Cotton Stockings—and Like Them!

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Copake, N, Y.

Perhaps because the writer's childhood was spent during the years when silk stockings were only worn for party affairs, she has never become reconciled to the way women of moderate means have spent dollars for mere stockings. To her, that one item was way out of proportion to other items of the budget; and now perhaps the maladjustment is to be rectified.

Surely the sixteen-year-old girl of the 1900's was as happy when she wore fine lisle stockings that cost 35 or 50 cents a pair as the sixteen-year-old girl in 1941, who wears silk stockings that cost anywhere from 90 cents to $1.50 And the difference in price means money saved for more real good.

How well the writer remembers her first pair of silk stockings. They were gorgeous affairs, black of course, and how well she remembers the first time a pair of colored hose appeared on the village street. Oh! And bare legs! Oh! Oh!

Fashion is tyrannical and we admit that we are abject subjects ordinarily. Sometimes we wonder where our American spirit has gone, until a crisis appears. Then we women rise to meet the occasion.

Of course it takes courage to parade the street in red stockings when all the world wears black; and it takes courage and independence to wear fine lisle when all our neighbors wear silk, even though we know that the dollars spent on silk may be helping Japan to finance her aggression.

Who dares to be the first to wear cotton stockings and like them?

**Lila**

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

SEM·PRAY JO·VE·NAY
for a Soft and Lovely Skin

MARY CARLISLE
Interesting pose of one of Hollywood's charming young screen actresses, who is growing in popularity.

A soft, smooth skin is the foundation of loveliness and feminine charm as all beautiful women realize. See how Sempray Jovenay will softly cleanse your skin. You'll be surprised and delighted. Every particle of old make-up is cleansed from the skin by lubricating pore openings. Apply Sempray Jovenay before and after going to the beach or exposure to the sun. An ideal powder base.

SEND THIS COUPON FOR YOUR SAMPLE

ELIZABETH HUSTED, Sem-pray Jo-ve-nay Co.
Dept. 48, Grand Rapids, Michigan
I would like to try Sem-pray Jo-ve-nay. Please send me the purse size container of the popular face cream without cost to me.
Name............
Address............
City............State............

WARNER
FURNISHING
FABRICS
Obtainable throughout the British Empire and North and South America through all Leading Decorators
Warner & Sons Ltd.
77 Wells St. Oxford St. London, W. 1
England

BOTANY LANOLIN
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
AIDS TO BEAUTY
Botany Lanolin Triple-Action Cream at $1 and $1.75
Botany Lanolin Formula 70 at $1.25 and $2
Botany Lanolin Superfatted Soap... 3 cakes for 50c
Botany Pure Lanolin at 25c a tube
At good cosmetic counters
BOTANY DISTRIBUTORS, PASSAIC, N. J.

Kickernick
UNDERDRESS
Style freedom poise

When School Bells Ring, Little Girls Need More

KICKERNICK
PANTIES

This is the favorite that many mothers call, "the best little pantie in the world."

Cut high on the outside to follow body lines. Elastic insert holds inside leg portion snugly in place—gives absolute protection—avoids binding. Extra back length for action. Gloreon rayon in flesh or white. Sizes 1-16. *Priced at about 59c.*

*At Better Department Stores and Specialty Shops*

WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

# Because of a Poster By Paul Henry

AS SOMEONE frankly said, it was only a poster. But a poster by Paul Henry, which is just a little different. And, lodged temporarily in my office, it was enough to make me realize that I have never fallen out of love with Ireland. Especially not with the west of Ireland.

When I went there, there was no train beyond Galway. So we saw the town somewhat perfunctorily, not forgetting the grimly noble Lynch's Castle and the Claddagh, that outlying cluster of whitewashed cottages in which still dwell people with dark hair and dark complexions who are supposed to be of Spanish descent. Then we slept in the Station Hotel, a place, as I remember, chiefly composed of great encircling inner galleries from which the bedrooms opened. Next morning we departed for the West on an "outside car."

Many miles we traveled on that "outside car," small and fragile, as it was, quite innocent of rubber tires. The little wheels slipped and shook and clattered over the rocky roads which, in this case, did not lead to Dublin; they squelched through the mud when we crossed the peat bogs. As for us, we clung desperately to those leather side seats on which we sat with one knee curled under so that we faced forward. After a time, we got used to the position and dropped into it naturally enough. Always we could clutch in an emergency at our luggage which was tied into a sort of shelf between the swinging side seats. Umbrellas rode continually on the top of the luggage. For it does occasionally rain in Ireland. Not that one can afford to give it much heed.

* * *

The romantic countryside was much as Paul Henry has painted it. The hills, sometimes surprisingly high and sharp-peaked, were swathed in mysterious blue mists; the bog was brown, scattered over with darker brown of the pits where men were digging and with the piles of brick-shaped sods of turfs their sharp tools had already cut; the cottages were white, topped by tawny thatched roofs, almost a part of the rough hillsides. We had read the Irish stories of Jane Barlow and so we understood these people; we understood, too, about the animals living with the people beneath those smooth roofs of thatch. Has anyone read since these sketches by Miss Barlow? She deserves to recover whatever share of popularity she enjoyed. When we called upon her in her suburb of Dublin, she told us that she had spent only an occasional holiday among the peasants of the West; but it sufficed to quicken in her a beautiful warm sympathy which she had the skill to communicate to her readers.

* * *

Hours spent in the toilsome crossing of the turf bogs, with perhaps Croagh Patrick on the horizon, from which according to myth the Saint caused the snakes to flee so hastily, would end excitedly beside an arm of the sea—all deep-cut between green hills, long and narrow and vividly blue. One of these arms of the sea ended at the hamlet of Leenane, where we stayed a night. Surrounded entirely by fishermen we were, who came in riotously at dinner-time and boastfully spread their catches over all the tables of the inn. I remember the fragrance, the keenness of the evening air; I remember the proximity of the stars; I remember that we had fish for dinner and delectable Irish soda bread, cut from round loaves of a special flavor which was a trifle sweet. I remember how we went to bed under the eaves by lamplight, and found our bathwater deep-tinged with the brown of the bogs. I could never help but remember the smoky sweetness of the smoldering peat fires. Next day was brilliant, its atmosphere frosted clear like fine Swedish glass, as we mounted again to our swinging seats and the "outside car" rattled off up the coast. Just think! Today one would do all this in a few casual hours by motor-car, and think himself fortunate, too.

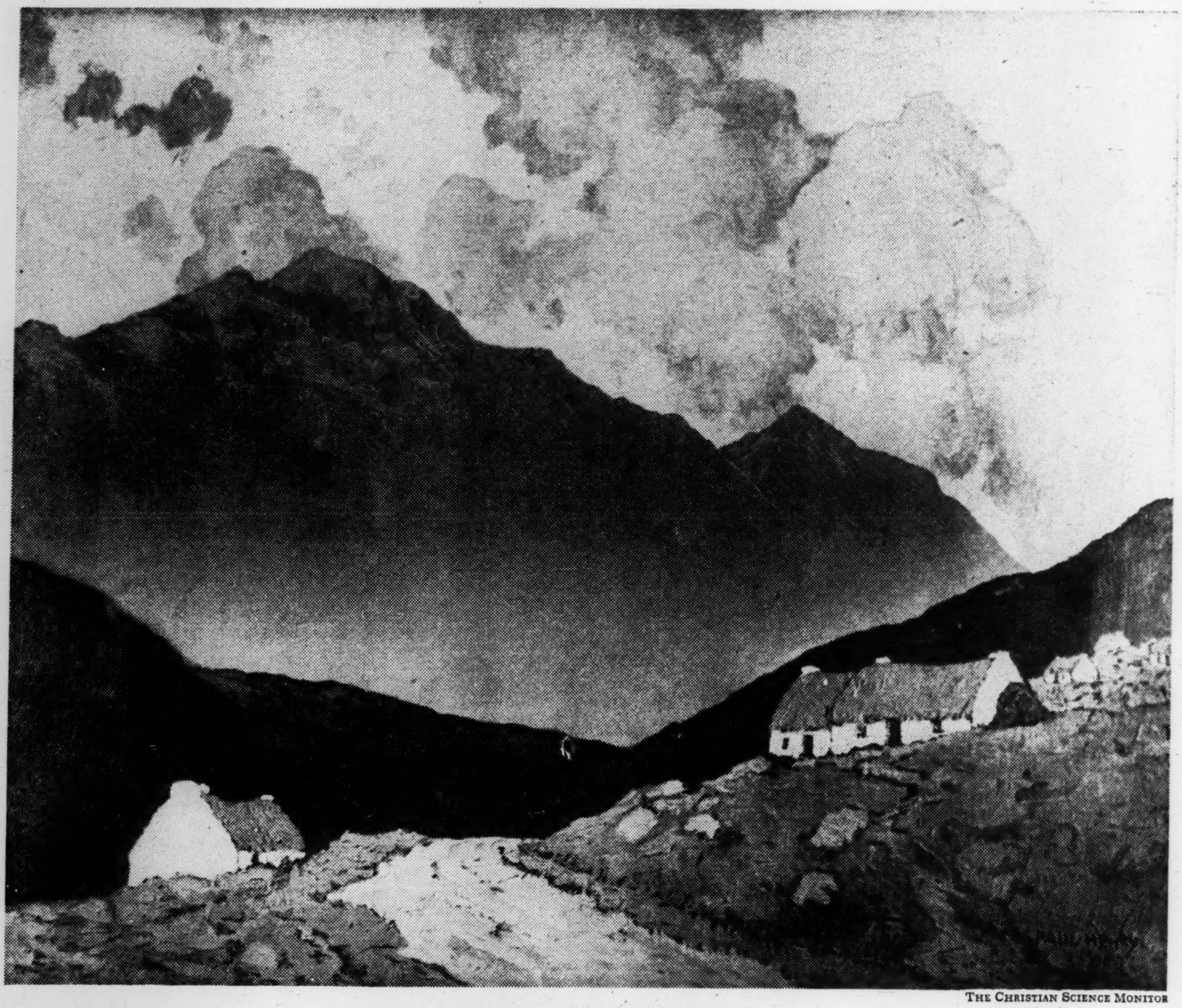
* * *

All along the way, there would of course be people. Friendly peasants, hospitable no matter how humbly they lived; peasants with humor and imagination; peasants of quick and dependable response. I shall treasure always my joy when I met a man who admitted that he believed in fairies; or, at least, he let me think he did. "Ah, Miss," he said, holding up a warning finger. "I'd never be passing along that mossy wall be the churchyard afther dark. There's where you're afther meeting the little people." And the barefooted, wind-racked boys, and the gentle sad-eyed women who were ever ready to give us a meal of that particular soda bread, and probably some strawberry jam, with more than "a dhrop o' tay" as black as black from a pot which stood on the back of the stove. And the pigs that we could not escape if we wished; and the hens and chickens clacking and wandering placidly in and out of the low-silled cottage doors. And the whimsical donkeys which carried the burdens, and oftentimes the people, too, even while their panniers sagged with turf.

* * *

Our Irish holiday happened a good many years ago, one altogether entrancing spring when gorse in gaudy golden splashes greeted us as we landed under the cliffs of Queenstown; and later lined the lanes on our way to Glendalough and the Seven Churches of St. Kevin. Inevitably, our six Irish weeks came to an end. But I had fallen seriously in love with Ireland. And now the Paul Henry poster reminds me. I dare not think how Ireland looks today. Perhaps not too much changed in Connemara and the West. For me it will be always the Ireland of myth and legend, the Ireland of pre-history, the Ireland of romance and wonder and beauty which James Stephens has recorded for us. Which Paul Henry, too, has reproduced and preserved with manifest affection. For even such a poster as I have before my eyes as I write, made in all probability for prosaic use on a railway platform, could hardly help but lure the unwary traveler into acquaintance with the West of Ireland. Afterward, he will remember as I do.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CONNEMARA": *From a Poster by Paul Henry*

## *Entry for a Diary*

Quite suddenly—today—the spring is over:
Quite suddenly, the time, in this slow land.
Is summer time, and the clock stands at clover,
And stands more still than clocks are wont to
stand—
The spring moved in, and prospered, and
moved on,
Was restless, here, a stranger, never still,
Aware of time and change—now she is gone,
And summer is at home on field and hill.

That sound we hear is summer at her noon,
Who had no morning, and has come full grown,
And is not one for changing over-soon—
For many days, now, we shall hear the drone
Of her slow dreaming where the meadows lie,
Senseless of change, beneath a timeless sky.

DAVID MORTON

# Untold Power

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

SO GREAT WAS Christ Jesus' power to accomplish good works, to benefit and bless mankind, that it is still widely believed that the Master's ability to do the healing works was due to his possession of a divine power which was peculiarly his own, and which others could not hope to utilize. Not so did Christ Jesus teach. From his precepts, as recorded in the four Gospels, it is clear that he understood and taught that power belongs only to Spirit, God, and that there is inherent in each individual consciousness an unlimited capacity to manifest or express this power, according to his assurance (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

On one occasion Jesus said (Mark 11:23, 24): "For verily I say unto you, That whosoever shall say unto this mountain, Be thou removed, and be thou cast into the sea; and shall not doubt in his heart, but shall believe that those things which he saith shall come to pass; he shall have whatsoever he saith. Therefore I say unto you, What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them."

This saying of the Master is quoted under the chapter title on page 1 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. On this page she writes, "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." In the next paragraph she says, "Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds." And in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 Mrs. Eddy writes (pp. 8, 9), "Spiritual love makes man conscious that God is his Father, and the consciousness of God as Love gives man power with untold furtherance."

If the declaration of Christ Jesus quoted above were to be considered without reference to his other precepts, it might appear to indicate that an individual need only believe strongly enough that he will receive whatever he desires in order to have it. However, when the Master's Sermon on the Mount, as recorded in the Gospel of Matthew, is considered, this is seen to be a mistaken view. He laid great stress upon the absolute necessity for right motives, saying (Matthew 5:8), "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God." Only through purity of heart and unselfed love can we see or understand God sufficiently to demonstrate His power.

Jesus placed no limit whatsoever upon the results that may be expected as the answer to true prayer. He knew beyond question that God is all-powerful and that, as he said (John 8:44), the devil—evil—"is a liar, and the father of it." Thus he completely repudiated the belief that evil is the creation of the one true God. Jesus was wise, logical, and scientific in all his statements regarding both God and man. He declared the perfection of the heavenly Father, and he understood that it is not possible for the perfect creator or Father either to create or to allow evil to exist in His infinite universe.

Christian Science is based upon the teaching of the master Christian, whose admonitions loyal students of this Science are endeavoring wholeheartedly to obey. Divine Science asserts without reservation that God is infinite good, infinite Mind, and that He is the one and only creator of all that really exists. From this it follows that war and all other forms of evil have no basic reality, but are illusions or false beliefs of the human mind, which can be destroyed through the understanding that God is pure, eternal Love, ever-present Life, omnipotent Truth, and that man is not and never was material, but is the perfect child of the perfect Father.

Christian Science teaches men how clearly to realize the infinite power of good, and the consequent unreality and powerlessness of evil, as manifested in pride, hatred, selfishness, cruelty, lawlessness, aggression, war. Its students know that this realization of Truth is a positive healing influence in the world today. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 192): "Christianity is the basis of true healing. Whatever holds human thought in line with unselfed love, receives directly the divine power."

Let us rejoice in the goodness of God and declare (I Chronicles 29:11, 12): "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty. . . . Both riches and honour come of thee, and thou reignest over all; and in thine hand is power and might; and in thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all." The law of God, the eternal law of infinite Love, is unalterably and forever opposed to oppression, aggression, and all forms of slavery. In the proportion that men and women yield loving obedience to the changeless law of Love, will the world learn how to end wars, how to destroy all evil through utilization of the limitless power of Love over hate and Truth over error.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

# Nespusă Putere

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Ştiinţa Creştină care apare pe această pagină

AŞA DE MARE era puterea lui Hristos Isus să îndeplinească fapte bune, să ajute şi să binecuvânteze omenirea, încât foarte mulţi încă cred că puterea Domnului de a vindeca se datora posesiunei de către dânsul a unei forţe divine speciale proprie a sa, pe care alţii nu puteau spera să o întrebuinţeze. Nu astfel ne-a învăţat Hristos Isus. Din învăţăturile sale, rămase în cele patru Evanghelii, este limpede că a înţeles şi propovăduit că puterea aparţine numai Spiritului, Dumnezeu, şi că se află inerentă în fiecare conştiinţă individuală o capacitate nelimitată de a manifesta sau exprima această putere, după cum ne-a asigurat (Ioan 14:12), "Cel ce crede în mine va face şi el lucrurile pe care le fac eu şi va face mai mari decât acestea, pentru că eu mă duc la Tatăl."

Odată Isus a spus (Marcu 11:23, 24): "Adevăr grăiesc vouă, că oricine va zice acestui munte: ridică-te şi te aruncă în mare, şi nu se va îndoi în inima lui, ci va crede că ce spune se va face, fi-va lui orice va zice. De aceea vă zic vouă: toate câte cereţi, rugându-vă, să credeţi că le-aţi luat şi le veţi avea."

Această spusă a Domnului este reprodusă în capitolul titlu la pagina 1 a cărţii fundamentale a Ştiinţei Creştine, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ştiinţa şi Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor) de Mary Baker Eddy, Descoperitoarea şi Fondatoarea Ştiinţei Creştine. La această pagină dânsa scrie, "Rugăciunea care căieşte păcătosul şi vindecă bolnavul este o credinţă absolută că toate lucrurile sunt posibile lui Dumnezeu,—o înţelegere spirituală a Lui, o iubire dezinteresată." In paragraful următor dânsa spune, "Dorinţa este rugăciune; şi nici o pierdere nu se poate produce încredinţând dorinţele noastre lui Dumnezeu, pentru a fi adaptate şi înălţate înainte de a se transforma în vorbe şi în fapte." Şi în Mesagiul său către Biserica Mamă pentru anul 1902 Mary Baker Eddy scrie (pp. 8, 9), "Iubirea spirituală face pe om conştient că Dumnezeu este Tatăl său, iar conştiinţa că Dumnezeu este Iubire dă omului putere cu nespusă rază de acţiune."

Dacă spusa lui Hristos Isus menţionată mai sus ar fi să fie considerată fără referire la celelalte percepte ale sale, s'ar părea că arată că cineva are numai nevoie de a crede cu destulă intensitate că va primi ceia ce doreşte pentru a avea aceasta. Totuşi, dacă se ţine seamă de Predica Domnului de pe Munte, astfel cum ne-o redă Evanghelia lui Matei, se constată că aceasta este o vedere greşită. Dânsul a subliniat necesitatea absolută ca motivele să fie drepte, spunând (Matei 5:8), "Fericiţi cei curaţi cu inima, că aceia vor vedea pe Dumnezeu." Numai prin curăţenia inimii şi iubire dezinteresată putem vedea sau înţelege îndestul pe Dumnezeu pentru a demonstra puterea Sa.

Isus nu a limitat în niciun fel rezultatele ce se pot aştepta drept răspuns la adevărata rugăciune. Dânsul a ştiut fără îndoială că Dumnezeu este atotputernic şi că, după cum a spus (Ioan 8:44), diavolul—răul—"este mincinos şi părintele minciunei." Astfel dânsul a repudiat pe deplin crezarea că răul este creaţiunea unicului Dumnezeu adevărat. Isus a fost înţelept, logic şi ştiinţific în toate spusele sale atât despre Dumnezeu cât şi despre om. Dânsul a arătat perfecţiunea Tatălui ceresc, şi a înţeles că nu este posibil pentru creatorul perfect sau Tatăl, fie să creieze sau să permită existenţa răului în universul Său infinit.

Ştiinţa Creştină este bazată pe învăţăturile celui mai mare Creştin, ale cărui poveţe discipolii loiali ai aceste Ştiinţe se silesc din toată inima să le urmeze. Ştiinţa divină afirmă fără rezerve că Dumnezeu este bine infinit, Minte infinită, şi că Dânsul este unicul şi singurul creator a tot ceia ce există în realitate. De aici urmează că războaie şi toate celelalte forme ale răului n'au nici o realitate la bază, ci sunt iluziuni sau crezări false ale minţii omeneşti, ce pot fi distruse înţelegând că Dumnezeu este pur, Iubire vecinică, Viaţă vecinic-prezentă, Adevăr atotputernic, şi că omul nu este şi nu a fost niciodată material, ci este copilul desăvârşit al Tatălui desăvârşit.

Ştiinţa Creştină învaţă pe oameni cum să-şi dea seama limpede de puterea infinită a binelui, şi drept consecinţă de nerealitatea şi lipsa de putere a răului, manifestată în mândrie, ură, egoism, cruzime, fără-de-lege, agresiune, război. Discipolii ştiu că această înţelegere a Adevărului reprezintă o influenţă pozitiv tămăduitoare astăzi în lume. Mary Baker Eddy scrie (Science and Health, p 192): "Creştinismul este baza adevăratei tămăduiri. Cel ce menţine gândul omenesc la nivelul iubirii dezinteresate, primeşte direct putere divină."

Să ne bucurăm de bunătatea lui Dumnezeu şi să spunem (Cartea Ia a Cronicilor 29:11, 12): "A ta, Doamne, este slava, puterea, şi podoaba, strălucirea şi măreţia. . . . Bogăţia şi cinstea de la tine vin, tu eşti stăpânitor a toate, în mâna ta este puterea şi tăria, în mâna ta e să faci pe orişicine mare şi puternic." Legea lui Dumnezeu, vecinica lege a Iubirii infinite, este inalterabil şi pentru totdeauna opusă asupririi, agresiunei şi tuturor formelor de robie. In măsura în care bărbaţi şi femei vor abandona supunere iubitoare pentru neschimbătoarea lege a Iubirii, lumea va învăţa cum să pună sfârşit războaielor, cum să sfărâme răul prin întrebuinţarea puterii fără margini a Iubirii asupra urei şi a Adevărului asupra greşelii.

Informatiile referitoare la literatura Stiintei Creştine în limba română, se pot obtine dela Societatea de Editură a Stiintei Creştine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

# A Meeting of Two Celebrities

MR. THOMAS DAVIES the actor, who then kept a bookseller's shop in Russel-street, Covent-garden, told me that Johnson was very much his friend, and came frequently to his house, where he more than once invited me to meet him: but by some unlucky accident or other he was prevented from coming to us. . . .

At last, on Monday the 16th of May (1763), when I was sitting in Mr. Davies's back-parlour, after having drunk tea with him and Mrs. Davies, Johnson unexpectedly came into the shop; and Mr. Davies having perceived him through the glass-door in the room in which we were sitting, advancing towards us,—he announced his awful approach to me, somewhat in the manner of an actor in the part of Horatio, when he addresses Hamlet on the appearance of his father's ghost, "Look, my lord, it comes." I found that I had a very perfect idea of Johnson's figure, from the portrait of him painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds soon after he had published his Dictionary, in the attitude of sitting in his easy chair in deep meditation; which was the first picture his friend did for him, which Sir Joshua very kindly presented to me, and from which an engraving has been made for this work. Mr. Davies mentioned my name, and respectfully introduced me to him. I was much agitated; and recollecting his prejudice against the Scotch, of which I had heard much, I said to Davies, "Don't tell him where I come from."—"From Scotland," cried Davies, roguishly. "Mr. Johnson, (said I) I do indeed come from Scotland, but I cannot help it." I am willing to flatter myself that I meant this as a light pleasantry to soothe and conciliate him, and not as an humiliating abasement at the expence of my country. But however that might be, this speech was somewhat unlucky; for with that quickness of wit for which he was so remarkable, he seized the expression "come from Scotland," which I used in the sense of being of that country; and, as if I had said that I had come away from it, or left it, retorted, "That, Sir, I find, is what a very great many of your countrymen cannot help." This stunned me a good deal; and when we had sat down, I felt myself not a little embarrassed, and apprehensive of what might come next. He then addressed himself to Davies: "What do you think of Garrick? He has refused me an order for the play for Miss Williams, because he knows the house will be full, and that an order will be worth three shillings." Eager to take any opening to get into conversation with him, I ventured to say, "O, Sir, I cannot think Mr. Garrick would grudge such a trifle to you." "Sir, (said he, with a stern look,) I have known David Garrick longer than you have done: and I know no right you have to talk to me on the subject." Perhaps I deserved this check; for it was rather presumptious of me, an entire stranger, to express any doubt of the justice of his animadversion upon his old acquaintance and pupil. I now felt myself much mortified, and began to think, that the hope which I had long indulged of obtaining his acquaintance was blasted. And, in truth, had not my ardour been uncommonly strong, and my resolution uncommonly persevering, so rough a reception might have deterred me for ever from making any further attempts. Fortunately, however, I remained upon the field not wholly discomfited; and was soon rewarded by hearing some of his conversation. . . .

Davies followed me to the door, and when I complained to him a little of the hard blows which the great man had given me, he kindly took upon him to console me by saying, "Don't be uneasy. I can see he likes you very well."—From "The Life of Samuel Johnson," by JAMES BOSWELL.

## *Priceless*

Chicory, tansy, Queen Anne's lace:
A lovely garden, by God's good grace!
Sowed by the breezes, watered by rain,
Debtor to no man's hand or brain;
Only a frowsy, vacant lot
Transformed now to a beauty spot.
Blue, inwrought with gold and white,
Tangled color, sheer delight,
Priceless to every passer-by,
Free as the wind, the rain and the sky:
A lovely garden, by God's good grace:
Chicory, tansy, Queen Anne's lace!

AMY S. BRIDGMAN

# Just a Few Words

I HAVE always accepted the platitude that the best speeches imply some premeditation. The special danger of preparation, unless this is of a flexible sort, is missing the special mood of the special audience, of which the speaker could not have knowledge beforehand. Moreover, a prepared speech that might be good enough at nine o'clock may be a dead weight at eleven. When I studied audiences before they studied me it was fascinating to think of power like that of Bob Ingersoll, who could not only rivet mass attention in the ordinary sense but make it unthinkable that a man in the fourth row from the back could possibly take occasion within an hour to cross his knees the other way. . . .

I have had some envy for speakers who seemed to utterly disregard the audience and every other external consideration. Speeches so made often sound wonderful in print, which may sometimes be what was shrewdly intended. The after-effect of speeches has, indeed, often been a matter of extraordinary interest to me. There was, for example, the incident at Gettysburg, . . . Everett's oration became for the immediate audience a true case of "a noise like a speech." It is the tradition that one who was there and who reflected the impressiveness of Everett was asked, "Were there any other speeches?" "Yes," he said, "the President said a few words." Lincoln's "few words" are still echoing in the corridors of history, while Everett's thunder has long since rumbled into silence.—From "Time and Chance," by ALEXANDER BLACK. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

*"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."*
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
JOURNAL

founded by Mary Baker Eddy

*Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science*

A source of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter, and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials, as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

Other
Christian Science
Periodicals

| | |
|---|---|
| **Christian Science Sentinel** | Issued weekly. Contains special information about the Christian Science Movement, as well as articles and testimonies of healing. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c. |
| **Christian Science Quarterly** | Contains the Lesson-Sermons. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year $2.50; single copy, 25c. |
| **The Herald of Christian Science** | German or French edition, issued monthly, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions, issued quarterly, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. |

The above periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Yes, please send me 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal for $1.00 enclosed—which is according to your *Special Introductory Offer.*

NAME ..............................
STREET ..............................
CITY ..............................
STATE ..............................
CJ-1

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE
TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL
OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth | $2.00 |
| Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges | 3.00 |
| Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco | 3.00 |
| Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges | 4.00 |
| Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown limp morocco, Oxford India Bible paper | 5.00 |
| De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant, special Bible paper, wide margins | 6.00 |
| Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges | 7.00 |
| Thumb Indexed Pocket Edition, black limp morocco only | 7.50 |
| Readers' Edition, large type, black levant, special Bible paper | 11.50 |
| Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols. | 12.50 |
| **FRENCH TRANSLATION** | |
| Cloth Edition | $2.50 |
| Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper | 5.50 |
| **GERMAN TRANSLATION** | |
| Cloth Edition | $2.50 |
| Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper | 5.50 |

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

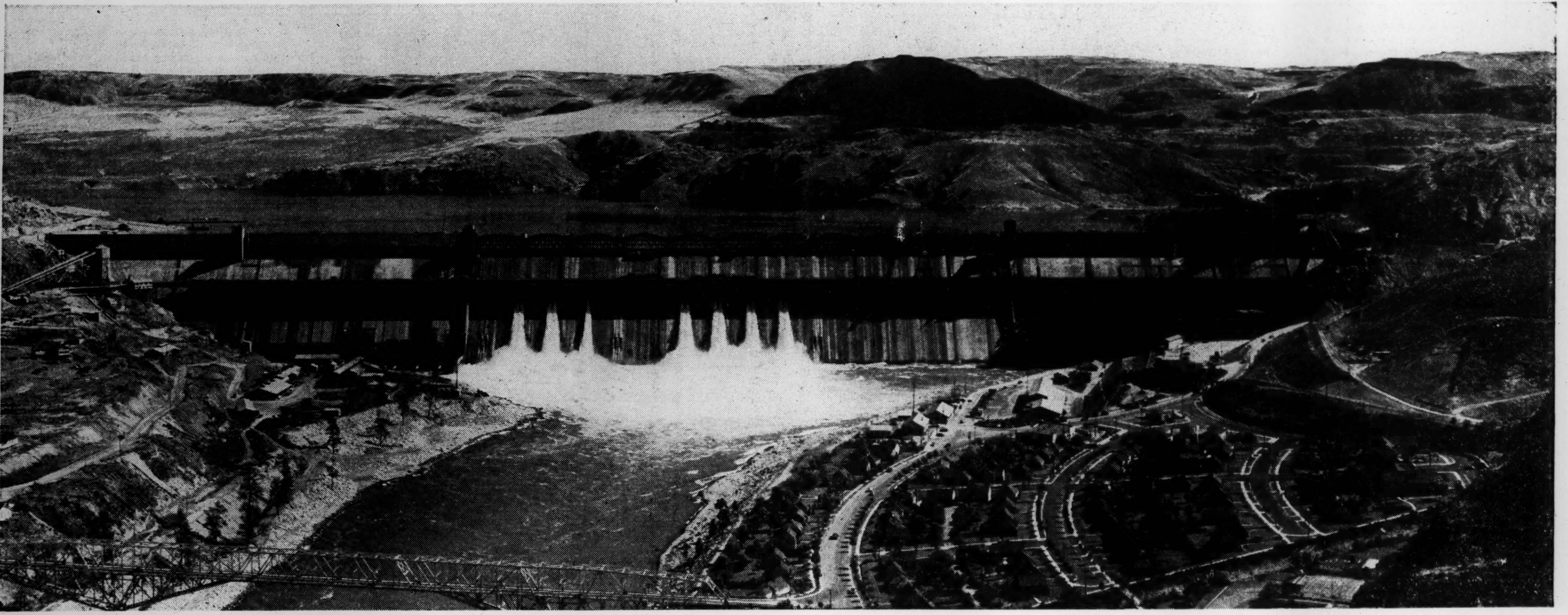
HUDSON C. BURR
*Publishers' Agent*
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

*Catalogue will be sent upon request*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1941

# Oh, Yes Sir, Grand Coulee Is a Big Dam—A Very Big Dam, Indeed



Mr. Strout Tried to Be Blasé About This

# Intimate Message: Washington

### *Food Diplomacy* . . . . . . . . *By Mary Hornaday*

America's food diplomacy, conducted quietly on the European and Far Eastern fronts for many months now, keeps the American Red Cross busy changing scenes of its activity.

From the beginning, State Department policy has been to give food where it would be likely to bolster Democracy and the British cause, to withhold it where it would nourish the Nazi war machine.

Today the entire bulk of American relief supplies are going to Great Britain, to China, to British and Greek refugees in Egypt, Eritrea, Abyssinia and Syria.

Stricken off the list for the time being are France, Finland, and Spain.

Since the outbreak of the war up to the end of June, the American Red Cross extended relief to the value of $47,087,052 to other countries. More than half the total expenditure, or $25,340,353, has gone to Great Britain. Red Cross shipments have been predominately clothing and medical supplies, which have supplemented large stores of food sent directly by the Department of Agriculture.

Here is the way the Red Cross feeding picture has changed in the last three months to keep pace with new national alignments.

**France:** No shipments have been made to Unoccupied France since April 17 because of evidence that its leaders have been listening too closely to Hitler's instructions. The Red Cross still has a staff in France distributing supplies of milk, vitamins and clothing to children in the unoccupied area, but these supplies will be exhausted in a few weeks. Britain will have to review the situation to determine whether it will issue further navicerts for transportation of such supplies to Unoccupied France. Red Cross aid to France prior to the middle of April was valued at $4,737,615.

**Finland:** No shipments to Finland have been made since May 29. Most of the $2,382,131 worth of supplies sent to Finland before that date had been distributed before the renewal of hostilities between Finland and Russia.

Now that it is lined up against Britain's ally, Russia, Finland is getting no concessions from the United States though it still holds a special place in the considerations of many Americans. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, for instance, revealed this week that she has resigned from membership in Finland, Inc., but at the same time will continue her support of a Finnish war orphan if she finds that the money she contributes is still reaching the child.

**Spain:** Still a so-called "neutral" nation, Spain was cut off the Red Cross list on June 13 partly because of the difficulty of getting shipping space and partly because Spanish officials failed to react satisfactorily to American generosity. One of the agreements between the Red Cross and Spanish officials, supposed to govern distribution of the $1,821,568 worth of Government-bought flour and cereal sent to Spain last winter and spring as a goodwill offering, was that due notice would be given in the newspapers to the fact that the food was an American gift. Instead, some of the papers took a cynical attitude that hampered rather than helped Red Cross distribution. The last shipment is scheduled to be exhausted by the end of August.

"Finis" has been written some time now to lesser shipments of Red Cross supplies to Poland, Norway, Belgium, Greece, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia. Large quantities of supplies en route to Greece at the time of its complete occupation were hastily redirected to the British Middle East.

Recently the Red Cross granted an Italian request for a large quantity of dried milk for Italian children in Eritrea. In return the Italians promised to feed an equal number of children in Greece. The Red Cross has carried out its share of the bargain and is going on the assumption that the Italians have also.

In the meantime, former President Herbert Hoover is continuing his campaign to have American food sent to Belgium and the small nations overrun by the Nazis. Last week the names of 62 Jewish Rabbis indorsing his plan were announced, but as yet officials here have found no way to fit his humanitarian effort into the new food diplomacy.

# Memo From Britain:

### *Britain Ponders the 'Atlantic Charter'* . . . . . . . . *By Mallory Browne*

A new attitude toward postwar reconstruction is beginning to take shape in Britain.

Now that there has been time to ponder the full meaning of the "Atlantic Charter" in the light of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's explanatory radio speech of last Sunday, a significant change is visible in the way people here think about the tremendous problems which peace will bring.

Before the already historic meeting of Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt, the British people generally took what may be described as an idealistic and rather ambitious outlook on the problem of postwar reconstruction.

The almost complete silence of the Government on the question of war aims left the field free for those groups and individuals who had been working hard to promote such ideas as Federal Union, the United States of Europe, or Anglo-American unity. It is no exaggeration to say that these ideas —implying far-reaching reorganization of the world, or a great part of it, in some comprehensive scheme on a federal basis—had come to be more or less accepted by the British public.

All this groundwork, of course, still remains. Various groups and individuals continue their efforts in favor of federal ideas, the revival of the League, and similar schemes. But all the same, the general outlook has altered. The Atlantic meeting and the eight-point declaration it produced have given a new trend to British thought about postwar problems.

With an almost startling suddenness a radically different note has appeared in the attitude of a great many people here. It is as if public opinion had been waiting anxiously, almost hungrily, for a lead in this respect, and had seized upon it avidly in the form of the eight-point declaration and, more recently, Mr. Churchill's interpretation of it.

The result has been that now, instead of thinking in almost Utopian terms of postwar reorganization, there has been a swing to the other extreme.

The new keynote is perhaps best described as a combination of a practical, realistic—in fact almost a skeptical—approach to the political aspects of the postwar problem, with a sweepingly comprehensive and optimistic outlook on postwar economy.

The most significant innovation is the way in which the eight-point "Atlantic Charter" is being read here as making an almost clean sweep of Genevan internationalism which has dominated world diplomacy during the past two decades. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, it is emphasized, have carefully avoided any mention of the League of Nations. They have cautiously kept away from any hint of federation in any form.

Mr. Churchill in his speech emphasized the existence of "two distinct and marked differences in this joint declaration from the attitude adopted by the Allies during the latter part of the last war."

The United States and Britain, he said, "do not now assume that there will never be any more war again"—apparently implying that postwar peace efforts were built on that assumption.

In other words Mr. Churchill's interpretation of the eighth point in the "Atlantic Charter," the one which refers to disarmament and security, does not go beyond the disarmament of Germany and the maintenance of British and American armed forces, with at most the implication that this armed force will be used jointly for the common defense of the two countries.

The second great difference in the joint declaration, Mr. Churchill declared, was that instead of trying to ruin German trade he and Mr. Roosevelt have definitely adopted the view that the interests of the world demanded prosperity for all countries. He thereby heavily underlined the importance of points four and five in the "Atlantic Charter," those which refer to the furtherance of economic prosperity and social security.

The impression one gathers in informed quarters here is that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill reached a comprehensive and fairly precise accord on this point and that they are prepared to support postwar planning on a vast scale designed to reopen the channels of world trade and make the raw materials of the globe available to all on equal terms.

It is too soon to say just what this new trend will mean. But it is already possible to affirm that opinion in Britain is looking toward what Mr. Churchill called "the deep underlying unities which stir, and at decisive moments, rule English-speaking peoples throughout the world" as the only practical basis upon which to build a postwar security system.

In fact, it may be said that the Churchill-Roosevelt meeting which the Prime Minister said marks the taking up by the English-speaking nations of the guidance of the toiling masses in all continents, marks also the decisive turning toward the English-speaking leadership of the world as the keynote of postwar reconstruction.

The emphasis, for the immediate future at least, has shifted away from the broad schemes of Federation back to a modest measure of practical Anglo-American military and political collaboration, combined with far-reaching economic planning as the best strategy for winning the peace.

**In which a jaded reporter is taken to the bottom of a river by a determined guide and is impressed (well, almost) by the Northwest's mightiest power project in spite of himself.**

## Inside America

Twenty-First of 30 Articles

**By Richard L. Strout**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Grand Coulee—

I am afraid I alienated the guide at Grand Coulee Dam right at the start. I had been listening to statistics about big dams for days. First it was Friant and then Shasta, and then Bonneville. Now, one big dam looks a lot like another big dam and when they are completed they shrink, anyway, because you see them in proportion to the mountains in which most of them are placed.

It was with a lack-luster eye, therefore, I have to confess, that I approached this last and largest of the lot. I had reached a point of statistical repletion where it seemed to me that if all the dams were laid end to end, it would be a good thing.

I don't mean to deny that Coulee is large. It is said to be the most massive structure built by man. It has more concrete in it under water than there is in all Boulder Dam together (which is no slouch itself). Yes, there is enough concrete in Coulee Dam to give every citizen in the United States 300 pounds and have something over. But why give every citizen 300 pounds of concrete, anyway?

The guide hadn't thought of that one, and went on to say that it would build the equivalent of two 16-foot highways from coast to coast.

Now that sounded more sensible. They could have done that and saved all the trouble with the dam.

### Hmmph!

I think that it was about this time that the guide began to dislike me.

But bigness is so baffling. When they showed me the biggest bomber in the world at the Douglas factory, the 82-ton B-19 which develops 8,000 horsepower, the same as a 10,000-ton ocean liner, it didn't seem big to me, it just made all the other airplanes seem small. It's the same way with dams. Some of them look big when they are being built. Once they are built, the mountains look bigger.

It is dangerous to express such heresies, however, before a guide who is used to flattery about his dam. There was a dangerous look in his eyes that said, "Wait; you are going to be impressed with this $200,000,000 monster if I have to push you off its 550-foot crest myself!"

Six or eight years ago this was a barren landscape on which Sam Seaton operated a cable ferry, powered by the current of the swift-flowing Columbia. The river here is a mile wide, in a canyon 1,600 feet deep. The Sam Seaton ferry was ingeniously arranged on a cable so that the water hit its side at an angle and pushed it to either shore. The current that then served the single purpose of getting Sam's ferry across, with an auto or two, will, in a few years be generating 2,700,000 horsepower. Sam Seaton is still around, but he is a quiet, reticent chap, who dosen't talk much to strangers. Charlie Osborne, on the other hand, who lived in an old shack, in the midst of a run-down orchard which has now been replaced by a $1,000,000 model community for engineers, is garrulous with tales of the old cattle-rustling days, and he likes to tell them to pop-eyed tourists at the Vista House. He came here in 1883. Few people have witnessed the marvels he has seen. Right before his eyes and in sight of his former orchard, since 1933, he has watched go up this wall of cement that blocks the whole river; a wall of cement that anybody else would call "enormous" who hadn't been surfeited by a steady diet of dams for three days.

We wandered into the main generating station at one side of the dam. The guide said it was the height of a 24-story building and two city blocks long. Well, with a mountain on either side of it, it just didn't look two blocks long. I am afraid I said so.

### Ho Hum!

But the guide did not give up. "Come with me!" he said hopefully. There were three generators being installed inside that really did look big, though I was careful not to say so. He explained enthusiastically that they were a third bigger than any ever built before. Each of them will turn out 108,000 kilowatts of current, and it took 38 freight cars to carry just one of them from the Westinghouse factory. The first three of them, all by themselves, could illuminate the cities of New York and Chicago combined.

Oh well, why don't I put in all the statistics? There will be 18 of these generators. They will generate 1,944,000 k. w., and that's the largest single source of power on the globe. It is big, when you come to think of it.

"Nice little generators," I murmured condescendingly.

My guide went over into a corner to grind his teeth.

The generators at Bonneville aren't as big as these generators, incidentally, but they are pretty big, and they have one thing that these do not have. On their 54,000 k. w. sides the General Electric Company has put a neat little sign, as though they were waffle irons, which says,

"Please Read Instructions Before Operating."

I am going to think of that the next time I use our table toaster.

My guide had a nasty look in his eyes now. He led me to a place that dropped away into the depths of a great subterranean hall, with a wooden stair going down. A 150,000 h. p. turbine was to go in this pit. It looked like a good spot to stay away from.

"Will you come down?" he asked.

"Certainly not," I said.

"Right this way," said my guide, dragging me after him. Carefully refraining from looking over the side, I managed to totter behind him, down, down, down. We passed a sign that said, "Below Reservoir Water Surface—190 feet." It seemed too far to be below any water surface.

### Let's Go Back!

"Lets go back!" I proposed.

"This way," said my guide.

We walked through a misty, damp, Chateau d'Ifprison-tunnel sort of place where the temperature always stays at 50 degrees, winter and summer alike, with sweating walls that made me anxious lest the concrete were springing a leak, and with a great echoing hum filling the chamber It amplified the merest whisper into a roar. It would have been the ideal place for a bathroom singer. But who wanted to sing, 190 feet Below Water Surface?

Then we crawled through a manhole and stood up in an 18-foot tunnel. This was where the angry waters, dammed up hundreds of feet above us would swoosh round the blades of the generator in one gigantic sweep, before thundering out again in boiling fury into the lower river.

"It will come through right where you are standing, at the rate of 140 tons a second," said my guide.

"I don't want to be here when it does!" I said.

"You wouldn't be—long," said my guide, with the first cheerful look I had seen on his face. By this time I was becoming alarmed

"I think I'll go up now," I said.

"I don't like you to leave until I feel you're really impressed," he said dangerously.

"I am beginning to feel impressed."

"For example, the engineers left inspection-galleries in the dam There are eight and a half miles of them. I might take you through them."

"Take me out. I am more and more impressed all the time."

"We could walk through half of them?"

"No, no! The dam is too big."

"Big, is it! Do you believe now that the power house is two blocks long?" muttered the guide.

"Yes, yes, anything."

"And that the dam itself is four-fifths of a mile long?"

"Certainly. I am positive of it."

"That the base of the dam is 500 feet thick?"

"I wish it were thicker!"

"And the crest is 553 feet above the lowest bedrock?"

"Which is more than twice the height of Niagara," I gasped.

My guide looked gratified. "Oh, so you know that, do you?"

"It is three times bigger than the biggest Egyptian pyramid," I cried.

My guide looked positively genial. "I think we can go now," he said, quietly.

And so I was impressed by the Grand Coulee after all.

The Grand Coulee, the engineers say, is the key to the development of power on the Columbia River, the greatest potential source of useful energy among the rivers of America. Army engineers plan ultimately to provide 10 dams on the Columbia between the Canadian border and its mouth to utilize 92 per cent of the fall of the river. The Grand Coulee Dam accounts for 27 per cent of the total head.

The supervising architect is brawny Frank A. Banks, of Maine, who speaks with an unashamed Yankee accent. To his other laurels he has just added that of winning the "Grand Coulee Handicap" with his cabin cruiser, which is held over lands that were formerly desert wastes. What dams these Maine men will build to have their boats!

The churning white water thunders down two-thirds of the slope of the dam through eight-foot outlet tunnels and make the whole river bottom come to a boil beneath it. Some day this water will produce the power of 2,700,000 horses, and the horses are there now. You can see their white manes in the foam.

Bureau of Reclamation

**Just a Bolt**

For a Grand Coulee generator.

# The Country Speaks: Boston

### *Gasoline Shortage* . . . . . . . . *By Robert R. Mullen*

The newspapers are making liberal use of the word "confusion" in describing the Eastern seaboard oil situation, and the usage is apt.

Most people have oversimplified the situation. They have the notion that England, obviously, needs gasoline; the Nazis have been sinking ships at a fearful rate; ergo a shortage. Consequently, we must give the British some tankers—first it was 50 and now 30 more are being allocated—and ship the oil from the Gulf of Mexico to England instead of from the Gulf to our own East Coast.

That's the way it looks, but it doesn't happen to be quite that way.

The tankers are not being transferred to Britain at all. They keep the United States flag flying; they retain their American crews! they, for the most part, remain in American territorial waters. They are simply borrowed from the American concerns and most of them are being used to carry oil from English and Dutch owned refineries in Curacao to the British convoys in Halifax. Thus, America is not sending oil to Britain; it is merely loaning tankers to be used in a shuttle service between the English-Dutch oil wells of Venezuela to the misty gray tankers of the North Atlantic service.

**No Mystery to It**

There is nothing wrong or mysterious about that. It is simply a fact not too candidly proclaimed by an administration not especially noted for being candid with people. Perhaps it is feared in some Washington quarters that those Americans who are not yet convinced that England is fighting our war might object to using American boats to carry English oil when the owners of the boats have some oil to sell themselves.

But the real danger lies in not making it clear why England must conserve its resources, keep its economic machinery in as good running order as possible, so there will not merely be one more "have not" nation after the war.

This point serves to emphasize that there is no shortage of oil in the United States. As a matter of fact, Edward R. Weidlein, Chief of Chemical and Allied Products Division of the Office of Production Management, and, in private life, director of the Mellon Institute, told this writer that the American petroleum production could be increased 25 per cent merely by returning a few of the shut down refineries to service. These refineries were closed as newer ones, using better processes, were built in recent years, but they stand ready to serve when needed.

Therefore, to re-state the obvious, the problem is one of transportation.

The best way to get oil from the Gulf to Atlantic seaboard, as everybody knows, is by means of tankers. It's by far the cheapest way. The 260 tankers normally in the service bring 1,250,000 barrels a day. The next best way is by pipe line. And here we seem to have the authorities in another point that requires illumination.

In New Jersey, just South of New York City, and in Pennsylvania, are several huge refineries, possibly the largest in the world. Early last spring, when the first hint was breathed that an oil shortage might develop in the East because of the transfer of tankers, the oil people started talking of a giant pipe line from the Gulf to these New Jersey plants. This line, they said, would be equal to at least 20 of the 50 tankers then transferred, perhaps more. Last May 16, Mr. Weidlein said the agreement to start such a pipe line only awaited Presidential approval.

**Pipe Line Plans**

Ninety days later, on July 30, John W. Frey, director of Marketing for Federal Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes, told Boston newspapermen that the agreement was "on the President's desk" that day. The measure which authorized Federal loans for such pipe line construction, as well as providing for the taking of rights of way by eminent domain, was actually signed the next day.

So far as we can learn, it was not until Aug. 25, or nearly a month after his signing, that the President actually exercised the authority given him, and he exercised it in connection with a lesser pipe line in the deep South. But, presumably, some definite steps are now in progress for the big pipe line to Marcus Hook, Pa., and Bayonne, N. J.

So, for what it's worth, here is a suggestion: It has been shown that the East can get along sans the 50 tankers. Since the real rub will come when the 30 additional tankers, or any number beyond that, are transferred, why not wait for such transfer until construction of new tankers (100 are now reputedly on the ways), completion of the pipe line, full utilization of the 17,000 tank cars that are said by some to be idle, switch of Great Lake tankers to the coast service, or some other of the many proposals advanced, are actually in application?

It doesn't appear that the British are going on any vast gasoline consuming expedition his winter anyway. Next spring, when they need the gas, we'll give it to them.

In the meantime the Northeast will go through the winter feeling that some consideration and intelligence has been applied to the situation. By next spring the pipe line, plus new tanker construction, will doubtless have produced a happier situation.

Such a policy now, frankly stated, might win wholehearted support for the voluntary reduction drive, eliminating need for the costly, unwieldy, unpopular rationing system now in prospect. With the public as confused and irritated as it is now, such rationing would require enforcement machinery comparable to prohibition days.

# Barney Olsen Scheduled to Play With Cubs Against Braves Here This Series

## Everett Boy Starring In Center Field for Chicago

**By Ed Rumill**

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Hitting .364 and playing center field for the Chicago Cubs this afternoon as they faced the Braves in an Allston double-header was Bernard Charles "Barney" Olsen of Everett, Mass. Jimmy Wilson gave the rookie his chance in the recent series at Ebbets Field and the boy has come through with unexpected grace and power. It may be that he is the outfielder the manager of the Cubs has been searching for to patrol the middle pasture.

Olsen will have his own private cheering section during the current Braves Field series, which closes with a single game tomorrow.

### Several Tried

Little is known about Barney Olsen except that he is filling a big hole in the Chicago outfit. Since the beginning of the year Wilson has tried numerous center fielders and found all of them lacking. At various times Phil Cavarretta, Charley Gilbert, Dom Dallessandro, Augie Galan and Hank Leiber have tried the job, and now along comes Olsen.

The Everett boy is young in baseball. According to Bill Brandt's Green Book, Olsen had a good season at Moline in 1939, leading the Three-I League in two baggers and total bases. Promoted to Tulsa in 1940, he came out of the Texas League with 110 hits in 111 games and a .289 average. He drove in 44 team mates. Right-handed all the way, he stands about 5:11 and weighs in the vicinity of 180 pounds.

### Local Debut

Last Sunday, when Jimmy Wilson inserted Olsen in the outfield for the first time, he came up with three hits and sparked Claude Passeau to an easy 7-1 triumph over the pennant-hungry Dodgers. In all, Barney has made eight hits, including three doubles and a homer, in 22 official trips to the plate for a fine .364 average. His local debut is being watched with interest, particularly by those who live North of Boston.

Before the Pirates left town and headed for Philadelphia, Jim Tobin chalked up his 11th victory. He held the bold Buccaneers to four hits in the first half of the twin bill. It was his 12th successive complete game since July 4th. He has now beaten his former teammates four times, with a lone setback.

### Gremp Improves

Among those youngsters who are pushing their way into the Braves' organization this season is Buddy Gremp, the versatile rookie from the York (Pa.) club. Gremp first attracted attention back in April when Casey Stengel suddenly found himself without a catcher in the middle of a game with the Phillies. Buddy went in and did an acceptable job.

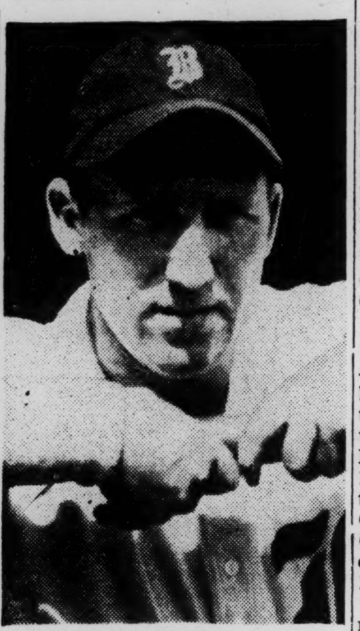
Since then Gremp has gone up to pinch hit, played first and second bases, and caught. Yesterday, in the contest which Tobin won, Bud covered first and hit two singles and a double, driving in the winning run in the eighth with a one-baser through the middle of the infield. He has now connected safely at least once in each of his last five engagements.

* * *

Shorts . . . Baseball defense bond day, designed to bring defense bonds and stamps to the attention of millions of diamond fans, is being observed throughout the nation by all professional clubs tomorrow . . . The Braves will do their part . . . The program will include flag raising exercises, one minute recorded addresses by Secretary Morgenthau and Commissioner Landis over the public address system, distribution of defense savings program literature by Boy Scouts and music by an American Legion band.

* * *

The Red Sox jumped back into third place in the American League by beating the Indians, 9-4, behind Dick Newsome and his knuckler . . . It was No. 15 for Dick and his third over the Clevelands . . . Frank Pytlak hit .417 in the series against his former mates . . . Pete Fox set the team pace, however, with a .529 mark . . . Four Red Sox are now in the .300 class or better—Ted Williams, Joe Cronin, Jimmy Foxx and Pete Fox . . . The Sox are at Detroit today and tomorrow.



By a Staff Photographer

**Jim Tobin**

"There she goes"

The bottle shatters against the bow. The big ship starts sliding down the ways. With flags flying and crowds cheering she takes the plunge, comes to rest in her element — and another launching is history. . . .

Four times within the short space of two weeks this scene is taking place at a busy shipyard where four trawlers have been built for 40-Fathom. Four new ships, each with a capacity of a quarter million pounds of fish.

One is being christened by the wife of a riveter, one by a General Foods factory worker, one by the granddaughter of a 40-Fathom distributor—all chosen by selective-service type lotteries — and the fourth by the daughter of 40-Fathom's port captain. These new ships will bring the number of trawlers on active duty in the 40-Fathom fleet to twenty-three.

The greater the emergency, the greater the importance of developing our own natural resources. 40-Fathom is doing its bit for national defense — going "all out" to supply America with an increasing supply of North Atlantic ocean seafoods.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

## Local Box Scores

### Braves

**Yesterday**

**First Game**

| BOSTON | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sisti 3b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooney cf | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Gremp 1b | 4 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Demaree rf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| West lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Miller ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Roberge 2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Berres | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| *Rowell | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Montgomery c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tobin p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Totals | 32 | 4 | 13 | 15 | 27 | 13 | 0 |
| PITTSBURGH | | | | | | | |
| Handley 3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Vaughan ss | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Elliott rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Stewart lf | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Fletcher 1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Martin 2b | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Di Maggio cf | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Davis c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Wilkie p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Totals | 30 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 24 | 15 | 0 |

*Ran or Berres in eighth.

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | — | —4 |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —3 |

Runs batted in, Di Maggio 3, West 2, Gremp, Demaree. Two-base hits, Gremp, Demaree. Three-base hit, Di Maggio. Sacrifices, Sisti, Gremp, West. Double plays, Di Maggio, Martin and Fletcher; Handley, Martin and Fletcher. Left on bases, Pittsburgh 3, Boston 12. Bases on balls, by Wilkie 5, by Tobin 3. Struck out, by Wilkie 2, by Tobin 2. Time, 1h. 55m. Umpires, Jorda, Barr, Sears. Attendance, estimated, 3,000.

**Second Game**

| PITTSBURGH | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Handley 3b | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Vaughan ss | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Elliott rf | 4 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Stewart lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fletcher 1b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 1 |
| Gustine 2b | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Di Maggio cf | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Lopez c | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Butcher p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Totals | 36 | 6 | 13 | 24 | 27 | 12 | 1 |
| BOSTON | | | | | | | |
| Roberge 3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Cooney cf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lamanna p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Hutchings p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Hassett 1b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Waner rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| West lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rowell 2b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Miller ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Berres c | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Montgomery c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Errickson p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Moore cf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 32 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 27 | 13 | 0 |

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | —6 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —1 |

Runs batted in, Lopez 2, Elliott, Stewart, Gustine, Di Maggio, West. Two-base hits, Elliott, Stewart, Di Maggio, West. Three-base hit, Fletcher. Home runs, Lopez, Di Maggio. Stolen bases, Handley, Elliott. Sacrifices, Elliott, Errickson. Double plays, Vaughan, Gustine and Fletcher; Lamanna, Miller and Hassett; Hutchings, Miller and Hassett. Left on base, Pittsburgh 9, Boston 6. Base on balls, by Butcher, by Lamanna 5. Struck out, by Butcher 4, by Errickson 3, by Lamanna. Hits, off Errickson, 7 in 5 innings; off Lamanna 2 in 1 2-3 innings; off Hutchings, 4 in 2 innings. Losing pitcher, Errickson. Time, 1h. 56m. Umpires, Barr, Sears, and Jorda. Attendance, actual, 3,527.

### Red Sox

**Yesterday**

| BOSTON | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Di Maggio cf | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Fox rf | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Cronin 3b | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Williams lf | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Foxx 1b | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Doerr 2b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Pytlak c | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| L Newsome ss | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| H Newsome p | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 38 | 9 | 13 | 15 | 27 | 13 | 2 |
| CLEVELAND | | | | | | | |
| Boudreau ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Weatherly cf | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| Campbell lf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Heath rf | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Grimes 2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Keltner 3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Bell 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Hemsley c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| *Dean | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bagby p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Brown p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| †Rosenthal | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | ‡34 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 27 | 15 | 3 |

*Batted for Hemsley in ninth inning; †Batted for Brown in ninth inning. ‡Campbell awarded base on catcher's interference.

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | —9 |
| Cleveland | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —4 |

Runs batted in, Cronin, Foxx 2, H. Newsome 3, Pytlak, L. Newsome, Heath, 3, Keltner. Two-base hits, Pytlak, H. Newsome, Grimes, Dean. Home run, Heath. Sacrifices, Foxx, Boudreau. Double plays, Boudreau, Grimes and Bell; Grimes, Boudreau and Bell. Left on base, Boston 10, Cleveland 7. Base on balls, by H. Newsome 2, by Bagby 7. Struck out, by H. Newsome, by Bagby 3. Hits, off Bagby 13 in 8 1-3 innings; off Brown, 0 in 2-3 inning. Losing pitcher, Bagby. Time, 1h. 53m. Umpires, Grieve, McGowan and Quinn. Attendance (estimated) 8,000 (3,000 paid).

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

## Digging Divots

Only two out of seven New Englanders who were in the qualifying test for the national amateur golf championship at Omaha, Neb., the past two days were able to make the grade, and these two caused no surprise as they entered the match play rounds today.

Ted Bishop of Woodland, the present New England champion, and Harold (Holly) Mandly of Avon, Conn., twice a winner of the same title, were this region's standard bearers, while those who fell by the wayside included Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, Walter Beckjord of Greenwich, Conn., Johnny Hichborn of Portland, Maine, Tommy Pierce of Rutland, Vt., Arthur Williams of Bridgeport, Conn., and Walter Senna of New Bedford, all of whom failed to get under the qualifying deadline of 159.

### Best Chance

Of the two—Bishop and Mandly—the tall Woodlander seemed to have the best chance to remain in the contention, for this morning he was pitted against Bill Welch of Houston, Texas, who qualified at 156, and if he won was due to meet the winner of the Ted Gwin (Tulsa, Okla.) vs. Ellsworth Vines (San Gabriel, Calif.) match. Gwin qualified with 159 and Vines with 150 to Ted's 149.

Should Bishop survive these two matches, it will mark his best record in the national event, for in his two previous appearances he lost in the first round in 1938 and in the second in 1940. Both times he was defeated by Johnny Fischer, the 1936 national champion. Ted probably breathed more easily when he found out that Johnny was in the opposite half of the draw, and that he would not have to face him until the final—if both get there.

Mandly, who qualified with 154, was up against Fred Haas, Jr., of New Orleans, a steady campaigner we made the grade with 156. The past two years, Holly has been unable to get beyond the first round of the national event. At Chicago in 1939 he lost to Dan Carmichael of Columbus, Ohio, and last year he bowed before Jimmy Oleska, the cross-handed detective from Brooklyn.

* * *

Bill Bearse of Hyannisport and J. C. McDonough of Woodland tied for medal honors in the qualifying round of the annual Cape Cod championship yesterday when they scored identical 79's over the Eastward Ho! course in Chatham. With a strong wind making low scoring difficult, these were the only two players to break 80. C. N. Pond of Bass River and J. Sampson of the home club were next with 81's.

* * *

Marcia Perrin, defending champion, moved into the semifinals of the State junior girls' championship at Hatherly yeesterday when she defeated Virginia Smith of Thorny Lea 6 and 5. Other semifinalists included Margaret Taft of Fresh Pond, who defeated Ruth Wilcox of United Shoe 1 up; Gertrude Wind of Thorny Lea, who defeated Emma Hooton of Oakley 6 and 5; and Ann Fitzgibbons of Duxbury, who ousted Martha Myrick of Riverside 8 and 6.

* * *

Shorts: Mrs. Frederick H. Tarr, Jr., and Mrs. R. G. Ernst, both of Rockport, scored 87's to win the qualifying medal in the annual tournament for women at Bass Rocks . . . A field of 64 entered . . . A 73 by John Pyne of the home club won low gross in the 20th annual South Shore League Field Day at South Shore yesterday. . . . Later he joined Danny Shea to win the low gross in the four-ball event with a best ball of 71 . . . Hatherly won the Standish Shield for the third year in a row. G. C.

## Baseball Games

### Today

**American League**

Boston at Detroit.
New York at St. Louis (night).
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

**National League**

Chicago at Boston (two).
St. Louis at New York (night).
Cincinnati at Brooklyn (night).
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

### Tomorrow

**National League**

Chicago at Boston
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
(Only games scheduled.)

**American League**

Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.

## Boston Batting

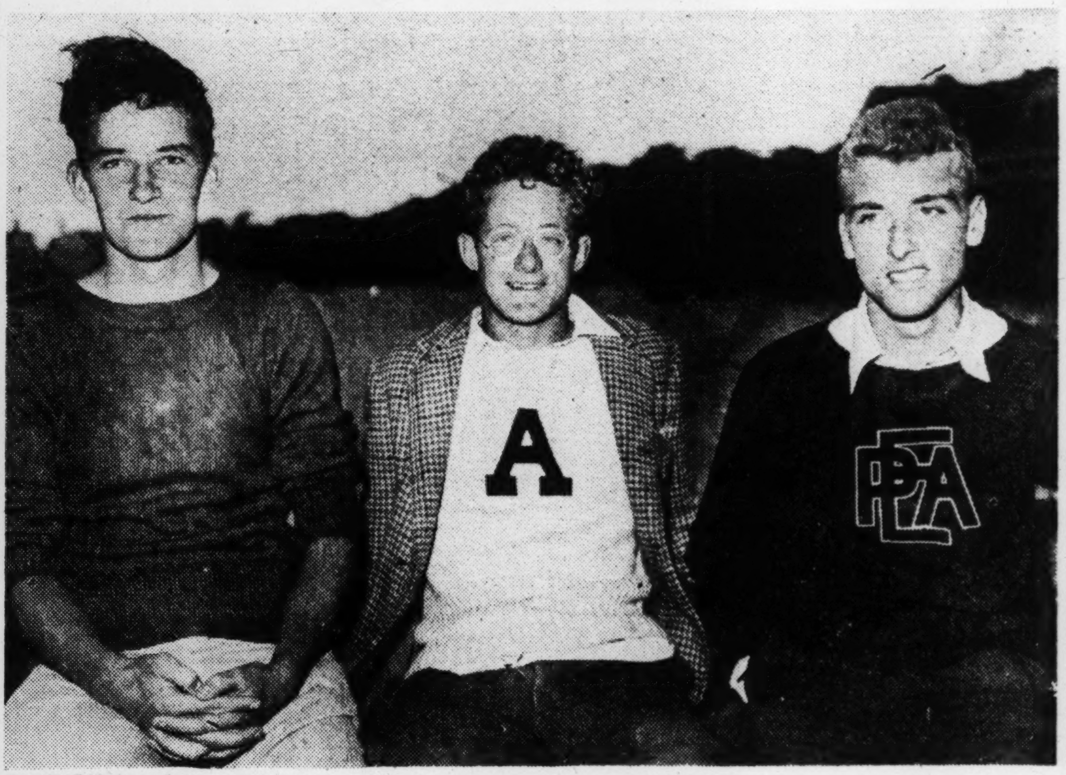
### Braves

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cooney | 380 | 41 | 117 | 0 | 24 | .308 |
| Moore | 301 | 33 | 81 | 4 | 31 | .269 |
| Rowell | 402 | 43 | 108 | 4 | 45 | .269 |
| West | 403 | 52 | 107 | 9 | 56 | .266 |
| Sisti | 412 | 51 | 109 | 1 | 41 | .265 |
| Montgomery | 34 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 1 | .265 |
| Hassett | 307 | 44 | 81 | 1 | 21 | .264 |
| Waner | 243 | 30 | 64 | 2 | 34 | .263 |
| Demaree | 79 | 13 | 19 | 1 | 7 | .241 |
| Masi | 151 | 15 | 36 | 3 | 16 | .238 |
| Miller | 456 | 40 | 100 | 6 | 52 | .219 |
| Roberge | 65 | 4 | 14 | 0 | 8 | .215 |
| Gremp | 46 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 4 | .196 |
| Berres | 207 | 15 | 37 | 0 | 12 | .179 |

### Red Sox

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Williams | 369 | 100 | 149 | 28 | 93 | .404 |
| Cronin | 434 | 83 | 137 | 13 | 78 | .316 |
| Fox | 221 | 32 | 68 | 0 | 25 | .308 |
| Foxx | 407 | 78 | 122 | 18 | 87 | .300 |
| Peacock | 208 | 22 | 62 | 0 | 27 | .298 |
| Tabor | 414 | 54 | 116 | 13 | 88 | .280 |
| Finney | 424 | 69 | 117 | 3 | 37 | .276 |
| Doerr | 404 | 56 | 111 | 14 | 75 | .275 |
| Pytlak | 285 | 27 | 76 | 1 | 34 | .267 |
| Di Maggio | 462 | 96 | 123 | 6 | 35 | .266 |
| Spence | 191 | 22 | 46 | 2 | 26 | .241 |
| Newsome | 174 | 17 | 37 | 1 | 12 | .213 |
| Carey | 13 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | .154 |

### Have to Hustle



By a Staff Photographer

**Eastern Yacht Club Crew**

**Bobby Coulson (center) and his Eastern Yacht Club mates, Paul Webster (left) and Clint McKim (right), will have to hustle if they are to successfully defend their National Junior sailing championship at the 'Head today. They are in second place, five points astern of Cold Spring Harbor, with three more races to be sailed.**

## Cold Spring Sailors Hold Sears Cup Lead

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 27—There was one too many races sailed yesterday for the defending champions, Bobby Coulson and his Eastern Yacht Club mates, and, as a result, the Marblehead crew must perform some pretty smart sailing stunts to overcome the national junior championship lead of the Cold Spring Harbor crew from Long Island Sound in the three remaining races.

All tied up at the end of four four races yesterday, and holding at least nine points over the rest of the field, Capt. Tommy Platt and Coulson were staking as keen a duel for the national championship as witnessed in some time. But the usually steady Bobby slipped in the gathering darkness and streaky conditions that prevailed off here in the early evening, and when it was over, Coulson was in last berth and Platt had picked up five points on the Eastern skipper with a third.

**Junior Standing**

| | |
|---|---|
| Cold Spring Harbor | 33¼ |
| Eastern Y. C. | 28¼ |
| Burnham Park | 26½ |
| Westhampton | 24¼ |
| Vineyard Haven | 21 |
| Hingham | 18 |
| Sachem's Head | 16 |
| Boothbay Harbor | 13 |

### Real Job

For the first time in two years of championship sailing in this Sears Cup, Coulson has a real job cut out for him. A year ago, the young Eastern skipper started off with two straight triumphs to carve a wide leading margin for himself. And he was hardly pressed from that point on.

But this week, the competition is keener for Coulson. This is shown by the fact that only one crew, Burnham Park Yacht Club of Chicago, representing the Great Lakes district, has scored two firsts. Then, too, the shuffling of the standings in each race, with the sole exception of Cold Spring Harbor, speaks well of the all-round ability of the eight crews.

### L. I. Sound Boys

And that also explains the almost conclusive lead of the southern Long Island Sound boys. They really produced consistent sailing yesterday to add to their first day's leading margin of one quarter of a point over Eastern. Two seconds and a third was their handiwork yesterday. Add Monday's first and a third, and the supremacy of these Cold Spring boys is clearly shown.

Captain Mills and his Vineyard Haven mates came in sixth, second and fourth for the fifth spot in the standing. Both Mills and Thurber (captain of Hingham's South Shore titlists) have run into blank pockets of air to spoil their usually well timed starts and up-the-wind work.

Coulson started off the day in grand style. He went one point up on his rival Cold Spring Harbor crew by taking the first race of the day handily. Cold Spring was second, and the Maine boys from Boothbay made their best showing of the series with a third.

Then the battle of short-tacking and covering started between the two leaders, Eastern and Cold Spring. In the fourth race of the series and the second yesterday, Cold Spring tied Eastern for top honors taking a third, while Coulson followed with a fourth. But then Coulson dropped to last in the fifth race of the series, as Platt worked out a second.

## Grodzicki Back To Southworth From Columbus

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 27 (AP)—The recall of Johnny Grodzicki, ace pitcher of the Columbus Red Birds of the American Association, and four other players by the parent St. Louis Cardinals was announced today by Al Banister, President of the Columbus Club.

The others recalled on option agreement were Murry Dickson, Harry Brecheen and Preacher Roe, all pitchers, and centerfielder Harry Walker.

Banister, who announced the recalls after a meeting in St. Louis yesterday, also said that deals involving other Red Bird players might be announced today. Observers here believed the Cardinals would buy Bert Haas and Ray Sanders, hard-hitting infielders, and Max Marshall, a right fielder whose all-around play has featured the Red Birds' climb toward the Association pennant.

Banister also announced the purchase from Sacramento of the Pacific Coast League of Bob Blattner, former Red Bird infielder, and George Munger, a pitcher.

## Hank Greenberg Is 'Grounded'

FORT CUSTER, Mich., Aug. 27 (AP)—Corporal Henry Greenberg, former outfielder of the Detroit Tigers baseball team, was arrested by Military Police at 12:30 a. m., today for speeding inside the Fort Custer grounds.

As an immediate result, press relations officers explained, Greenberg automatically is "grounded"—deprived for 30 days of the privilege of driving on the military reservation.

Arrest of the former major leaguer disclosed for the first time that he had not accompanied the fifth division on its trip to the second and third army maneuvers in Louisiana. Greenberg was one of three members of the second infantry's anti-tank company to be left behind for what the Army calls "housekeeping detail."

## Baseball's Big Six

*By the Associated Press*

### Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

| Player, Club | G | AB | R | H | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Williams, Red Sox | 115 | 369 | 110 | 149 | .404 |
| Travis, Senators | 120 | 485 | 82 | 178 | .367 |
| Di Maggio, Yankees | 123 | 481 | 113 | 171 | .356 |
| Etten, Phillies | 118 | 419 | 65 | 139 | .332 |
| Walker, Dodgers | 117 | 398 | 73 | 130 | .327 |
| Hopp, Cardinals | 102 | 319 | 65 | 104 | .326 |

### Home Runs

| American League | | National League | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Keller, Yankees | 32 | Camilli, Dodgers | 27 |
| Williams, R. Sox | 28 | Ott, Giants | 23 |
| Di Maggio, Yanks | 27 | Nicholson, Cubs | 23 |

### Runs Batted In

| American League | | National League | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Di Maggio, Yanks | 112 | Mize, Cardinals | 93 |
| Keller, Yanks | 111 | Camilli, Dodgers | 90 |
| Williams, R. Sox | 94 | Nicholson, Cubs | 86 |
| | | Young, Giants | 86 |
| | | Di Maggio, Pirates | 86 |

### Sons

Sons of Charley Root and Jimmy Wilson of the Cubs, and Billy Herman of the Dodgers, work out regularly with their dads' National League clubs. The fathers are coaching their lads for the future. All three lads still have some schooling to finish.

Ernie White, the Cards' sensational pitcher, tried to break in baseball as a first baseman.

### 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

**For Thursday, Aug. 28**

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

### Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4.30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Friday, Tower News, radiocast by record.

### Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students and beginners).
7:30 p. m.—News for French-Speaking Listeners in the West Indies. (15.13mc or 11.73mc)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies. Matinee with Lytell.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Twilight Rhythms.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Dolly Dawn's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News in English: Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; The Hemisphere Review.

### Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Organ Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—News Analysis, Kevin O'Carroll. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary, Lt. Cmdr. Thomas Woodrooffe, R. N. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—March; News in English; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News, by J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—9:00 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London — 9:15 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD. 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—First and Second Acts of "Don Pasquale," by Gateano Donizetti. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 25.4 m.; 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

**Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.**

## 'Eight-and-Over' Golfers In Spotlight at Wollaston

**By Gordon Campbell**

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The boys who rarely make the golfing headlines were making the most of their opportunity as the State Class B championship continued into match play at Wollaston Golf Club today.

The start of the tournament—for golfers whose handicap is eight strokes or more—saw Ed Kenney of Ponkapoag win the qualifying medal yesterday with a four-over-par 77, which led his nearest competitor by two strokes, broke the record for the tourney's medal round, and was good enough for competition in any Class A event.

Although this is Kenney's first major tournament, he acquitted himself in sterling fashion. His four strokes to par were lost on the outgoing nine, but he covered himself with glory as he made the trip home in a regulation 36. His round included an eagle at the 457-yard 15th hole, and his incoming score was the only one equalling par for the last nine.

### Two-Stroke Lead

The Ponkapoag oil salesman, whose M. G. A. rating is nine, held a two-stroke lead over Joe Casey of Woburn, who was given time off from his work to compete. Casey, with a handicap of 11, was out in 42 and home in 37 for a 79, and these two golfers were the only ones in the field of 77 to break 80.

At 80, which is considered excellent for Class B golfers, were J. C. Mercer of Oak Hill, (9), John Pope of Ponkapoag, club champion, (8), and William Murray of Walpole, (9).

### Other New Marks

Besides having a new record set for the qualifying round, the tournament also saw two more new marks being set up. In the first place, the field for this second Class B championship had 19 more entrants than it had at Blue Hill last year, and in the second the qualifying deadline was brought down from 93 to 86. Six golfers who tied at 86 exactly filled out the match play bracket of 32 so that no play-off was necessary.

Interesting to note, this Class B championship has drawn more entries than the recent Class A championship at Longmeadow, where the names of only 65 golfers graced the scoreboard. Of course, the usual number of entries in the State championship hovers around 100, but with the title tournament in the western part of the State, many golfers from this section found it impossible to compete.

### Increase Next Year

The jump from last year's attendance in the Class B tourney to this year's total is indicative that this tournament has caught on, and that another increase may be expected next year. The boys are beginning to realize that they are competing in their own class, instead of against the Ted Bishops, Leo Martins, and other "four-and-under" golfers, and are enjoying the sensation.

Match play began this morning, with today's two matches scheduled to reduce the field to eight by nightfall. Morning and afternoon matches will be played tomorrow, with an 18-hole final set for Friday. In addition, a consolation flight of 32 also began this morning and will follow the pattern of the championship flight. In the consolation flight, three quarters of the difference in handicaps is allowed. Scores from 87 to 97 made this bracket.

## Army Elevens Will Play 19 Grid Affairs

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 27—Nineteen games will be played by Army's Varsity, Junior Varsity and Plebe football teams this fall, according to schedules released today by Colonel Louis E. Hibbs, graduate manager of athletics.

The varsity will play four of its nine contests at West Point, and, as during last season, will appear in Philadelphia twice for meetings with the University of Pennsylvania and the United States Naval Academy elevens. Varsity games will be played at Michie Stadium. The Jayvees and Plebes will play their home contests at the North Athletic Field.

This is the schedule which confronts Earl Blaik in his first year as Army's head coach after seven successful seasons at Dartmouth:

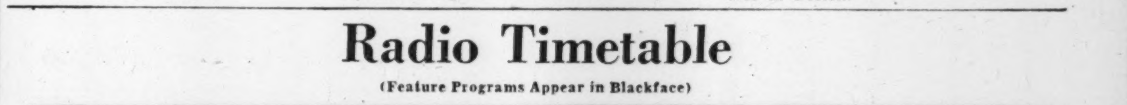
Oct. 4—The Citadel; 11—Virginia Military Institute; 18—Yale at New Haven; 25—Columbia; Nov. 1—Notre Dame at New York City (Yankee Stadium); 8—Harvard at Boston; 15—Penn at Philadelphia (Franklin Field); 22—West Virginia; 29—Navy at Philadelphia (Municipal Stadium).

Amy's junior varsity team will play this four-game schedule:

Oct. 11—Princeton Jayvees at Princeton; 17—Yale Jayvees at New Haven; 31—Cornell Jayvees; Nov. 8—Harvard Jayvees at Boston.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | 690kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | News for Women | 'Orphans of Divorce': sk. | "Against the Storm" | Braves-Chibago Cubs | Sports and music |
| 3:15 | Jan Peerce, tenor | Honeymoon Hill: sketch | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Braves-Chibago Cubs | Sports and music |
| 3:30 | News; Sketchbook | John's Other Wife: sk. | "The Guiding Light" | Baseball Interviews | Sports and music |
| 3:45 | Children Are People | Just Plain Bill: sketch | "Vic and Sade": sketch | Second Baseball Game: | Sports and music |
| 4:00 | Around the Hub | Club Matinee: variety | "Backstage Wife": sk. | Braves-Chibago Cubs | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 | Accent on Music | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas": serial | Braves-Chibago Cubs | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 | Accent on Music | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones": drama | Braves-Chibago Cubs | John Kiley, organ |
| 4:45 | Edna Smith | Club Matinee: News | "Young Widder Brown" | Braves-Chibago Cubs | Comic Page Club |
| 5:00 | "Mary Marlin" | Ireene Wicker, Stories | "Home of the Brave" | Braves-Chibago Cubs | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | "The Goldbergs" | Tony Pastor's Orchestra | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 | "The O'Neills" | Adventure Stories | "We, the Abbotts" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 | Wings Over Jordan | "Wings on Watch" | "Jack Armstrong" | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 | Edwin C. Hill, news | News; music; weather | News Service; 'Quiz Spot' | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:15 | Bill Henry Calling | **Defense Program** | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:30 | News Review | Sports Digest; Music | Musical Rendezvous | News | Dinner Music |
| 6:45 | **"The World Today"** | Lowell Thomas | Musical Rendezvous | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": comedy sk. | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | "About Today": drama |
| 7:15 | Lanny Ross, tenor | Mr. Keen: sketch | News of the World | "Fu Manchu" | Five Star News |
| 7:30 | "Free for All": | Midweek Function | Harry James's Orchestra | "The Lone Ranger": sk. | Wonderland Salutes |
| 7:45 | comedy—music | Midweek Function | Harry James's Orchestra | "The Lone Ranger": sk. | Smiley, Songs |
| 8:00 | Grand Central Sta- | "Quiz Kids," with Joe | "Adventures of the Thin | "Sizing Up the News" | Attuck's Chorus |
| 8:15 | tion | Kelly, m. c. | Man": dramatic sketch | Song Spinners | Baseball Scores |
| 8:30 | "Dr. Christian": | "Manhattan at Mid- | Party: Louise Massey | Boake Carter | "Civilian Defense" |
| 8:45 | drama; Wm. Shirer | night": dramatic sketch | and the Westerners | Web Tilton, songs; organ | "Bringing Up Parents" |
| 9:00 | **"Treasury Hour":** | Frontline Headlines | "Quizzer Baseball," Budd | Gabriel Heatter | Pages From the Classical |
| 9:15 | **Millions for De-** | "Meet the Band" | Hulick, m. c.; orchestra | Colonial News Service | Album |
| 9:30 | **fense; speakers;** | News Here and Abroad | "Mr. District Attorney": | Adventures in Melody | Pages From the Classical |
| 9:45 | **orchestra** | Ted Steele's Orchestra | dramatic sketch | Adventures in Melody | Album |
| 10:00 | Glenn Miller's Orch. | Allen Roth's Orchestra | Kay Kyser's College of | **Raymond Gram Swing** | Five Star News |
| 10:15 | Public Affairs | Allen Roth's Orchestra | Musical Knowledge | 'Danger Is My Business' | Roly Rogers' Orchestra |
| 10:30 | Juan Arvizu, songs | Ray Kinney's Orchestra | Kay Kyser's College of | "Pageant of Melody": | Roly Rogers' Orchestra |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | Ray Kinney's Orchestra | Musical Knowledge | orchestra and soloist | "Dance Digest" |
| 11:00 | Weather; Music | News; Music | News Service | N. Y. Giants Football | "Dance Digest" |
| 11:15 | "Master Works of | Weather; Pen Man | Local News; Weather | John Steele | "Dance Digest" |
| 11:30 | Music": Sammy | "Music You Want" | Boyd Raeburn's Orch. | Harry James' Orchestra | "Day's End": music |
| 11:45 | Kaye's Orchestra | "Music You Want" | Boyd Raeburn's Orch. | Harry James' Orchestra | "Day's End": news |

### Thursday's Programs

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | News; Musical Clock | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 | Uncle Elmer | Musical Clock; News | News Service | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 | Music; News | Musical Clock | George and Dixie | Headline News | |
| 7:45 | News; weather | News; weather | "Musical Clock" | Bailey Axton, songs | |
| 8:00 | **The World Today** | Chet Gaylord | News Service | "Eight Bells" | Five Star News |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | "Morning Toast" | Weather; news | "Morning Watch" | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:30 | "Rowdy Revue" | Headline News; Morning | "Musical Roundup" | Jacobson's Rhythms | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:45 | "Rowdy Revue" | Toast | "Musical Roundup" | Jacobson's Rhythms | Farm and Home News |
| 9:00 | Home Planning | News; Talk; Music | News and Rhythm | News | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:15 | Joan Adams, Lis- | Breakfast Club | Food News | "The Merry-Go-Round" | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:30 | ten Ladies | Breakfast Club | Concert Internationale | "Choir Loft" | "Your Morning Pick- |
| 9:45 | Hymn Recital | Shopping Talk | "Musical Roundup" | Government Reports | up": orchestra |
| 10:00 | By Kathleen Norris | Helen Hiett, News | "Bess Johnson" | New England Cupboard | Studio Speaker |
| 10:15 | Myrt and Marge | News; Music | "Ellen Randolph" | Musical Early Edition | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 | "Stepmother": sk. | Clark Dennis, tenor | "Bachelor's Children" | Singing Strings | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 | WEEI Food Fair | Prescott Presents | "Road of Life" | Voice of the Poultryman | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 | Mary Lee Taylor | Mildred W. Carlson | "Story of Mary Marlin" | B. S. Bercovici, news | String Orchestra |
| 11:15 | Man I Married | Church in the Wildwood | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Words and Music | Letter-Quest |
| 11:30 | "Bright Horizons" | Richard Kent | "The Goldbergs" | Melody Strings | Homespun Trio |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; Music | "David Harum": sketch | News Reporter | News Service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith, talk | News; Talk; Music | "Gene and Glenn" | John B. Hughes, News | "Rhythm Revue" |
| 12:15 | "Big Sister," sk. | Jack Berch Variety | Musical Roundup | Dept. of Agriculture | "Rhythm Revue" |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | National Farm and Home | Singin' Sam | Italian music program | Sports; Weather; Music. |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour: H. R. Baukhage. | Musical Roundup | Italian music program | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | Washington News | News Service | "We Are Always Young" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 | "Woman in White" | N. E. Agricultural News. | "As the Twig Is Bent" | Government Girl | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 | 'Right to Happiness' | "What's on the Air" | Marjorie Mills: house- | "Front Page Farrell" | Organ Concert |
| 1:45 | "Road of Life" | News; Weather | hold talk | "I'll Find My Way" | Johnny Andrews, songs. |
| 2:00 | Dramatic sketch | **U. S. Marine Band** | "Light of the World" | Cedric Foster, News | Bernard Levitow's Orch. |
| 2:15 | "Joyce Jordan" | **U. S. Marine Band** | "The Mystery Man" | Sports Comments | Alexander Wesley, tenor |
| 2:30 | Fletcher Wiley | "Into the Light": drama | "Valiant Lady": drama | "Don Artiste" | Tommy Dorsey's Orch |
| 2:45 | "Kate Hopkins": sk. | "Midstream": sketch | "Grimm's Daughter" | Baseball Interviews | News Service |
| 3:00 | Melody Matinee | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Against the Storm" | Boston Braves - Chicago | Sports and music |
| 3:15 | Jan Peerce, tenor | "Honeymoon Hill" | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Cubs baseball game | Sports and music |
| 3:30 | News; Sketchbook | "John's Other Wife" | "The Guiding Light" | Boston Braves - Chicago | Sports and music |
| 3:45 | Advent'es in Science | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade": comedy | Cubs baseball game | Sports and music |
| 4:00 | Around the Hub" | Club Matinee: variety | "Backstage Wife": sk | Boston Braves - Chicago | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 | **"In Your Defense".** | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas" | Cubs baseball game | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 | **"In Your Defense".** | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | Boston Braves - Chicago | Consolairs |
| 4:45 | Burl Ives, Songs | Club Matinee; News | "Young Widder Brown" | Cubs baseball game | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 | "Mary Marlin": sk. | Ireene Wicker | "Home of the Brave" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | "The Goldbergs" | From A to Z in Novelty | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 | "The O'Neills": sk. | Adventure Stories | "We, the Abbotts" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 | Bob Edge | "Wings on Watch" | "Jack Armstrong": sk | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 | Sifting the News | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:15 | Melodic Caravan | **Defense Program** | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:30 | Paul Sullivan | Sports Digest; Music | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Dinner Music |
| 6:45 | **The World Today** | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., News | Five Star News |
| 7:15 | Lanny Ross, songs | "Mr. Keen": sketch | News of the World | Mickey Alpert's Orch | "Who's News" |
| 7:30 | "Maudie's Diary": | Cugat Rumba Revue | "Confidentially Yours" | Harry James's Orchestra | Wonderland Salute |
| 7:45 | dramatic sketch | Cugat Rumba Revue | Concert Miniatures | "Inside of Sports" | "Fireside Time" |
| 8:00 | 'Death Valley Days' | "This Is Judy Jones," | "Housewarming": va- | Wythe Williams | "Castles in the Air": |
| 8:15 | 'Death Valley Days' | comedy sketch | riety; B. Goodman's Or. | "Sky Over Britain" | music |
| 8:30 | American Cruise, | Ricardo's Rhapsodies | The Aldrich Family, dra- | "Britain Speaks" | Civilian Defense Program |
| 8:45 | music; Wm. Shirer | Ricardo's Rhapsodies | matic sketch | Brazil Presents, Orch. | Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra |
| 9:00 | **Major Bowes** | Williamstown Institute of | **Music Hall: Connie Bos-** | Colonial News Service | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 | **Major Bowes** | Human Relations | **well, Don Ameche, Jerry** | All-Star Collegians vs | cal Album" |
| 9:30 | **Major Bowes** | All - Star Collegians- | **Lester, Music Maids,** | Professionals football | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:45 | **Major Bowes** | Professional Champions | **guests, orchestra** | game | cal Album" |
| 10:00 | Glenn Miller's Or | football game | **Rudy Vallee Show: John** | All-Star Collegians vs. | Five Star News |
| 10:15 | Professor Quiz: | All - Star Collegians- | **Barrymore, guest** | Professionals football | Roly Rogers' Orchestra |
| 10:30 | questions; answers. | Professional Champions | 'Good Neighbors': drama | game | Roly Rogers' Orchestra |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | football game | and music | All-Star Collegians vs. | "Dance Digest" |
| 11:00 | Weather; Music | News; Music | News Service | Professionals football | "Dance Digest" |
| 11:15 | "Master Works of | Weather; All-Star foot- | Local news; Weather | game | "Dance Digest" |
| 11:30 | Music": Sammy | ball game | Ozzie Caswell's Orch | All-Star Collegians vs. | "Day's End": music |
| 11:45 | Kaye's Orchestra | All-Star football game | Ozzie Caswell's Orch | Professionals football | "Day's End"; news |

# Portland and Tacoma to See Major College Football Teams in Action This Fall

## Minnesota and Stanford Also Booked in Northwest Section

### Pacific Northwest Sidelines

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—The football season is still a month away, but northwest gridiron fans are already beginning to talk about the 1941 season, a season that will have an abundance of "big games" in at least six cities.

Portland and Tacoma usually have a lack of college football games because no major schools are located there. But this year it will be different.

Four games featuring Pacific Coast Conference teams are slated for Portland's Multnomah Stadium, while Tacoma is more than satisfied with the scheduled contest between Washington State College and Texas A. & M., on Dec. 6. Oregon State College plays the University of Washington, Oct. 4 and Montana University, Nov. 22 in Portland, while the University of Oregon entertains California, Oct. 18 and Santa Clara, Nov. 11 in Portland.

Seattle fans are anxiously awaiting six home games, featured by visits from the two leading teams in the nation last year, Minnesota and Stanford. The Golden Gophers open the University of Washington season, Sept. 27 in Seattle, while Stanford comes north for a game Oct. 25. Stanford and Minnesota were the only teams to defeat the Huskies in 1940. University of California at Los Angeles, Montana U., California and Oregon will also play Washington at Seattle.

But that's not all. Pullman gets California (Oct. 4) and Washington (Oct. 11) at home, as features for Washington State College, with games later in the season with Oregon State and Idaho. Corvallis fans will be able to see the Stanford "T" formation in action Oct. 11 and U.C.L.A. on Nov. 8, plus Idaho (Nov. 1), all opponents of Oregon State College. As the University of Oregan plays two games at Portland, Eugene fans will see only Idaho, Washington State and Oregon State, but the last-named game on Nov. 29 is enough to satisfy the home town folk.

➤ ➤ ➤

Seattle's Rainiers made a determined bid for their third successive Pacific Coast League baseball championship in the final series with the league-leading Sacramento Solons, and except for the Sunday double-header, the Rainiers would now be near the league lead.

The Seattle team won four of the first five games, and cut the Sacramento lead to five games, the smallest since early season. But Pepper Martin's scrappy youngsters won both ends of the concluding double-header, 2-1 and 4-3, and moved back to a seven-game lead, a seemingly safe margin with only 31 games to play. San Diego is in third place at this writing, eight games behind Sacramento.

It is still possible for either Seattle or San Diego to catch Sacramento, but the Solons show no signs of faltering. A play-off among the top four teams will again be held following the end of the regular schedule.

➤ ➤ ➤

Roger Smyth, a young Los Angeles airplane plant worker, is the new champion of the International Flattie Fleet. Smyth won his world's championship in a week of races on Lake Washington and Puget Sound, defeating the outstanding flattie boat racers in the world, including defending champion Gregg MacDonald of Seattle. Sailing his "Vivacious" with the aid of mate Harry Dewar, Smyth won three first places and two seconds in the five-race series.

Closest contenders to Smyth were MacDonald with his "Whippet II" and Stan Davies, Vancouver, B. C., sailing the "West Wind."

Seattle is credited as being the home of the flattie class for small boats. There are now two flattie fleets in Seattle, and fleets in Vancouver, B. C., Portland, Astoria, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Balboa (Calif.) and Lake Arrowhead, while skippers in many other cities sail flatties.

➤ ➤ ➤

Portland is proud of its girl swimmers from the Multnomah Athletic Club, and justly so. The youngsters competed with the best women swimmers in the United States and Honolulu at the national A. A. U. meet in High Point, N. C., and almost won all the honors. As it was, Nancy Merki won the individual high-point trophy while the Multnomah team finished second in standings with a total of 31 points.

Miss Merki set new records in winning the 800 and 1,500-meter freestyle races, and finished second in the 400-meter freestyle. Brenda Helser defended her 100-meter freestyle championship with success and took a fourth place in the 400-meter event. And the Multnomah 800-meter relay team was barely edged out in a thrilling finish.

The girls and their coach, Jack Cody, were given an enthusiastic welcome upon returning to Portland. Other members of the team were Suzanne Zimmerman, Joyce Macrae and Anne Cooney.

**B. C.**

### Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Dick Metz won qualifying medal in National P. G. A. championship with 69-71—140.

**Five Years Ago**

Forrest (Spec) Towns, U. S. Olympic hurdler, timed in 13.7s., four-tenths under the world record, for 110-meter high hurdles in meet at Oslo.

## Minor Leagues

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Aug. 26**

Newark 3-1, Syracuse 1-0 (1st 11 inns).
Rochester 10, Toronto 1.
Montreal 2 Buffalo 1.
Baltimore-Jersey City, Double-header—rain.

**American Association**

Milwaukee 9, Louisville 3
St. Paul 4-2, Toledo 0-4.
Columbus 8-3, Minneapolis 0-6 (2nd 5 innings.)
(Only games.)

**Pacific Coast League**

San Francisco 4, Los Angeles 3 (10 innings.)
Hollywood 6, Oakland 3.
San Diego 5, Sacramento 3.
Seattle 7, Portland 2.

**Texas League**

Beaumont 4, Oklahoma City 0.
Shreveport 6, Tulsa 0.
Fort Worth 3, San Antonio 2 (13 innings.)
Dallas 5-7, Houston 4-8.

**Southern Association**

Knoxville 13-5, Memphis 7-8.
Atlanta 6, New Orleans 5.
Birmingham 13-10, Chattanooga 1-2.
Little Rock 6-7, Nashville 5-3.

**Eastern League**

Hartford 3-11, Binghamton 0-7.
Wilkes-Barre-Elmire—rain.
Scranton-Williamsport—rain.
Albany 14-5, Springfield 0-1.

## Major Leaders

*By the Associated Press*

**American League**

Batting—Williams, Boston, .404; Travis, Washington, .367.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 113; Williams, Boston, 110.
Runs Batted In—Di Maggio, New York, 112; Keller, New York, 111.
Hits—Travis, Washington, 178; Di Maggio, New York, 171.
Doubles—Di Maggio, New York, 38; Judnich, St. Louis, 37.
Triples—Travis, Washington, 15; Heath, Cleveland, 12.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 32; Williams, Boston, 28.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, and Kuhel, Chicago, 19.
Pitching—Gomez, New York, 12-4; Ruffing, New York, 14-5.

**National League**

Batting—Etten, Philadelphia, .332; Walker, Brooklyn, .327.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, 93; Reiser, Brooklyn, 89.
Runs Batted In—Mize, St. Louis, 93; Camilli, Brooklyn, 90.
Hits—Litwhiler, Philadelphia, 155; Hack, Chicago, 152.
Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, 35; Mize, St. Louis, 34.
Triples—Six players tied with 9.
Home Runs, Camilli, Brooklyn, 27; Ott, New York, and Nicholson, Chicago, 23.
Stolen Bases — Frey, Cincinnati, 15; Handley, Pittsburgh, 14.
Pitching — Riddle, Cincinnati, 15-2; White, St. Louis, 16-4.

## California Has All But Two Places

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27 (AP)—A resolute rally from almost certain defeat enabled Gert Moran, pert fifth-seeded coast girl, to give California all but two spots in today's quarter-finals of the National girls' tennis championships.

The Santa Monica star squeezed by two match points to eliminate unseeded Muriel Magnuson, National public parks women's champion from Minneapolis, 4—6, 6—2, 8—6, on the Philadelphia Cricket Club grass courts yesterday. Her safe arrival meant a clean sweep for the favorite bracket.

Barbara Krase, No. 3, San Francisco, was another seeded star to travel a rocky road to the quarters. She was within two points of defeat at 5—3, third set against 14-year-old Shirley Fry, Akron, Ohio, but ultimately eked out a 3—6, 6—3, 8—6 decision.

Even Doris Hart, second-seeded Miami, Fla., shotmaker, had trouble eliminating Tiny Barbara Ann Brooke, Pasadena, Calif., 6—2, 10-8.

Miss Hart and Nellie Sheer, No. 8, Miami Beach, were all that kept California from taking every quarter-final berth. Miss Sheer pounded the backhand of Frances Grossnickle, Columbus, Miss., to a 6—2, 6—3, triumph.

Defending champion Louis Brough of Beverly Hills breezed by Gloria Evans, Upper Montclair, N. J., 6—0, 6—1, and faced Miss Sheer this afternoon. Miss Brough drew a fortunate bye and has dropped only three games in two soft matches.

Shirley Catton, No. 4, Alameda, accounted for another eastern player by sidetracking Lillian Lopaus, City Island, N. Y., 6—0, 6—1, and Judy Atterbury, Great Neck, N. Y., was defeated in straight sets 6—2, 6—4 by Mary Ann Morgenstern, Hermosa Beach, Calif.

Marie Jacks, No. 6, San Diego, walloped Betty Rosenquest, South Orange, N. J., 6—2, 6—2, to complete the cycle of West Coast triumphs.

Quarter-final pairings other than the defending champion find Miss Krase against Miss Jacks, Miss Hart opposing Miss Moran and Miss Morgenstern lined up against Miss Catton.

Top-seeded Miss Hart and Miss Sheer led the doubles into the quarters, overcoming Miss Lopaus and Miss Rosenquest, 6—4, 6—1.

## Art Doering in Round Two

### BULLETIN

**OMAHA, Aug. 27 (AP) — Art Doering of Chicago, 1939 semi-finalist, moved into this afternoon's second round of the National amateur golf championship today by defeating Raymond (Bud) Brownell, his fraternity brother from Stanford University, 2 and 1.**

**The Chicagoan shot even-par golf for the 17 holes.**

**The first surprise of the day was the elimination of Mario Gonzalez, youthful Brazilian champion, by little known Skee Riegel of Glendale, Calif., the score was 3 and 1.**

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 27 (AP)—If these high-scoring national amateur golf championship seekers will take a tip from Omaha's own Johnny Goodman, they'll start shooting for pars instead of birdies.

That was Johnny's advice today as 64 qualifiers for match play in the 45th amateur, none too successful in their medal-play battles with the Field Club's stubborn par-72, turned to personal engagements, with two 18-hole rounds on the program.

Goodman, who wants to regain the title he won in 1937, credited unusually high qualifying scores, particularly on the back nine, to the fact that the strangers to the Field Club's deceptive contours and distances were playing too boldly.

"The boys are aiming for birdies instead of being content with pars," said the former champion, who qualified himself with steady rounds of 73 and 75, four shot off Skip Alexander's medal-winning pace.

"They're shooting for the pins all the time, rather than playing safe simply to hit the green. And that's dangerous because of the speed of our greens and the trouble you can get into if you once roll off them."

**Play-Off at 159**

They were doing that yesterday when the final 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying test produced some of the highest scoring in the history of the tournament. Ten players with 159's had to play off for the last seven match-play places, compared with a limit of 155 at Winged Foot a year ago.

Charles (Chick) Evans, two-time champion, must have chuckled today despite the fact he failed to pass the qualifying test with his 166. He had warned the boys that the qualifying line would break around the 160 mark, but some of the sharpshooters politely scoffed behind his back. It was a "pitch and putt" course, they said.

**Wins Medal**

The qualifying medal went to the popular Stewart (Skip) Alexander, the 23-year-old former Duke University collegian who added a stupendous 77 to his first round 67. Skip's 144, exactly even par and set up early, held through the day as at least seven challengers saw their hopes go glimmering on the Field Club's trouble-filled area.

Johnny Burke, the former intercollegiate champion, had the best chance to overtake Alexander but after a first nine 36 he finished with a 41, his 77 leaving him a stroke behind Skip at 145.

With the competition switching to match play, there will be only 16 contestants remaining at nightfall tonight.

**Drew Fischer**

Alexander, who had qualified twice before and each time was knocked off in the first round, drew another potentially tough customer for his first match in Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati, one of the four former winners left in the field. Dick Chapman, the 1940 winner who qualified with 152, stacked up against Lou Jennings of Portland, Ore., rated a coming national champion by no less an authority than Marvin (Bud) Ward.

Ward himself drew Alex Welsh of Rockford, Ill., and Goodman was matched with John Krutilla of Chicago. The survivors represented 25 states, Illinois leading with seven, and the Brazilian Republic, its representative being 18-year-old Mario Gonzales.

## Adept at Flying and Diving

Randolph Field

**At 'West Point of the Air'**

**He can't get above the Randolph Field Administration Building in his basic training plane (regulations prohibit flying over the building area), but Flying Cadet Jack C. Ledford, with the aid of a photographer, puts the building below him as he does a swan dive from the springboard of the cadet pool. Ledford, a native of Columbus, Ohio, and now a fledgling flyer at the "West Point of the Air," has won a number of laurels for fancy diving, especially while a student at Ohio State University. He placed high in the National diving championships last year.**

## *Some Coaches Would Favor Playing Freshmen in 1942*

*(This is another of a series dealing with likely effects of the national emergency on 1941 college football.)*

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 27 (AP)—Down here in the cane, corn and cotton country, 50-man squads are considered small, and many a Southeastern Conference coach will have nearer 60 men on deck when practice gets underway Sept. 1. No school has lost more than a half-dozen players to the armed forces or defense jobs.

Coach Harry Mehre, whose Mississippi Rebels look hotter than a blast furnace, thinks freshman talent may be needed in 1942. But meanwhile he's ready to carry on with what he's got. And why not? His double-barrelled Junie Hovius-Merle Hapes combination is all primed for a ring-tailed razzle-dazzle fight, and his losses to defense total just one second-string guard.

Alabama's Coach Frank Thomas, hardest hit in the conference with five men gone, would be unwilling to have freshmen play this year but suspects the conference may favor such a rule change at its December meeting in Lexington.

Allyn McKeen, busy re-building his Orange Bowl champions at Mississippi State, thinks no team has lost enough to be weakened, but adds:

"This may not hold true in 1942. It is entirely possible that the draft may take a considerably larger number of boys than it has this year. In that event, it would be advisable to permit freshmen to play, and naturally I would favor it."

Coach Bernie Moore of Louisiana State—rumored to have a dark horse under his blanket—would play freshman right now if others took the lead, explaining:

"It might be a good safety valve for Southeastern squads."

Tom Lieb of Florida, although he has lost two varsity quarterbacks and may lose two regular ends, argues that freshman eligibility would encourage use of "football bums who matriculate in September and quit school in December."

Veteran Bill Alexander of Georgia Tech can see no need for freshmen either, despite his loss of five men.

**Seconded**

Scholarly Ab Kirwan of Kentucky, who will consider his season a success if the Army doesn't take halfback Noah Mullins, says the loss of two or three varsity men won't seriously harm any school. If it got up to 15 or 20, he thinks, that might be a different story—and he is seconded by Red Dawson of Tulane and Henry (Red) Sanders of Vanderbilt.

The most spectacular loss was suffered by Alabama when Captain-Elect John Hanson, fullback, joined the Air Corps. Joe Domnanovich, first-string center, was drafted, but was deferred; a freshman tackle volunteered and three others—two second-string ends and a center—were called with the National Guard.

Georgia Tech has sent four of its Engineers into the Army Air Service—Halfbacks Don Bates and Bobby Fair and Tackles Carlton Lee and Red Muerth. All were first-stringers. Red Hood, substitute guard, was drafted. Tech also may lose its backfield magneto, little Johnny Bosch, who holds a reserve lieutenant's commission.

**Loses Four Regulars**

Auburn, facing its usual tough schedule, has lost four regulars—Quarterback Buddy McMahan, Halfback Paul Ellis and two able ends, Theo Cremer and Henry Monsees.

Tennessee saw two second-string linemen go into the Army but escaped a major blow when Ike Peel, No. 1 blocking back, was called up and then deferred.

The sprawling Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising schools from Kentucky to Florida, and the newly formed South Atlantic Conference of Carolina, Georgia and Florida members, are considering use of freshmen this fall but have taken no formal action. The South Atlantic group, committed to de-emphasis of football, has authorized use of freshmen starting in 1942 but may advance the date to help hard-hit schools.

## *Cannon Cohorts*

By a Staff Photographer

**Burnham Park Crew**

**Capt. Coleman Anderson (far right) of the Burnham Yacht Club crew of Chicago is the only skipper in the National Junior Yacht Racing championship series now being held at Marblehead, Mass., who has scored two victories. Going into today's races, Burnham Park was in third place, as Cold Spring Harbor of Long Island Sound led all crews. Pictured with Anderson are Crewmates Ernest Soutter (left) and Chick Weege, center, and Don Friend, crouching**

### Invest in National Defense

ATLANTA, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Southern Association is going to make a $10,000 investment in National Defense at 2½ per cent.

President Trammel Scott has been authorized by the league directorate to take the $10,000 guarantee fund now lying idle in a Memphis bank and drawing no interest, and invest it in National Defense Bonds.

**The fund represents the $1,250 posted by each baseball club to pay bills in case one club defaults a game.**

## Ohio State Divers Win Many Meets

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBUS, Ohio—When curly-headed Earl Clark of Ohio State University swept to victory in both diving events at the National A. A. U. Meet in St. Louis recently, it not only marked the windup of a three-year record-breaking campaign which brought Clark every major diving title in the United States, but brought into the spotlight for still another bow Clark's diminutive coach, Mike Peppe.

When Clark stepped to the end of the 10-meter board in the rain at St. Louis and snapped into an 8.5 dive to clinch the title and his "grand-slam," it was another feather in the cap of Peppe, whose record is perhaps unsurpassed by anyone in any branch of sport.

**Number of "Firsts"**

His divers have held a hold on the Big Ten diving championships since 1936. One of his divers is the first ever to hold all the major diving titles at one time. His was the first collegiate swimming team ever to win the National A. A. U. swimming championships, and the only collegiate team ever to win that title more than once. Mike Peppe's success story is one of those you read about but never quite believe.

Swimming did not get its start at Ohio State without a struggle. Many of the Big Ten schools had varsity teams and pools long before Ohio State. Mike Peppe was an instructor at the Columbus Y. M. C. A. when he agreed to coach an Ohio State swimming team in the "Y" pool. In a few years, 1932 to be exact, the fine Ohio State natatorium was built and Mike installed as varsity swimming coach. It was still a few years before Ohio State and Mike Peppe began to be heard from in collegiate swimming circles.

**Title in 1938**

In 1938, Ohio State won its first Big Ten title with the greatest collegiate swimming performance ever seen up to that time. In addition, Mike took his team to the National A. A. U. indoor meet, where it became the first college team ever to win that championship. Later, the Bucks won the A. A. U. outdoor title—another collegiate first.

The most amazing part of this saga of Mike Peppe and his Ohio State swimming teams is the diving monopoly. In 1936 Jimmy Patterson won the Big Ten diving championship, and repeated in 1937.

The following year an unknown diver, one Al Patnik, won the Big Ten title as a sophomore. He repeated the following year, and people began to sit up and take notice. Peppe gives Patnik's performances much of the credit for starting the influx of talented divers to Ohio State.

**Third Straight**

Patnik won again in 1940 for the third consecutive year. While winning with monotonous regularity in the Big Ten, he was also mopping up all the other springboard titles. Now Clark has taken up where Patnik left off, and holds all the major diving tittles in the country, from either the high or low board, and even from the platform or tower.

Mike Peppe's divers have held all the major United States diving titles for the past three years—32 championships in all—and have held all the springboard crowns for the past five years.

### Lefthanded Golf

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 27 (AP)—Favorites stood out yesterday in first and second-round matches in the National lefthanded golfers' tournament at Sylvania Country Club.

Leading the parade into the quarter-finals was Alvin Everett, defending champion from Rome, Ga., who won two matches. Len Hay of Kenosha, Wis., was an easy 6-and-5 victim in the first round but Everett had to go the full 18 holes to eliminate H. R. Bittenbender of Oil City, Pa., 1 up in the afternoon.

Results of other second-round matches: Don Wearley of Toledo upset Max Sowle of Flint, Mich., 3 and 1; John Mross, Milwaukee, defeated Erie Thompson of Columbus, 1 up; Louis Lavine of Detroit beat Paul Burgderfer, Richmond, Va., 1 up.

A. J. Antonio, 1938 champion from Linden, N. J., beat Allen Mitchell of San Antonio, Texas, 2 and 1; Bob Romberger of Toledo upset William Smith of Platteville, Wis., 3 and 2; Sam Alpert of Chicago disposed of Henry Goebel of Rochester, 5 and 4; and Harold Zedwick of Toledo won 3 and 2 over George Feld of Chicago.

### Newark Bears Sign Ten

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 27 (AP)—Coach Gene Ronzani of the Newark Bears announced yesterday ten veterans had signed contracts to play with the American Professional Football Association team this season. Those signed include Bill Battles of Providence, R. I.

### Firsts

For the first time in pro football there are full-time scouts on the job. Detroit has two, John Schneller and Clare Randolph, who will scout all fall in the college field. Heretofore scouting has been done chiefly by friendly coaches of college football.

**The Norge Ski Club of Chicago held its first summer exhibition, using an oiled canvas runway. The temperature was 95.**

## *In the Dugout*

*with Rumill*

### What Players Are Talking About

Caught between the bases . . . Said Bill McKechnie: "Will someone tell me why I can't find a couple of good outfielders?" . . . Bill has tried 20 left fielders at Cincinnati and is still trying . . . He thinks Ival Goodman will come back next year . . . Dick Wakefield, the expensive Detroit rookie, is doing all right down in Winston-Salem . . . Casey Stengel was criticised in some quarters because he fined Joe Sullivan, the southpaw . . . But Frankie Frisch had to do the same thing . . . In fact, Frisch went even further . . . He sent the pitcher home for the rest of the season . . . What ever became of Babe Phelps?

➤ ➤ ➤

The East calls Pete Reiser and Johnny Rucker the fastest, but we notice a couple of westerners—Lonnie Frey and Lee Handley—are the leading base stealers in the National League . . . Casey Stengel blames the Cardinals' style of play for their many injuries . . . "They'll run right through a cement wall after a ball," said the manager of the Braves . . . Freddy Hutchinson, who cost the Tigers $70,000 and so far has been a sensation in the double-A minors but a complete bust in the majors, is burning up the International League . . . When last heard from he had won 22 games for Buffalo and was hitting .411.

Lefty Grove has reached the point where he refuses to cover first base on ground balls hit to that side of the infield . . . Al Flair is getting the most publicity as the logical successor to Jimmy Foxx, but keep an eye on Tony Lupien . . . Lupien picked up the name Tony, incidentally, because when he first reported to Scranton two or three years ago the fans thought he was an Italian . . . He is the former Harvard star . . . Ball players say Larry French, veteran southpaw now with the Dodgers, is more effective against right-handers than he is against lefties, which puts a hole in an ancient theory.

➤ ➤ ➤

Ted Wiliams says he wants to hit .400 so he can "crow" about it all winter . . . Those in search of a reason for the Cleveland collapse should take a look at the averages . . . Hal Trosky, Gerry Walker, Oscar Grimes, Roy Weatherly, Ken Keltner, Lou Boudreau, Rollie Hemsley and Ray Mack are all under .300 and have been most of the season . . . Only Mickey Heath has stayed close to his normal pace . . . And don't forget that Al Milnar and Al Smith are having bad years . . . Bob Feller, they say, may be turned down by his local draft board . . . Bob will do well if he reaches 25 victories.

➤ ➤ ➤

The Red Sox, along with a few other clubs, would like to know where the Cardinals find all those pitchers . . . They came up with Howard Krist, Ernie White and Lefty Pollet this year, but that's only half the story . . . They also have Freddy Martin with a record of 21 and three at Houston; Ted Wilks, with 18 and four in the same spot; Max Surkont, the Rochester kid who recently pitched a seven-inning no hitter, and Gornicki and Grodzicki, who made such a fine impression this spring in the Grapefruit League . . . Despite all of this chatter about hit batters, players insist that at least 95 per cent of them are accidental.

➤ ➤ ➤

Tom Yawkey would be smart to keep Mike Ryba in his organization . . . Perhaps he was going to anyhow . . . Bob Feller has six shutouts . . . If the Dodgers get into the World Series, watch for Larry French . . . He is the only southpaw on the Brooklyn roster and might give those Yankee left-handers a little trouble if nursed along for the occasion . . . New York critics, by the way, scoff at the suggestion that all of a Yankee-Dodger World Series would be played in the stadium . . . It is impossible to enlarge the Brooklyn ball park at its present site . . . Otherwise, Larry MacPhail would have done it before this.

### American League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York .... | 84 | 44 | .656 | |
| Chicago ...... | 67 | 59 | .532 | 16 |
| Boston ...... | 65 | 61 | .516 | 18 |
| Cleveland .... | 63 | 60 | .512 | 18½ |
| Detroit ...... | 58 | 68 | .460 | 25 |
| Philadelphia .. | 55 | 69 | .444 | 27 |
| St. Louis ..... | 54 | 69 | .439 | 27½ |
| Washington ... | 53 | 69 | 434 | 28 |

**Results Aug. 26**

**Boston 9, Cleveland 4.**
**Philadelphia 9, Detroit 1.**
**Philadelphia 2, Detroit 1.**
**Washington 3, St. Louis 0.**
**Only games scheduled.**

### National League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn .... | 79 | 44 | .642 | |
| St. Louis .... | 77 | 45 | .631 | 1½ |
| Cincinnati ... | 69 | 51 | .575 | 8½ |
| Pittsburgh ... | 65 | 56 | .537 | 13 |
| New York ... | 58 | 62 | .483 | 19½ |
| Chicago ..... | 54 | 70 | .435 | 25½ |
| Boston ...... | 49 | 72 | .405 | 29 |
| Philadelphia . | 35 | 86 | .289 | 43 |

**Results Aug. 26**

**Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3.**
**Pittsburgh 6, Boston 1.**
**New York 7, Cincinnati 4.**
**Cincinnati 5. New York 4.**
**Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 3.**
**St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 1 (8 inns).**
**Chicago 5, Philadelphia 4.**
**Chicago 11, Philadelphia 3.**

## *Hockey League Picks Ion For Talent Scout*

TORONTO (CP)—Mickey Ion, veteran hockey referee, will be offered a job by the National Hockey League as scout for refereeing talent, it was learned here. Ion will not be retained on the N. H. L. refereeing staff this season.

Attempting to build up a young officiating staff, the N. H. L. will carry on this season with King Clancy, Bill Chadwick of New York, Norman Lamport of Toronto and Rabbit McVeigh of Detroit as the circuit's referees with Ion entrusted with the job of scouring the countryside for likely looking prospects.

"If he digs up even one good man a year he will be doing a fine job," Conny Smythe, manager of Toronto Maple Leafs, said.

Ion has not accepted the offer as yet, it was learned. He is reported to have received an offer to referee in the American League.

In five days Ernie White, Cardinal pitcher, won four games. He won three in three days from the Giants, rested a whole day and came back to beat the Braves.

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON

ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Mechanics Building
7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Square

Closed
All This Week
Open Tuesday
Sept. 2nd
KUM-UP-TO
55 Falmouth Street, at Clearway
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society

Walton's
20 Conveniently Located
RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why Not Have the Best?

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

EMBASSY CAFETERIA
142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre)
EXCELLENT FOOD
Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

OLA NORWEGIAN RESTAURANT
14 Carver Street
Luncheons—Dinners
Smörgåsbord in our cool garden
Open Sundays

ELIZABETH, N. J.

WINFIELD SCOTT
COFFEE SHOP and TERRACE ROOM
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON
DINNER
323 N. Broad St. Free Parking

HACKENSACK, N. J.

Good food— as in the best homes
NYSTROM'S
Route 4 No. Hackensack, N. J.
OPEN SUNDAYS
Luncheon from 35c Dinner from 50c

# New Films on Boston Screens—News of Art, Music, and the Theater

## 'Citizen Kane' for Memorial; New Bills at Met. and Loew's

Four new bills are scheduled for Boston cinema houses this week. Orson Welles' "Citizen Kane" will have its first local showing at popular prices starting tomorrow at the Keith Memorial. On the same bill will be the latest in the Scattergood Baines series.

On the same day, Dorothy Lamour in "Aloma of the South Seas" and "The Bride Wore Crutches" may be seen at the Metropolitan.

Also tomorrow, the State and Orpheum will submit "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," along with "Whistling in the Dark."

On Friday, the stage show at the RKO-Boston will present Gypsy Rose Lee and Billy Gilbert. The film will be "Private Nurse."

"Dive Bomber" and "Passage from Hongkong" move from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway tomorrow, and on Friday, the Scollay and Modern will offer "Barnacle Bill" and "Bad Men of Missouri."

⁂

### "Citizen Kane"

"Citizen Kane" has been hailed as one of the major films of the year. Orson Welles was producer, director, and star. The film presents the career of a multi-millionaire newspaper proprietor, but Mr. Welles insists that any resemblance to persons present or past is purely coincidental. The technique employed is that of a series of interviews with people who knew Kane well. Their stories as they repeat them are shown on the screen by flashbacks.

Dorothy Comingore, a newcomer, has made a strong impression as Kane's second wife, a young singer. Joseph Cotten plays Kane's friend and favorite music critic; Everett Sloane his business manager, George Coulouris a banker, Ray Collins Kane's political enemy, and William Alland the magazine reporter who digs out the story.

The companion film at the Memorial, "Scattergood Meets Broadway," third in the series of pictures based on the stories of Clarence Buddington Kelland, offers Guy Kibbee as Scattergood, and Bobs Watson, Susan Peters, and Emma Dunn in supporting roles.

⁂

### At the Metropolitan

"Aloma of the South Seas," a new Technicolor production starring Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall, will have its first New England showing tomorrow at the Metropolitan. The cast includes also Lynne Overman, Philip Reed, Katherine DeMille, Fritz Lieber, Dona Drake, and Esther Dale.

Technicolor is said to have made possible some striking effects in South Sea-scapes, especially the colors of an exploding erupting volcano. Messrs. Hall and Reed represent rivals for the love of the girl played by Miss Lamour—Mr. Hall the son of the native chief, Mr. Reed his cousin. The film was directed by Alfred Santell from a screen play by Frank Butler, Seena Owen, and Lillian Hayward. B. G. DeSylva was in charge of production for Paramount.

"The Bride Wore Crutches," is described as a romantic comedy about "a newspaper girl and her cub reporter boy friend who get the inside story of a bank holdup." Lynne Roberts, Ted North, and Robert Armstrong are in it. Shepard Traube directed for Twentieth-Century-Fox.

⁂

### State and Orpheum

"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is MGM's screen version of Stevenson's famous story. When it was shown in New York, the Monitor's critic wrote: "Rarely has there been a picture of similar pretensions with as little to recommend it . . . puts to the severest test the reputations of its stars, Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman, upon whom the principal roles have been imposed . . . production indulges variously in cheap vulgarity, inexcusable brutality, and blasphemy."

With this picture will be shown another MGM production, "Whistling in the Dark," starring Red Skelton and featuring Conrad Veidt, Ann Rutherford, Virginia Grey, "Rags" Ragland, Henry O'Neill, and Eve Arden. The advance notices promise that it will provide "creeps and shivers, laughs and roars, love and romance."

## Stage Items

The Cambridge Summer Theater will continue its season through the month of September. Nancy Carroll, film star, will appear in "Mr. & Mrs. North" next week. Adrienne Ames and Edward Massey have been booked to star in "The Man Who Came to Dinner" the week of Sept. 8. The week beginning Sept. 15 will find Francis Lederer returning for a second appearance at Brattle Hall this summer, this time, in "No Time for Comedy." Other bookings tentatively arranged include Lionel Stander, who also was featured earlier this summer, in a new play; and Conrad Nagel in "The Male Animal." Robert E. Perry will take over the direction. Matinees will be held on Wednesdays.

⁂

Gina Malo will have the role of Minnie Tinwell in "The Doctor's Dilemma" when Katharine Cornell takes the Bernard Shaw comedy on tour. Miss Malo succeeds Margaret Curtis, who played the part during the New York run. The only other alteration in the cast since the Broadway closing will be the replacement of David Orrick as the secretary by Gregory Peck. Orrick has been called for Army duty. Rehearsals under the direction of Guthrie McClintic will begin Sept. 2. The tour will begin in Philadelphia at the Forrest Theater with a week's engagement opening Sept. 8.

⁂

Alva Johnson has been added to the cast of "Hellzapoppin." He is the fifth pickaninny to join the Winter Garden revue. All the others have outgrown their parts.

## Dance Notes

Laurent Novikoff is to be the new ballet master of the Metropolitan Opera Association the forthcoming season, replacing Boris Romanoff, who is forming his own company.

Margo, originally a dancer, then stage and screen actress, and also, it is said, a singer, will enter the concert field for the season 1941-42, under Columbia Concerts management.

José Limon evidently did not join the Army after all for he and May O'Donnell, his new partner, toured the West Coast all last season. "War Lyrics," "Curtain Raiser," "This Story is Legend," and "Three Inventories of Case Jones," were included in the touring program. They plan an Eastern tour this year.

Miriam Marmein and company will give the final concert in the summer series at The Marmein Out Door Dance Theater, Manomet, Mass., (or the Bartlett Memorial Hall in case of rain) on Friday evening, presenting for the first time anywhere the four-scene ballet pantomine, "Masquerade." "The Ship," "His Maiden Voyage," "Madonna," "Persian Dance," "Prima Donna," "Guitarre," and "The Spinning Top" are other items on the program.

© RKO by Kahle

**Orson Welles**

**Producer, director, and star of "Citizen Kane," which comes to the Keith Memorial tomorrow.**

Vandamm

**Conference on 'Candle in the Wind'**

**Maxwell Anderson (left) the author; Alfred Lunt, the director, and Helen Hayes, the star, look over one of Jo Mielziner's sketches for the scenic investitute of the play, which comes to the Colonial Theater on Sept. 15 for two weeks. It's a Theater Guild-Playwrights' Company production.**

## Opera at the Cincinnati Zoo

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Cincinnati, Ohio

To mention singers contributing to the success of summer opera at the Zoo Pavilion, Robert Weede, Josephine Antoine, Jan Peerce, and Virgilio Larrari made of "Rigoletto" a performance that caused the management to wish for a larger seating capacity than the available 4,000 places. Again, Rose Tentoni was an attraction for "Madam Butterfly"; Mr. Martinelli, Miss Bampton, and Mr. Lazzari were the same for "Otello," and Josephine Antoine and Jan Peerce gave shine to "Lucia." In turn, "Trovatore" was made a success by Martinelli, Bampton, Weede, Lazzari, and Zebranska. Performances of "Carmen" owed box-office attraction to Coe Glade, Della Chiesa, Mr. Royer, and Mr. Lindi.

Kerstin Thorborg was the main attraction for "Samson" and for "Aida," although the general excellence of these performances depended also upon the art of Mr. Martinelli and of Miss Bampton.

Bidu Sayao dominated the "Barber of Seville," singing in association with Franco Perulli, a most effective Almaviva. Mr. Pilotto was Figaro, and Mr. Lazzari Don Basilio.

⁂

Grace Moore appeared in "Manon" and in "Tosca." Seats were at a premium for each of her four performances. Miss Moore held her audiences by her ability as an actress and by a certain appealing quality of voice. Gladys Swarthout and James Melton packed the auditorium at each of their performances of "Mignon." Miss Swarthout's "Carmen" was of equal power.

One of the finest performances of the season was that of "Pagliacci" with Mr. Martinelli, and Della Chiesa in the prinicipal roles.

Tentoni also upheld the artistic standard of "Traviata" and "La Boheme." William Hain made his debut as Rudolfo. Hain not only sang magnificently, but he acted convincingly. His characterization will add popularity to future presentations.

Giuseppe Cavadore has been one of the most consistently successful artists of the season. He has appeared in character parts at almost every performance. Michael Bartlet's appearances have placed him more as a light opera singer than as one fitted for grand opera. Jean Dickinson and Ruby Mercer also should rate in this classification.

⁂

Fausto Cleva has conducted most of the performances. Antonio Stivanello has done a distinct service by his stage direction. He has caught the idea that American audiences have been trained in moving pictures. With him, the old gestures and ranting have no justification whatsoever. Opera must be complete from the standpoint of fine music, superior singing, natural acting, beautiful stage pictures, and concerted ensemble.

MGM

**Ann Rutherford**

**In "Whistling in the Dark," at the State and Orpheum.**

## Broadway and Betty Furness

Betty Furness, the film starlet of a few years ago, who will be seen in George Kaufman's production of "Mr. Big," a new comedy by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane, which will play for two weeks at the Plymouth Theater beginning Sept. 8, had to wait a long time to reach Broadway.

Miss Furness is the breathless young lady who has been rehearsing under Mr. Kaufman's direction during the day and at night playing the leading role in "My Sister Eileen," the current Broadway success in which she relieved Shirley Booth for two weeks.

⁂

"Broadway is a funny place," says Miss Furness. "It's nothing or it's a windfall. Max Gordon gave me the opportunity of walking into a wonderful part in an outstanding success."

Miss Furness, who figured prominently in upwards of 35 motion pictures, has been making a bid for the approbation of the legitimate theater since 1938. She made her stage debut in a Pacific coast production of Clifford Odet's "Golden Boy," in which she played opposite Francis Lederer.

⁂

"I was through with the movies after that," she says. Accordingly, she bought off a film contract and went to New York at the conclusion of the "Golden Boy" tour through the West. She played a season of stock at Great Neck, L. I., Tarrytown, N. Y., and Milford, Conn., in preparation for a Broadway career. It did not eventuate that year. Somewhat discouraged by managerial apathy, she was about ready to be lured back to Hollywood when John Shubert signed her for "Off the Record," a comedy which closed on its pre-Broadway tour. This served to whet her stage ambition anew and she signed for additional engagements with repertory companies along the Atlantic seaboard.

Opportunity, however, came at last to Miss Furness last spring when Albert Lewis and Max Siegel gave her a leading role in "My Fair Ladies." This led to Max Gordon's offer to play the role of Ruth Sherwood in "My Sister Eileen," which George S. Kaufman had directed. Kaufman, who was about to commence rehearsals of "Mr. Big," caught her performance and invited her to join his company.

Miss Furness is the wife of Johnny Green, the orchestra leader and composer of popular songs.

Some of her films were "The Magnificent Obsession," "Swing Time," "Three Wise Guys," and "The President's Mystery."

## News of the Screen

Milton Berle, who recently completed an important assignment in "Sun Valley Serenade," the new Sonja Henie picture, for Twentieth Century-Fox, has been signed for a role in support of Linda Darnell, Jack Oakie, George Murphy and Sheldon Leonard in "Rise and Shine,' a screen adaptation of James Thurber's "My Life and Hard Times." Mark Hellinger, associate producer, will start the picture Aug. 27, with Allan Dwan directing.

⁂

Walt Disney's diva Clara Cluck returns to the screen in "Orphan's Benefit," which RKO Radio is currently releasing. With Mickey Mouse as her accompanist, this buxom star headlines a bill along with Clarabel Cow, Horace Horsecollar, Goofy and Donald Duck. Each of these Disney creations is presented in a specialty on the orphan's program.

⁂

Laurence Stallings has been signed by Twentieth Century-Fox to write the screen play of a sequel to that studio's forthcoming Tyrone Power-Betty Grable picture, "A Yank in the R. A. F." The new film has been tentatively titled "Tommy in the U. S. A." No players have been cast as yet.

⁂

Elia Kazan, having completed his role in "New Orleans Blues" at the Warner Bros. studios in Hollywood, has returned to New York to help ready his new Dollar Top Theater, where he will produce, direct and act. Judith Anderson, on finishing work in "Kings Row" and "All Through the Night," Sept. 29, returns to New York to play Lady Macbeth opposite Maurice Evans.

## Modern Art Is Shown At Pigeon Cove

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Pigeon Cove, Mass.

A group of young Boston artists have opened Pigeon Cove's first modern art show at 105 Granite Street, on the main thoroughfare around Cape Ann.

The experiment, which has drawn a gratifying amount of public attention by virtue of its location and in spite of lack of advertising, has behind it a sincere desire to aid young artists by presenting their work more generously than is possible in the larger summer salons.

Outstanding exhibitors are Edna Hibel, whose studies of Mexican types, "Mexican Water Grl" and "Mexican Boy" hold equal appeal to connoisseur and layman, and Giglio Dante, whose bold adventures in modern color and form idioms are of greater interest to the art sophisticate.

Obviously influenced by French moderns, Giglio Dante at present possesses more force and enthusiasm than genuine originality. He is not, however, tied to the apron strings of any particular modern, as may be seen in comparing his "Embrace," quasi-Rouault in style, with the pastel near-academicism of "Girl at Mirror."

Morris Blackburn, who is teaching in East Gloucester this season, lends support to the show; while, again, at an opposite pole, Lawrence Kupferman's etchings of old Victorian structures exert a balance between the old and the new.

Pen and ink sketches by A. Garrett, and bitterly satiric paintings by Aime Martinet dealing with present-day conditions, from "Old Lady Knitting" to "Man Without a Future," add to the variety of the display.

Others exhibiting are Overlock Whidden, N. Dirk and Don La Cedra. Patricia Teichner is the lone sculptor.

D. G.

## Picnic to Study Mineralogy Scheduled in N. H. for Aug. 31

**The Week in New Hampshire**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H. Aug. 27—On Aug. 31 there will be another in the series of picnics for persons interested in New Hampshire mineralogy. Such picnics have previously been held in the Grafton and Acworth section through the sponsorship of the Dartmouth-Lake Sunapee Region Association which wishes to make the mineral deposits of its area better known.

Mineralogists go along on the trips, explaining types of deposits and answering questions.

### Cutter Shortage

There is such a shortage of experienced pulpwood cutters in New Hampshire that the State Employment Service is registering persons who would like training. Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, Director of the Employment Service, said 750 cutters could be put to work at once. For several years lumbering has just about been able to get the number of cutters it needed but the push of national defense has attracted cutters to other jobs.

At the present time both hard and soft wood is cut, with wages paid at the rate of $2.35 a cord for softwood and $2.75 a cord for hardwood. Time and a half is paid over 40 hours a week. The men live in company lumber camps and pay 90 cents a day for board and room.

### Apple Pickers

New Hampshire educators have expressed willingness to co-operate in furnishing students, if necessary, to assist in the harvesting of New Hampshire's apple crop this Fall. A survey indicates there is to be a definite shortage of pickers as well as other labor needed by the orchardists. Other fields of agriculture have been feeling the shortage of labor in the rural areas this year, with what labor that has been available putting in extra long hours.

It is anticipated that the problem will be left to the local communities as far as closing schools for harvest time is concerned. It is estimated that 1,000 high school boys can be used in harvesting the $1,000,000 crop of apples. The demand will come shortly after the opening of the fall session of the schools. State Commissioner of Education James N. Pringle said that boys 14 years of age or older in good scholastic standing and capable of making up their school work will be released for employment in the apple orchards.

### Manchester Housing

It is expected that the greater part of the 85-dwelling development to be built at Manchester by the Federal Works Agency will be composed of single family units. The units will be built as a development and for the present time they will be rented to married members of the staff of the Manchester Army Air Base.

### Peat at Ponemah

The shutting off of supplies of peat from Germany and the Netherlands has resulted in the start of peat harvesting at Ponemah, N. H., a short distance from Milford. A study revealed that there are about 65 acres of peat in the bog, varying in depth from 22 to 30 feet. The potential yield of the deposit is placed at 300,000 tons. This peat is of the moss variety and is use by florists, gardeners and poultry raisers.

As soon as the brush growing on the bog is removed, facilities are installed to drain areas from which the peat is to be taken. Boardwalks are built out over the bog so that the peat may be brought out by trucks. Some of the peat is dried, some is shredded and baled, and some is pulverized for marketing. The location was established by an aerial survey. Peat of fuel value was removed from the Rochester section of New Hampshire several years ago and, while many other deposits are known to exist, the chief question is whether or not they may be operated profitably.

### Tourist Increase

New Hampshire's ever-growing recreational business has been running about 10 per cent ahead of last year, according to information compiled by the State Planning and Development Commission. The tourist information service figures for July showed an increase of 10 per cent in the number of persons stopping at the 28 information booths scattered about the State, and a net gain of 10 per cent for the year.

The Public Service Commission's records showed an increase of 13 per cent in the registration of motor boats. The Cannon Mountain Aerial Passenger Tramway, the Cranmore Mountain Ski-mobile and the Mt. Washington Cog Wheel Railroad all report substantial gains in patronage. The United States Forest Service and the State Forestry and Recreation Department both report increases in the the use of picnicking camping, and other facilities that they provide throughout the State.

## School Children In Maine to Aid Potato Harvest

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 27 (AP)—Facing a scarcity of labor because of the draft and the shifting of farm hands to more lucrative defense jobs, Aroostook County growers are reaching into the schools for help in harvesting this fall's potato crop.

Deputy Commissioner of Education Edward E. Roderick said he had urged school committees in some localities to alter the school year so that boys and girls alike would be available to help in potato digging and seasonal canning.

Most affected communities will declare a three-week vacation during the harvesting and canning seasons, sometime in October, said Mr. Roderick. Time lost will be made up through curtailed Easter and Christmas recesses as well as continuation of classes until late June.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION
RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
*Held Over Second Week*
BETTE DAVIS
in Samuel Goldwyn's
"THE LITTLE FOXES"
*From Lillian Hellman's stage success*
Directed by William Wyler
An RKO Radio Picture
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "Follow the Fleet"—Leonidoff's spectacular song and dance festival with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club and Specialties. Symphony Orchestra, directed by Erno Rapee.
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE • Phone Circle 6-4600

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
25c 'Til 1:00 P. M. Plus Tax
LIFE BEGINS for ANDY HARDY
Lewis Stone ● Mickey Rooney ● Judy Garland
Plus: Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Erroll Flynn—Fred MacMurray
"DIVE BOMBER"
In Technicolor
Plus "Passage from Hong Kong"

Managers of Theaters
advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

JACK BENNY in 'CHARLEY'S AUNT'
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
At the COOL ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with PERCY WARAM
MARGALO GILLMORE
EMPIRE THEA., B'way and 40 Street, Evgs. 8:40
Matinees Wed., Sat. and Labor Day, 2:40

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Air-Conditioned
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Labor Day. 2:40.

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON PAUL LUKAS MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs., 8:40. Mats., Wed., Sat. & Labor Day, 2:40
Air-Conditioned ● Mail Orders Filled

## Entertainment Timetable

### Films in Boston

**Exeter**—"I'll Wait for You," Marsha Hunt and Robert Sterling. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Bride Came C. O. D.," Better Davis and James Cagney. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

**Fenway**—"Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyman and Wayne Morris. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:30, 10:25. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 12:56, 3:30, 6:15, 9.

**Keith Memorial**—"Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery, Osa Massen and Cobina Wright, Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

**Kenmore**—"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," 1, 4:25, 8. "Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 3:10, 6:40, 10:05.

**Metropolitan**—"Passage from Hong Hong," Lucille Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10.

**Modern**—"Charley's Aunt," Jack Benney. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 6:35, 8:25.

**Orpheum**—"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellany and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

**Paramount**—"Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyman and Wayne Morris. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

**R. K. O.—Boston**—"Lady Scarface," Judith Anderson and Dennis O'Keefe. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 2:45, 5:25, 7:50, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7, 9:15.

**Scollay**—"Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

**South Station Theater**—"Used Car Racketeers," "Information Please," "Training Parachute Troops" travel: India, Nevada; Donald Duck, Elsa Maxwell, latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State**—"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 2:40, 3:50, 7, 10.

**Strand, Huntington Avenue**—"The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne, Kay Francis. "Riders of Pasco Basin," Johnny Mack Brown. Continuous from 1 to 11.

**Telepix**—"U. S. Parachute Troops," "Memories of Europe," Elsa Maxwell Comedy," "Birthplace of America," "Mexico's Social Revolution," cartoon and 30 minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

**Trans-Lux**—"Cock of the Air," Chester Morris. "Two in a Taxi" Anita Louise and Russell Hayden.

**Tremont**—"Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman and Jane Wyatt. 11:35 a. m., 3:40, 7:40. "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 9:35 a. m., 1:40, 5:40, 9:40.

**Uptown**—"The Get-Away," Robert Sterling and Charles Winninger. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Shepherd of the Hills," Harry Carey, John Wayne and Betty Field. 2:55, 6:25, 9:50.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol**: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 1:45 and 8.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol**: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8. **Regent**: "Sisters," Bette Davis. "Shadows on the Stairs." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

**BRAINTREE — Braintree**: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Mr. Dynamite." 1:45 and 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian**: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 1:50 and 8.

**BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner**: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. **Brookline Village**: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 3:37, 6:44, 10:01. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 5:02, 8:09. **Cleveland Circle**: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson .1:45 and 8.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square**: "The Reluctant Dragon," "Bowery Blitzkrieg," with the East Side Kids. 2 and 8. **Harvard**: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and D. Morgan. 2 and 7:45. **University**: "Boom Town," Clark Gable and Spencer Tracy. 1:45, 5:40, 9:35. "Buck Benny Rides Again," Jack Benny. 3:55, 8.

**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square**: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Man Betrayed." 2 and 8.

**DORCHESTER — Dorchester**: "City of Missing Girls," "I'll Sell My Life," Michael Whalen. 2. Continuous from 7 to 11. **Strand**: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne, and Betty Field. 3:12, 9:12. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:54, 7:54.

**EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston**: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 1:45 and 7:45.

**EVERETT—Capitol**: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. 2:49, 8:15. "Black Cat," 1:35, 7, 9:57. **Park**: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Rookies on Parade."

**HINGHAM—New Loring Hall**: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "The Black Cat." 1:50 and 7:45.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica**: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis, James Cagney. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 1:45 and 7:45.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington**: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2:30 and 8:15. "Las Vegas Nights," with Tommy Dorsey's Band. 3:55, 9:40.

**LYNN—Open-Air Theater**: "Maryland," Walter Brennan. "Rookies on Parade." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**MALDEN—Granada**: "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and V. Bruce. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 3, 6:15, 9:30. **Mystic**: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 1:55, 7:50. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:45, 9:40. **Maplewood**: "Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. "Under Age." 1:45. Continuous from 7-11. **Orpheum**: "Penny Serenade," Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 1:45. Continuous from 7-11. **Strand**: "The Get-Away," Robert Sterling. 1:55, 7:40. "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Betty Field. 3:30, 9:10.

**MATTAPAN — Oriental**: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:45, 8. "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Betty Field. 3:11, 9:29.

**MEDFORD — Fellsway**: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Land of Liberty." 1:30 and 7:30. **Medford**: "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Affectionately Yours," Dennis Morgan and R. Hayworth. 1:45. Evenings 6:45.

**MELROSE—Melrose**: "Manhunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:30 and 7:30

**NATICK — Colonial**: "Tom, Dick, and Harry," Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. 3:25, 9:25. "Shining Victory." 2, 8.

**NEEDHAM—Needham**: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 2 and 8.

**NEWTON — Paramount**: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8.

**NORWOOD—Norwood**: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald.

**QUINCY—Quincy**: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. **Strand**: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ossie Nelson and Ruby Keeler.

**REVERE—Boulevard**: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8. **Revere**: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8.

**SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater**: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda and Gene Tierney. "Who Killed Aunt Maggie," John Hubbard and Wendy Barrie. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square**: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and Susanna Foster. 2 and 8. **Central**: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. 2 and 8. **Davis Square**: "23½ Hours Leave," James Ellison. "Sweetheart of the Navy." 2 and 7:45. **Strand**: "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. "They Met in Argentina," Maureen O'Hara and James Ellison. 2 and 8.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway**: "There's Magic in Music," "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. 2 and 7:30. **Strand**: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. 2. Continuous from 5:30.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo**: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Meet the Chump," Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield**: "Under Age," Nan Grey and Alan Baxter. 2:09, 8:09. "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:21, 9:21.

**WALTHAM—Embassy**: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "The Getaway." 2 and 8.

**WATERTOWN—Coolidge**: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "There's Magic in Music." 1:45 and 7:45. **Watertown Square**: "It Happened One Night," "Monster and the Girl." 1:45 and 7:45.

**WAVERLEY—Strand**: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse**: "Bringing Up Baby," Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton**: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 1:30 and 7:45.

**WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater**: "Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman and Warner Baxter. "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**WINCHESTER—Winchester**: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:41, 8:11. "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 2:25, 6:30, 9:51.

Commerce and Finance • • Business and Industry

# Oil Refineries Now Operating at 92.6 Per Cent of Capacity

## Senate Group Votes to Ease Corporate Tax

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee voted today to ease slightly the projected new taxes on corporations.

On a vote which Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia said was approximately 2 to 1, the group decided to eliminate a special 10 per cent tax which the house had applied to the profits of corporations exempt from the excess profits tax.

Opponents of the special 10 per cent levy have contended that it, together with normal corporation taxes, would place too heavy a burden on companies having too little income to fall within the schedule of excess profits taxes.

Chairman George (D) of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee said one of the matters still under discussion was the capital stock tax rate, boosted by the House from $1.10 to $1.25 a thousand. Another problem, he said, involved corporations whose past earnings record failed to subject them to the excess profits tax, but which now are thriving.

### New Taxes Considered

New taxes on sporting goods and night clubs were reported being considered. Meanwhile the committee noted strong pressure from individuals and groups for changes in a number of so-called nuisance levies which were approved by the House.

To date, the Senate committee has added some $357,000,000 to the bill passed by the House, more than offsetting an estimated loss of $300,000,000 caused by House defeat of the proposed mandatory joint income tax returns by married couples.

The Senate increases were estimated at $303,000,000 from broadening the base on individual income taxpayers through lower exemptions; $51,000,000 from eliminating special provisions for couples in eight community-property states; and $3,200,000 from increasing the normal rate on corporations with incomes of $25,000 or less a year.

The committee also swelled the total take of the bill yesterday by increasing taxes on wines, brandies, and related beverages above levels previously voted by the House.

A simplified form for filing income tax returns for the millions of persons who make $3,000 or less a year was also approved by the Senate committee.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau had asked for the simplified form as a means of eliminating difficulties for small wage earners, many of whom will be called upon to pay income taxes for the first time.

An estimated 7,000,000 persons were added to the federal income tax rolls when the committee lowered exemptions from $800 to $750 a year for single persons and from $2,000 to $1,500 for married persons. This means that a single person earning $15 a week and a married man earning $29 must file returns for the first time.

### Simplified Form

The simplified form would eliminate the present complicated report of deductions for earned income, interest payments, contributions and other taxes. Instead, those earning less than $3,000 a year could merely compute their earnings, consult a graduated chart on the back of the return, and then fill in the amount of tax to be paid.

This system, Treasury experts said, would save much work for both the Government and the taxpayers.

The committee rejected a proposal to boost the federal tax on gasoline from 1½ cents a gallon voted by the House to two cents.

## Wisconsin Power Bonds Are Offered

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—An issue of $30,000,000 first mortgage, Series A, 3¼ per cent bonds of the Wisconsin Power & Light Company is being offered publicly by an underwriting group headed by Glore, Forgan & Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. The bonds, which are dated Aug. 1, and which mature Aug. 1, 1971, are being offered at 106⅞ per cent and accrued interest.

Other members of the underwriting group are: A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Harris Hall & Co., Inc.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; W. C. Langley & Co.; Lee Higginson Corporation; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; the Wisconsin Company; A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; Hornblower & Weeks; Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc.; Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.; Arthur Perry & Co., Inc.; the Milwaukee Company; Blair, Bonner & Co.; Bacon, Whipple & Co., and the Illinois Company of Chicago.

Proceeds from the sale of the bonds, together with treasury funds and proceeds from the sale of $3,000,000 of unsecured notes, will be used by the company to redeem at 104, $33,000,000 principal amount of first mortgage, Series A, 4 per cent bonds, due in 1966.

### Western Maryland Railway

NEW YORK (AP) — Western Maryland Railway reported July net income of $232,078 against $127,097 in 1940, and seven months' net income equal to $1.07 a common share against 21 cents a share a year ago. This was after dividend requirements for the period on Western Maryland preferred on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends.

## Retail Advertising Up 11 P. C. in Week

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Chicago

Newspaper advertising placed by retailers in 83 cities reporting to Advertising Age, showed an increase of 11.3 per cent over the corresponding week of last year during the seven-day period ended Aug. 16.

Total retail advertising in the 83 cities was 18,523,974 lines during the week of Aug. 16, compared with 16,646,999 lines during the corresponding week of 1940. Retail advertising in the 83 cities measured has now shown increases over last year for 22 consecutive weeks.

## Boll Weevil Damage To Cotton Crop Seen Heaviest in Decade

ATLANTA (AP)—Boll weevils are chewing up millions of dollars of southern cotton this year, with agricultural leaders describing the infestation as the heaviest in a decade.

State Entomologist J. A. Giradeau said from 40 to 50 per cent of Georgia's crop had been destroyed. The normal loss to weevils in Georgia ranges from 5 to 20 per cent.

Damage in virtually every section of Alabama was reported by the State Extension Service, but estimates were not available.

Arkansas' loss to weevils was expected to amount to a third or half of the crop, but that was offset to some extent by prospects for an excellent crop. Boll worms were reported as a more serious pest.

In Louisiana, the State University Extension Department said conditions were the worst since 1921-22 and that weevils were covering a greater area than ever before.

Texas growers said their loss to the weevil was more than in recent years. Infestation was reported most severe in south-central, southeast and eastern portions of the State.

Oklahoma planters experienced trouble in fighting the pests because of a lack of dust guns. Louisiana officials were worried about diminishing supplies of poison, with replacement of depleted stocks almost impossible.

Tennessee farmers were bothered with weevils only in some sections.

A 100 per cent infestation was reported in some parts of northern Mississippi.

Agriculture Commissioner Tom Linder of Georgia urged farmers to withhold their cotton from the market and wait for Congress to adopt legislation guaranteeing a higher price. The present price is slightly more than 16 cents a pound.

From a cotton consumer standpoint, Brig. Gen. James L. Frink, Fourth Corps Area Quartermaster, told the Atlanta Rotary Club that the staple used by the Quartermaster Corps in 1940-41 was valued at $40,000,000.

## U. S.-Icelandic Trade Conferences Begun

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two Icelandic bankers and one big businessman have started conferences with State Department officials designed to assure a continuing supply of vital food shpments and raw materials.

Bjorn Olafsson, the business representative on the commission, said that Iceland had plenty of money to spend, and that the island needed plenty of food.

Iceland used to obtain her supply needs in Continental Europe or in Britain, but the war cut off those sources, either because of the blockade or prior home demands.

How much Iceland is ready to spend and how much the United States was ready to sell was not revealed in advance of the conferences opening today at the State Department. However, the island's imports from all nations for the year ended July 1 approximated $17,000,000.

The commission members hope to conclude a trade agreement of some kind quickly and get back to business in Iceland. They are, besides Mr. Olafsson, the banking members, Vilhjalmur Thor, managing director of the National Bank of Iceland, the chairman, and Asgeir Asgeirsson, managing director of the Fisheries Bank of Iceland.

## Test Operations of New Magnesium Process in U. S. Reported Successful

SAN JOSE, Calif. (AP)—Test operations on a new magnesium process used for the first time in America were reported successful recently at the new $12,000,000 Permanente magnesium plant at Los Altos.

Operators said they obtained magnesium dust from the ore, the critical stage of the process which gave assurance the operation would be a success.

The dust is condensed into pellets, and the pellets poured into retorts which produce the pure magnesium, a metal which the Germans use in dive bombers in place of aluminum. The dust was being put in condensers when the process was reported successful.

The plant, built by Henry J. Kaiser, Oakland contractor and industrialist, will go into full operation producing about 4,000 tons of magnesium a year as soon as the test is completed, defense authorities said. Contemplated additional units will bring Permanente's production up to 12,000 tons a year, or double the previous American output.

The process being used at Permanente is an Austrian invention, for which Mr. Kaiser bought American rights after an international cartel prevented his obtaining the use of the established process used in the United States.

Magnesium is a third lighter and as strong as aluminum.

## Weekly Oil Output Sets NewHighMark

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Petroleum Institute reported the nation's average daily crude oil production during the week ended August 23 was 3,975,450 barrels, a new high mark compared with the previous week's 3,953,300 barrels and 3,508,000 barrels a year earlier.

The Institute's reports indicated refineries operated at 92.6 per cent of capacity for the week, running to stills 3,975,000 barrels of crude oil daily, compared with 91.3 per cent and an average of 3,920,000 barrels the week before. A year earlier the total was 3,508,000 barrels.

### Gasoline Stocks

Finished and unfinished gasoline stocks, after revision of figures to exclude shuttle and lease-lend supplies, total 82,566,000 barrels at the end of the week compared with a revised total of 83,777,000 barrels at the end of the previous week and 85,258,000 in the comparable week a year earlier.

Gasoline production for the week was 13,220,000 barrels, 723,000 more than the 12,497,000 barrels of the previous week.

Imports of crude and refined oil for the week were 1,713,000 barrels, a daily average of 244,714, against 1,540,000 or a daily average of 220,000 the week before.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported a 3,125,000 barrel decrease during June in total stocks of all oils.

Supplies amounted to 552,498,000 barrels on June 30, or 127 days requirements compared with 555,623,000 or 132 days on May 31, the Bureau said.

June stocks were 13,172,000 barrels less than for the same month last year. Total demand for all oils dropped from 130,628,000 barrels in May to 130,447,000 barrels in June, of which 9,151,000 barrels were for export.

### Total New Supply

The Bureau reported the June total new supply of all oils at 127,322,000 barrels compared with a new supply of 129,494,000 barrels during May. Domestic production declined from 122,445,000 barrels in May to 120,396,000 barrels in June, and was 4,042,000 barrels higher than during the previous June.

June stocks of crude petroleum refinable in the United States totaled 259,075,000 barrels compared with 262,111,000 in May and 261,971,000 last June.

The Bureau reported June motor fuel stocks at 88,730,000 compared with 91,418,000 in May and 93,276,000 in June, 1940. Domestic production totaled 56,987,000 barrels, demand 58,413,000 and exports 1,262,000.

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 27 (AP)—Several spokesmen for the oil industry asserted today that the Government's effort to freeze crude oil prices might endanger the defense program by forcing private operators to abandon their stepped-up search for new petroleum reserves.

Price Control Administrator Leon Henderson this week established a ceiling on prices for Pennsylvania grade crude at the level prevailing before an increase of 23 to 25 cents a barrel was announced Aug. 14.

### Drilling Is Urged

Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator, urged at the same time that "wildcat" drilling be continued at the present rapid rate to prevent depletion of reserves as a result of the immense defense drain.

Oil men here argued that exploratory drilling could not be carried on at current price levels because of skyrocketing operations costs.

Some observers contended there is a direct relationship between crude oil prices and the rate of "wildcat" operations. When the price is too low in comparison with the cost of drilling, they said, there follows a natural decline in operations.

The Independent Petroleum Association of America, in a memorandum to Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes, noted that "during recent years the price of oil has not been sufficient to bring about enough exploratory work to result in maintaining of adequate reserves."

Pressure exerted on Pennsylvania purchasers to rescind the Aug. 14 price hike was expected to have the effect of ending recent agitation for a boost in the mid-continent region.

## Bank Debits Rise Reflects Mid-Month Transactions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that check debits in 274 leading cities rose to $19,039,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 20 as a result of mid-month transactions.

The total in the preceding week was $9,242,000,000 and in the corresponding week last year it was $7,134,000,000.

## U. S. Seen Hardly Feeling Loss of Japanese Oil Market

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES — Increasing domestic demands for California petroleum are making up for the loss of the Japanese market to such an extent that the nation's oil industry as a whole has hardly felt and may never seriously feel adverse effects of the diplomatic shut-off of American oil to Japan.

This is the prevailing opinion among oil producers and marketers here, who, however, decline to be quoted because of the delicate status still obtaining in many aspects of the internal and external movement of petroleum products.

In predicting that they will not "seriously feel" the embargo, these spokesmen mean they will not feel it in the same degree as that felt by hosiery manufacturers, who comprise a major group of American businessmen taking the rap for the nation's acts toward Japan.

### Demand For Oil

Although the nation's entire petroleum industry has been greatly reoriented to fit new demands of world-wide strategy, California's oil industry, and this means the Pacific Coast's oil industry, was the only section generally exposed in the move against Japan.

California's task in the oil picture is to meet the demands of five western states, Alaska, Hawaii, and some "Pacific foreign stations," from Australia to Canada. At present California sees no reason why it won't continue to fulfill its task.

Even now foreign stations are getting 30,000 barrels a day. At the worst, California feels, shipments during the rest of the year can't drop below 555,000 barrels of crude as compared with 629,000 barrels during the first half of the year.

This cellar figure, experts hasten to add, does not take into consideration any further increases in domestic demand, nor the possibility that shipments to Japan may be resumed and it is possible that California oil products to Russia may multiply.

### Transportation Problem

Transportation of oil, not production, is the critical problem on the west coast, as is true with the rest of the nation's oil industry. While Oil Co-ordinator Ickes's zone representative here has predicted there will be no immediate domestic shortage on the west coast to compare with that on the east coast at present, California's conservation committee is fully alert to the curtailment which may nevertheless be required before the defense program is over.

The committee, together with government officials, is at work surveying the transportation problem, getting prepared to assign trailer trucks to longer hauls if necessary, regardless of expense, to fill gaps in water and rail transportation.

At present, Los Angeles (and to a lesser extent the rest of the Pacific Coast population centers) enjoys a great advantage in being in the center of oil production and refining, a situation which can be satisfied with trucks, and fewer tankers or tank-cars.

In the month following the strict export-control announcement of July 25, no oil cargoes sailed for Japan, according to local records. Trade with Japan, however, had already dwindled in the past year so that the cessation did not cause so great a dislocation as it would have two or three years ago.

### Less Oil to Japan

Exports to Japan had averaged 52,000 barrels a day during this year's first half; it was 15 per cent less than 1940's first half, and nearly 49 per cent under the first half of 1938, which had been a peak year.

Exclusive of shipments to Japan, utilization of all California oils during the first half of this year was 650,000 barrels per day; inclusive of shipments to Japan during the first half of 1940, utilization was only 652,000 barrels. Typical of the increases in domestic demand, which accounted for this comparatively satisfactory adjustment, was that of a major railroad which increased its demand for fuel oil from 20,000 barrels daily up to 55,000 barrels daily.

Partially making up for the off-shore loss was the granting of 346,000 barrels of gasoline to Russia in the first four shipments to democracy's new ally.

Under defense demands for shipping priority, California has given up its east-coast market, which had amounted to some 4,000,000 barrels of gasoline yearly.

### New Customer

Under shipping shortages, California is preparing itself to lose a new-found customer, Chile, which in the first half of this year received 1,664,000 barrels; Peru is expected to fall heir.

Another reason why the loss of the Japanese market has been minimized is that California's oil industry does not include great tanker fleets for the foreign service; most of the foreign buyers provide their own ships; thus what American tankers there are, are far from lying idle, being assigned to other lanes.

In estimating a celler demand of not less than 555,000 barrels for the second six months of this year, California oilmen believe this drop, hardly more than 10 per cent, (without considering the possibility of increased defense and Russian shipments) will not put any oil worker on part-time. The readjustment, which can almost be called minor, therefore is seen as much less harsh on oil workers than upon silk workers, many of whom have been laid off or put on part-time, pending substitute production or absorption into other jobs in defense.

## Period of Public Confusion Is Seen Due to Shortages

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Defense officials foresaw today "a period of public confusion" within the next few weeks because of the mounting demands of arms industries for raw materials normally used for consumers goods.

A serious shortage in a number of defense-important raw materials was said to be imminent, and indications were that there would be a sharp curtailment or complete stoppage of their use for civilian needs.

Dr. R. E. McConnell, conservation expert for the Office of Production Management, pictured the situation as grave in an address yesterday to a priorities clinic for representatives of trade publications.

"The next few weeks," he predicted, "will bring a period of public confusion, because government restrictions will come as a shock to the people. The first period will be one of privation . . . and even great privations may be suffered in the future. But we will have to get used to the dislocation because we all know we can't live on the same earth with Hitler.

"We are moving into a war economy," he went on. "War economy is not a comfortable economy. We can have all the guns and some of the butter, or all the butter and some of the guns, but we cannot have all the guns and all the butter."

Robert W. Horton, OPM's director of defense information, told the conference that the proper presentation of news about the inevitable rationing was essential in maintaining public morale.

Curtailment of civilian supplies, he said, would result in unemployment, the closing of some plants, and a certain impairment of morale.

## Flanders Named Director Of Boston Reserve Bank

Ralph E. Flanders of Springfield, Vt., has been elected Class B director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, to serve until Dec. 31, 1943. He succeeds Edward S. French, recently resigned.

Mr. Flanders is president of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company of Springfield, Vt. He is an officer of several other corporations and president of the New England Council.

### B. & O. Operating Net Doubled

NEW YORK (AP)—Net Railway operating income of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in July was $4,833,304—an increase of $2,624,172 over July, 1940.

## Grady to Survey U. S. Access to Raw Materials in Asia

MANILA (AP)—Henry F. Grady, representing the Federal Loan Agency, arrived here by Clipper for a two months' survey of Southwestern Asia to insure continued access by the United States to the raw materials of this area.

The entire United States defense program, Mr. Grady said in an interview, is dependent largely on the continued supply of vital products from Southwestern Asia. His task is two-fold—to stimulate production and continued shipment of materials to the United States, and to prevent the Axis Powers from obtaining these materials.

Mr. Grady plans to spend three weeks in Manila, then will visit the Netherlands East Indies, Malaya Island, Burma, India, Ceylon, Singapore, and Hong Kong.

Mr. Grady outlined the following objectives for his stay in the Philippines:

1. To increase production of chrome and manganese ores and the better grades of abaca (hemp).
2. Attempt to solve the problem of reduced trade in certain commodities, including copper and iron, which has resulted from control of exports.
3. Attempt to remedy the shipping shortage between the United States and the Philippines.

Immediate conferences with President Manuel Quezon, High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre and civilians interested in these problems were planned.

## American Tel. & Tel. Co. Rights Expire Aug. 29

Though the medium of newspaper advertising Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, investment bankers, are calling attention this week to the fact that American Telephone and Telegraph Company rights become void and of no value after Friday, August. 29.

It is further stated that if a holder of rights wants to subscribe for the new debenture bonds his subscription accompanied by check for the required amount must be postmarked not later than midnight August 29, 1941.

If the rights are to be sold the transaction must be completed so that the purchaser can subscribe within the time limit mentioned above.

### Japan's Tax Revenues Rise

TOKYO (AP)—The Finance Ministry announced that tax revenues for the last fiscal year totaled 2,916,442,000 yen, which was 309,558,000 yen above the estimate and 792,128,000 yen above the yield for the previous year.

## Metal Trades Seen Hindered By Confusion

NEW YORK (AP)—"Iron Age" said in its weekly review of the steel industry:

"For another seven days, the steel and metal-working industries have been racing from knothole to knothole in the series of openings through which, from time to time, they have been given official views, none complete, of what the Government wants done in the defense program.

"While some difficulties of manufacturing defense items in the quantity now demanded, in the time periods, hopefully outlined, can eventually be overcome, most industrialists believe that in backing up the maintenance of membership principle in the Federal shipbuilding strike at Kearny, N. J., the Government is hardly taking the right step to help a lame dog over a stile. Certainly most industrialists and most employees want to help the defense program. Certainly most of them do not want interruptions in production.

### Declared Wrong Move

"By assuming management powers at the Kearny yards (without, however, indicating that it would dismiss employees not in good union standing), the Government did not move in the direction of peace and order, and greater defense production. Apparently it did throw open the door for similar maintenance of membership union demands on all metal-working companies which have union contracts.

"On the credit side of the week's news, industry finds Army and Navy purchasing officials giving up some of their strongly held positions to spread subcontracting and head off a depression in the midst of prosperity. As their share in spreading the orders, Army and Navy buyers are prepared to face substantially higher costs and negotiate contracts at higher prices to stimulate more subcontracting of defense work. These steps were taken, it was noted, following the visit to Washington of Lord Beaverbrook, British production chief and a sponsor of the British "bits and pieces" program.

"Much dissatisfaction over priorities and losses by small plants through mandatory diversion of such materials as steel to defense work arises in Midwest areas. A recent survey of small Illinois plants (95 per cent in the metal working field) showed that 64 per cent expects to be out of business before the end of the year unless a way is found to supply them with materials. During the next 30 days significant changes are likely in the general industrial picture with many hundreds of small plants in Ohio, Pennsylvania and other industrial States restricting their operations or closing down entirely.

### Outlook for Scrap

"Possibilities that iron and steel scrap will come under a full priorities system, or that a Government pool to handle emergency needs will be created, were being discussed at midweek, prior to the Knudsen - Henderson conference with scrap buyers and sellers. Steel plants apparently face higher scrap prices, since community scrap collection drives are unlikely to bring out the continued, heavy tonnages needed and other methods tried to bring out sufficient scrap have not been successful.

"Partly because of lack of scrap, steel plants were unable to push ingot production above last week's rate, the average continuing unchanged at 97 per cent, based on the American Iron & Steel Institute's new capacity figures as of June 30. On the old basis this week's rate would be 99½ per cent.

## Development of Sponge Iron Industry Seen Aid to West Coast Steel Trade

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Pacific Coast

Development of a sponge iron industry on the Pacific Coast, proposed in San Francisco at a subcommittee hearing of the United States Senate on strategic and critical minerals, is considered a possible solution to the Coast's need for a heavier output of steel to speed up current industrial and shipbuilding programs.

Citing the Coast's serious lack of adequate coal or coke supplies for the reduction of iron ore which is plentiful, L. H. Duschak, Professor of Metallurgy at the University of California, told the subcommittee that sponge iron suitable for the manufacture of steel can be developed on the Coast without importing coal or coke. Natural gas or other low-grade fuels would be sufficient, he said.

While admitting that sponge iron reduction was still in the experimental stage, Professor Duschak declared that the Government should explore the possibility of such an industry completely establishing additional steel plants on the Coast. Although the Coast's steel industry is large and impressive it is limited in output since it depends upon scrap iron or iron shipped from blast furnaces at Provo, Utah.

Sponge iron can be reduced without melting, Professor Duschak explained. It is iron from which oxygen has been removed.

California's steel industry began during the World War when a scarcity of ships made it difficult to secure steel from the East. A plant in South San Francisco which had been making steel, using scrap iron, suddenly boomed into usefulness and was the predecessor of the Bethlehem Steel plant. Lack of coal or coke has always been a handicap, however, since these fuels had to be brought in at great expense from other sections. Reliance on scrap iron is the basis of most of the western steel industry, although Columbia Steel uses pig iron from Provo.

According to a survey made a few years ago by Army Engineers exploring the mineral resources of the West available to industries which might be attracted by Bonneville Dam near Portland, Ore., there are large deposits of iron ore in the Western States which can be mined inexpensively and large tonnages of high-grade ore, in addition.

If sponge iron plants are constructed in the West, it is Professor Duschak's belief that they not only would meet an immediate need for heavier steel production but would be the basis of a prosperous industry after the war emergency passes.

### Insurance Protection

"What hasn't happened in 20 years can happen in 20 seconds," is forcibly brought home in How to Protect Your Home and Savings, by Bennett Moore, Vice-President of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. (Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, $1.50.) Written in a style that has avoided legalistic terms and boring data the book entertainingly points out not only the wisdom but the necessity of being properly covered with insurance. Appealing largely to the middle income group it cleverly illustrates pictorially and editorially situations involving every-day living and individual legal responsibilities. The contents are inclusive, covering everything from your dog to your home and automobile.

## Furniture Orders Up 53 P. C. in July

*By the Associated Press*

Grand Rapids, Mich.

The furniture industry continued its upward trend during July, registering an increase in new orders of 53 per cent over July, 1940, the monthly report of Seidman & Seidman, accountants, showed.

After the close of the summer market early in the month, the industry quieted somewhat, due primarily, the report said, to "hesitancy on the part of manufacturers to accept orders very far in advance of shipping dates."

The backlog of unfilled orders at the end of the month stood at 152 per cent above that of a year ago and 18 per cent over June.

Shipments during the month rose 10 per cent to a point 70 per cent over July, 1940. Employment rose 2 per cent over June and stood at 19 per cent above the corresponding time a year ago, while pay rolls gained 5 per cent and were 49 per cent above July, 1940.

## Provision for U. S. Taxes 51.6 P. C. Of Corporate Earnings

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Reserves for Federal income taxes absorbed a much higher percentage of corporate earnings before taxes in the first half of 1941 than in the corresponding period last year, according to The Conference Board, following an analysis of reports by 275 industrial companies.

The companies set aside 51.6 of their aggregate earnings for Federal taxes this year, as compared with 26.7 per cent last year, so that net income after taxes was only 20 per cent higher than last year, despite the fact that before Federal taxes, the increase in earnings amounted to 82 per cent, the board says.

Six companies manufacturing aircraft and parts set aside 67.5 per cent this year, as against 21.1 per cent last, so that net income after taxes was 6 per cent lower than in the first half of 1940, although before taxes earnings were 127 per cent higher than last year. Federal tax reserves for these six companies amounted in all to $28,470,000 as compared with $3,923,000 in the first half of 1940 and net income after taxes amounted to $13,727,000 as compared with $14,681,000.

## Plan to Survey Unemployment In Automobile Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—An immediate survey to determine the extent and location of unemployment caused by the cut in automobile production is being planned by a committee appointed by Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management.

Mr. Hillman said that a National Committee on Automobile Employment had been created to co-operate with labor and industry groups on re-employment and retraining of workers for defense jobs.

The survey will be made through the United States Employment Service. The date obtained will be used by the Defense Contract Service to guide it in its efforts to extend sub-contracting of armament orders.

The Defense Contract Service may propose the negotiations of contracts, waiving the usual bidding procedure, to place defense work in plants or communities affected by the automobile curtailment.

## More Freight Car Hours Per Day Advocated

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Ralph Budd, Defense Transportation Commissioner, said that "the most desirable way to enlarge the capacity of the nation's transportation plant" would be to step up movement of freight cars.

Mr. Budd, who also is president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, said in an address prepared for delivery to the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners that freight cars actually were moving in trains only a little more than 10 per cent of the time, or about two and one half hours out of twenty-four.

"If this two and one half hours of actual movement could be increased to three hours a day," Mr. Budd continued, "it would mean an increase of 20 per cent. . . . The practical approach to this problem, of course, is to reduce the twenty-one and one half hours daily that cars are not moving, rather than to increase the already fast train speeds."

Mr. Budd predicted that the proposed expansion in railroad freight cars to a total of 1,800,000 by Oct. 1, 1942, would fall 100,000 short unless some way was found immediately to supply more steel, iron, lumber and other materials. Asserting that deliveries of maintenance and repair parts had slowed down, he added.

"It is true that the roads have not failed yet and their record to date indicates that they will not fail if arrangements can be made promptly for securing the necessary material, but otherwise failure is inevitable."

Mr. Budd said that in event of a shortage of railroad transportation it might become necessary to ask removal of State-enforced restrictions on the size of trains. He said there has been a trend toward uniformity in restrictions by States on the weight of trucked loads using their highways. Railroads also are seeking co-operation of State Commissioners, he said, in efforts to discontinue certain duplicate or branch line passenger service to allow diversion of that equipment for troop movements.

## Sperry Corp. Shows Rise in First Half Net to $2.03 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Sperry Corporation, makers of airplane instruments and other defense equipment, reported consolidated net income for the first half of 1941 of $4,084,907, equal to $2.03 a share on the capital stock, against $3,068,282 or $1.52 a share in the like period of 1940.

The 1941 profit, the company said in a statement, was before reserves of $607,473 for postwar readjustments and additional amortization.

Provision under pending legislation for income, excess profits, franchise and capital stock taxes this year required $9,238,038, an increase of $6,404,073 over the first half of 1940.

Thomas A. Morgan, President of the company, said a twofold action was being taken to cushion the effects of any slump or drastic readjustment which might accompany a post-emergency period.

The first step was to set up reserves earmarked for postwar use and the second adoption of a policy of amortizing defense production facilities over three years instead of the five-year period permitted by federal tax law.

Mr. Morgan reported arrangements have been made with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for financing, building and equipping a $20,000,000 plant in Nassau County, New York, to be completed in June, 1942. Sperry Gyroscope Company, a subsidiary, would operate the plant in fulfilling defense contracts.

Gross income for the six months ended June 30 was $16,234,302, a peak for any six months in the company's history, compared with $7,688,245 for the like 1940 period and $20,126,641 for the whole of 1940, the company's record full year.

Investment in the British subsidiary was shown at $914,584. Total assets were $60,583,554 against $41,081,825 six months earlier and $28,125,104 a year ago.

## Power Output Eases Slightly in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production for the week ended Aug. 23 declined .2 of 1 per cent to 3,193,404,000 kilowatt hours from 3,200,818,000 in the preceding week, the Edison Electric Institute reported. The current week's total was 17.7 per cent greater than the corresponding period a year ago when output was 2,714,193,000.

Percentage output gains over last year by major geographic divisions follow: New England, 20.1; mid-Atlantic, 15.1; Central Industrial, 20.2; West Central, 16.2; Southern States, 24.2; Rocky Mountain, 4.5; Pacific Coast, 10.3.

### Northern Pacific Net 65c

NEW YORK (AP)—Northern Pacific Railway reported for the seven months ended July 31 net income of $1,609,882, equal to 65 cents a share, against net loss of $2,757,975 for the like period in 1940.

**OBrion Russell & Co.**
*INSURANCE*
*of Every Description*
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5510

**Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays**

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Sales (est.) | 400,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 458,930 |
| 1941 volume to date | 90,997,089 |
| 1940 volume to date | 140,088,615 |

## Stock Market Is Fractionally Higher Today

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Aided by a judicious distribution of small buying orders, the stock market took another step along the recovery path today.

The lift had no special vigor, but prices held a fairly even line after a higher opening, and in a few instances gains widened in late proceedings. Rails, coppers, and some aircrafts, motors, rubbers, and specialties accounted for many fractional advances near the final hour. Dealings, at a slow pace throughout, ran at the rate of around 400,000 shares.

A good deal of the limited bidding, brokers said, was prompted by the list's stability in recent sessions in face of outside news notably lacking bullish inspiration. During the market's long stalemate since the latter part of July, it was pointed out, there had been few signs that holders of stocks generally were seeking to unload.

Tending toward improvement the greater part of the time were Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Boeing, Sperry, Kennecott, American Smelting, Johns-Manville, Chesapeake & Ohio, Great Northern preferred and Texas Corp.

In the Curb better marks were posted by Creole Petroleum, Niagara Hudson Power and Sherwin Williams.

### Bond Market Rises

Bond prices tended a shade higher in most transactions today, with a minority of issues resisting the advance selling under previous levels.

Considerable numbers of usually fairly inactive speculative rail bonds changed hands, generally at prices as much as a point above previous sales. A handful similarly classified were down as much as two points.

In late morning rails, especially the secondary kind, attracted most attention, generally at a little better prices. Fractionally up were such issues as Baltimore & Ohio convertibles, North Western 4¾s of '59, Rock Island general 4s, Lehigh Valley 4s, and Missouri Pacific 5s. Denver & Rio Grande bonds were up on announcement of a tentative reorganization plan.

Others ahead small amounts to a point or so were United Cigar-Whelan 5s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Francisco Sugar 6s, Shell Union 2½s and Western Union 5s.

"Big Board" trading in U. S. Governments was neglected but in the over the counter market quotations were unchanged to a shade lower.

Latin Americans were favored in the foreign list but turnover was scattered and small. Reich bonds dipped.

## Dividend Declarations

| Company | Rate | Period | Payable | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Accumulated** | | | | |
| Ca Car & Fdy pf | 44c | .. | Oct. 10 | Sep. 20 |
| Comwlth & Sou pf | 75c | .. | Oct. 1 | Sep. 12 |
| Cooper Bess pf A | 30.75 | .. | Oct. 1 | ....... |
| Foster Wheeler Corp $7 cum cv pf | $1.75 | .. | Oct. 1 | Sep. 15 |
| **Extra** | | | | |
| No West Sts P Cm | 40c | .. | Oct. 1 | Sep. 20 |
| Roberts Pub Markets, Inc | 5c | .. | Oct. 1 | Sep. 20 |
| **Irregular** | | | | |
| Elec Hose & Rub | $5 | .. | Aug. 22 | Aug. 15 |
| Elva Plant | 50c | .. | Sep. 15 | Sep. 5 |
| MacMillan Pet | 30c | .. | Sep. 17 | Sep. 5 |
| Mtge Bk of Columbia (Amer shs) | 84c | .. | Sep. 12 | Sep. 2 |
| Seven Up (Texas) | 15c | .. | Aug. 30 | Aug. 22 |
| So Am Gold & Pla. | 10c | .. | Sep. 22 | Sep. 10 |
| Thompson Prod | 75c | .. | Sep. 15 | Sep1 1. |
| **Interim** | | | | |
| Simon (H) & Sons | 15c | .. | Sep. 27 | Sep. 13 |
| **Resumed** | | | | |
| Cooper Bessmr Co. | 50c | .. | Nov 1 | Oct. 25 |
| Mtg Bk of Columb | 84c | .. | Sep. 12 | Sep. 2 |
| **Stock** | | | | |
| No Ame Co | * | .. | Oct. 1 | Sep. 10 |
| *One share Detroit Edison on each fifty shares No. Am. Co. | | | | |
| **Regular** | | | | |
| Allied Ch & Dye | $1.50 | Q | Sep. 20 | Sep. 5 |
| Am Cyanam A&B | 15c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 8 |
| Bond Stores | 40c | Q | Sep. 15 | Sep. 5 |
| Bridgeport Brass | 25c | | Sep. 30 | Sep. 16 |
| Bright & Co T. G. | 7½c | Q | Sep. 15 | Aug. 30 |
| Do pf | $1.50 | Q | Sep. 15 | Aug. 30 |
| Ca Cottons pf | $1.50 | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 15 |
| Do pf | $1.50 | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 15 |
| Comml Banking Corp 7 pf | 35c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 20 |
| Do $1.20 pr pf | 30c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 20 |
| Clorax Chem | 25c | Q | Sep. 25 | Sep. 15 |
| Colts Pat F Arms | 50c | | Sep. 30 | Sep. 10 |
| Cons P $4.50 pf | $1.12½ | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 12 |
| Do $4.50 pf | $1.12 | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 12 |
| Contl Diamond F | 25½ | Q | Sep. 15 | Sep. 5 |
| Cooper Bessemer Co $3 pr pf | 75c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 10 |
| Crowell-Collier Publish Co | 50c | Q | Sep. 24 | Sep. 13 |
| David & Frere A | 25c | Q | Sep. 30 | Sep. 15 |
| Domin Tar pf | $1.37½ | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 14 |
| Draper Corp | 75c | Q | Oct. 1 | Aug. 30 |
| Elec Cont & Mfg | 75c | .. | Oct. 1 | Sep. 20 |
| Ex-Cell-O Corp | 65c | .. | Oct. 1 | Sep. 10 |
| Foster Wheeler pf | $1.75 | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 15 |
| Garfinkel & Co (J) | 17½c | Q | Sep. 30 | Sep. 15 |
| do pf | 37½c | Q | Sep. 30 | Sep. 15 |
| Garner Royalties Co Ltd A | 25c | .. | Sep. 5 | Sep. 2 |
| Gen Mills pf | $1.25 | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 10 |
| Gen Thea Equip | 25c | .. | Sep. 15 | Sep. 8 |
| Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co Ltd | 75c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 20 |
| Greening Wire | 15c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 15 |
| Gulf Sts Util $6 pf | $1.50 | Q | Sep. 15 | Aug. 29 |
| do $5.50 pf | $1.37½ | Q | Sep. 15 | Aug. 29 |
| Humphryes Mfg | 30c | Q | Sep. 30 | Sep. 19 |
| do Co 6 pf | $1.50 | Q | Sep. 30 | Sep. 19 |
| Imp Paper & Col | 75c | S | Oct. 1 | Sep. 29 |
| Kelley L & R | 25c | .. | Sep. 30 | Sep. 19 |
| Merrimac Hat | 25c | .. | Sep. 2 | Aug. 25 |
| Minneapolis Gas Lt Co (Del) 5 pf | $1.25 | Q | Sep. 1 | Aug. 22 |
| Do $5.10 pf | 27½c | Q | Sep. 1 | Aug. 22 |
| Do 5½ pf | $1.37½ | Q | Sep. 1 | Aug. 22 |
| Do 6 pf | $1.50 | Q | Sep. 1 | Aug. 22 |
| Missouri Util Co 7 pf | $1.75 | Q | Sep. 2 | Aug. 25 |
| Nat Bond & Inv | 25c | Q | Sep. 15 | Sep. 5 |
| Do pf | $1.25 | Q | Sep. 22 | Sep. 10 |
| No Am Co 6 pf | 75c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 10 |
| Do 5¾ pf | 78⅞c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 10 |
| No Am Fin Corp A | 25c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 20 |
| Do cum pr pf | 20c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 20 |
| No West Sts P Cm | 40c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 20 |
| Ohio Seamless Tube | 60c | | Sep. 15 | Sep. 5 |
| Penn Glass Sand | 25c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 15 |
| do pf | $1.25 | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 15 |
| Pure Oil pf | $1.25 | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 10 |
| Roberts Pub Mkts | 10c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 20 |
| Schenley Dist pf | $1.37½ | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 23 |
| Simmons-Bd Pub | 10c | .. | Sep. 2 | Aug. 28 |
| do pf | 75c | Q | Sep. 2 | Aug. 28 |
| Simons (H) Sons pf | $1.75 | Q | Sep. 27 | Sep. 13 |
| Teck-Hughes G M | 10c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 9 |
| Thomp Prod pf | $1.25 | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 22 |
| Un Carb & Carb | 75c | .. | Oct. 1 | Sep. 5 |
| United Elastic | 25c | .. | Sep. 24 | Sep. 4 |
| U S Pet | 2c | Q | Sep. 15 | Sep. 5 |
| Waldorf System | 25c | .. | Oct. 1 | Sep. 20 |
| Wesson Oil & Sn | 25c | .. | Oct. 1 | Sep. 15 |

## Puerto Rican Coffee Subsidy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced it would pay a subsidy of two cents a pound on up to 14,000,000 pounds of surplus Puerto Rican coffee shipped to the United States between now and next June 30. The subsidy would be paid to the Puerto Rican Stabilizing Corporation on coffee purchased from island growers or associations of growers. The subsidy would be in addition to the price the corporation would receive for the coffee from American importers. The department said Puerto Rico had upward of 14,000,000 pounds in excess of its own needs.

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | 46 | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | A'g 26 |
| 51¾ | 44 | Acme Steel (4) | 1 | 49 | 49 | 49 | A'g 25 |
| 7¾ | 5⅛ | Adams Exp (.15) | 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 24¼ | 19½ | Adam-Millis(1) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | A'g 22 |
| 15⅞ | 12 | Addressog (1) | 1 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | A'g 26 |
| 45 | 35¾ | Air Reduct (1a) | 15 | 42 | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | — ⅜ |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | Air-Way El Ap | 1 | 7/16 | 7/16 | 7/16 | A'g 26 |
| 5 | 3¾ | Alaska Jun (½) | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | + 1/16 |
| 9¼ | 5½ | Alleg pf xw | 14 | 9½ | 9 | 9 | — ¼ |
| 10⅝ | 6¾ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 2 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | + ⅛ |
| 21½ | 15 | Alleghany pr pf | 2 | 21¼ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 25⅜ | 18¼ | Alleg Lud (1½g) | 8 | 24⅛ | 23⅞ | 24 | + ¼ |
| 11¼ | 7¾ | Allen Ind (½g) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | A'g 23 |
| 167½ | 144½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 5 | 162½ | 162 | 162 | + ¼ |
| 12 | 10¼ | Allied Kid (1a) | 4 | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | +1 |
| 14¾ | 11¾ | Allied M (¾g) | 2 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 8¼ | 5¼ | Allied Stores | 13 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 84 | 71⅜ | Allied Str pf (5) | 1 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | |
| 37 | 25⅜ | Allis-Ch Mfg(1g) | 7 | 29¾ | 29½ | 29¾ | + ¼ |
| 21⅜ | 14½ | Alpha Cem (¾g) | 3 | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19¾ | + ¼ |
| 1⅜ | 11/16 | Am Leather | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | A'g 21 |
| 18 | 10 | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Jul 28 |
| 63½ | 44 | Amerada Cp (2) | 1 | 59 | 58½ | 58½ | —1 |
| 18⅞ | 14⅜ | Am Ag Ch (.60g) | 1 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | A'g 26 |
| 58½ | 40 | Am Airlines (1e) | 3 | 42¼ | 42 | 42¼ | + ½ |
| 9¾ | 5½ | Am Bk N (.20g) | 6 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | A'g 26 |
| 8¼ | 5⅛ | Am Bosch | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | A'g 26 |
| 39 | 29⅞ | Am Br Sh (.90g) | 2 | 35 | 34¼ | 34¾ | —2¼ |
| 3 | 1 | Am Cable & R | 2 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | |
| 95¼ | 78½ | Am Can (4) | 3 | 81½ | 80½ | 81½ | +1 |
| 185 | 171½ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 179½ | 179½ | 179½ | A'g 16 |
| 34¾ | 23 | Am Car&Fy(1g) | 1 | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | + ⅛ |
| 79¼ | 56 | Am C & F pf (7) | 1 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ | A'g 26 |
| 23⅛ | 18⅛ | Am Ch & C 1.20g | 6 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | + ¼ |
| 115 | 107 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | A'g 26 |
| 121 | 98½ | Am Chicle 4a) | 4 | 109¾ | 109⅝ | 109¾ | A'g 14 |
| 8¾ | 6½ | Am Col'type(.60) | 1 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ | + ½ |
| 9⅜ | 4⅝ | Am Comm Al | 5 | 9¼ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 19½ | 9½ | Am Crys S (¾g) | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | + ¼ |
| 1⅞ | 1¼ | Am Encaus Til | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | A'g 26 |
| 6½ | 3¾ | Am European | 1 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | A'g 12 |
| 1⅛ | ½ | Am & For Pow | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 19½ | 11⅞ | Am FP $6 pf .90k | 1 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | + ⅜ |
| 23⅞ | 14¾ | Am FP $7pf 1.05k | 2 | 22 | 21½ | 21½ | — ½ |
| 3⅞ | 2⅛ | Am & F P 2 pf | 2 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | A'g 25 |
| 38½ | 29 | Am-Haw SS (2g) | 5 | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| 4⅛ | 2¾ | Am Hide & Lea | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| 33¼ | 27 | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 33 | 33 | *33 | A'g 23 |
| 51¼ | 44¼ | Am Home (2.40) | 2 | 48 | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | —1 |
| 1⅞ | 1½ | Am Ice | 3 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 25½ | 20 | Am Ice pf(½e) | 13 | 25½ | 24½ | 25½ | A'g 26 |
| 4¼ | 3⅛ | Am Internat'l | 2 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| 13¼ | 10 | Am Inv Ill (1) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | A'g 23 |
| 50 | 48 | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 2 | 46½ | 46 | 46 | — ½ |
| 17⅛ | 10¾ | Am Locomotive | 3 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 95¼ | 79 | Am Loc pf(3½k) | 1 | 92 | 92 | 92 | |
| 13¾ | 10¼ | Am M & F (.74g) | 4 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | — ¼ |
| 5⅜ | 2¼ | Am M & Metal | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 20⅜ | 15½ | Am Metal (¾g) | 1 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | + ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 1 | Am Power & Lt | 9 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | + ⅛ |
| 46¾ | 30 | APL $6 pf(4½k) | 2 | 34 | 34 | 34 | +1 |
| 39 | 25 | APL $5 pf(3.44k) | 7 | 31 | 30⅝ | 31 | + ⅜ |
| 7¼ | 6 | Am Rad & S .30g | 12 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ | + ¼ |
| 15⅞ | 11⅞ | Am R Mill(1.05g) | 11 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ | |
| 7 | 4⅝ | Am Saf R (¼g) | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | A'g 26 |
| 10¼ | 7½ | Am Seating(½g) | 2 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ¼ |
| 45⅝ | 34 | Am Sm&R (1½g | 6 | 42½ | 42¼ | 42¼ | + ¼ |
| 154 | 138¾ | Am Sm&R pf(7) | 1 | 153½ | 153½ | 153½ | + ½ |
| 54 | 37 | Am Snuff (3a) | 1 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | + ½ |
| 28½ | 19 | Am Stl Fd(1¼g) | 5 | 24⅞ | 24¾ | 24⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 11½ | 9⅝ | Am Stores (½g) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | A'g 21 |
| 13½ | 10 | Am Stove (.90g) | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | A'g 25 |
| 20⅝ | 13 | Am Sug R (½g) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | A'g 25 |
| 93 | 81 | Am Sugar pf(7) | 3 | 92½ | 92 | 92½ | + ½ |
| 19⅝ | 11¾ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 9 | 19 | 19 | 19 | — ¼ |
| 168¾ | 148½ | Am T & T (9) | 19 | 155¼ | 154⅞ | 155¼ | + ½ |
| 73½ | 62 | Am Tobacco (5) | 3 | 69 | 68½ | 69 | + ½ |
| 74½ | 62 | Am Tob B (5) | 4 | 70½ | 69⅞ | 70½ | + ¾ |
| 159 | 146¼ | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 155⅛ | 155⅛ | 155⅛ | A'g 26 |
| 7 | 4⅛ | Am Type Fdrs | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 29⅛ | 26⅛ | Am Viscose ½g | 12 | 27⅛ | 26⅞ | 27 | |
| 116¾ | 114⅛ | Am Viscos pf (5) | 2 | 116¾ | 116½ | 116¾ | A'g 26 |
| 7¼ | [illegible] | Am Water Wks | 10 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 99⅛ | 82 | Am WW 1pf (6) | 1 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | A'g 20 |
| 8⅝ | 5½ | Am Woolen | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 78¼ | 51 | Am Wool pf (7k) | 3 | 76⅝ | 76 | 76 | |
| 8 | 5 | Am Zinc L & S | 46 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 56¾ | 46⅛ | Am Zpr pf(3¾k) | 1 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | + ½ |
| 30 | 22⅛ | Anaconda (1½g) | 25 | 29 | 28¾ | 29 | + ⅛ |
| 16 | 11⅛ | Anchor-H (.30g) | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | A'g 22 |
| 12½ | 9 | Andes Cop (½g) | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ¼ |
| 2⅛ | 1 | A P W Paper | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | A'g 26 |
| 31 | 26 | Arch-DM (1.35g) | 4 | 31 | 30¾ | 31 | A'g 21 |
| 112 | 109½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 2 | 112 | 112 | 112 | A'g 22 |
| 5½ | 4 | Armour Ill | 5 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 68 | 47½ | Arm Ill pr pf1½g | 5 | 67 | 66½ | 67 | +1 |
| 70 | 60 | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 67 | 67 | 67 | A'g 5 |
| 34⅜ | 23 | Armstrong 1¼g | 1 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | + ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 6⅞ | Arnold C (½g) | 3 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 6¾ | 4 | Artloom (.52½g) | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | A'g 25 |
| 10⅛ | 5⅝ | Assd Dry Goods | 9 | 10 | 9½ | 9½ | — ½ |
| 87½ | 79½ | Assd D G 1 pf(6) | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | A'g 18 |
| 102½ | 87 | Assd D 2 pf(14k) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | A'g 9 |
| 35⅛ | 25 | Associates (2) | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | A'g 16 |
| 31⅝ | 18 | Atch T&SF (1g) | 5 | 28½ | 28⅛ | 28½ | + ¼ |
| 70¼ | 60¼ | Atch T&S Fpf(5) | 3 | 64⅜ | 64 | 64 | |
| 28⅛ | 13½ | Atl Coast Line | 4 | 26¾ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | |
| 31⅜ | 13½ | Atl G&W Indies | 20 | 30⅛ | 28⅞ | 30 | +1½ |
| 41½ | 16½ | Atl G&W pf 2½g | 10 | 42½ | 41 | 41½ | + ½ |
| 24¼ | 19½ | Atl Refining (1) | 5 | 22 | 21½ | 21½ | — ½ |
| 110¼ | 107 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | + ⅞ |
| 7½ | 6⅝ | Atlas Corp (½g) | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 50¼ | 47½ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ | A'g 26 |
| 72¼ | 61 | Atlas Pow (2½g) | 1 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | |
| 9¼ | 6 | Atlas Tack (.30g) | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | A'g 19 |
| 2⅞ | 1⅝ | Austin Nichols | 9 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | A'g 26 |
| 5¼ | 2⅝ | Aviation Corp | 11 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| **B** | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 12¼ | Bald Loco ct | 7 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3½ | Balt & Ohio | 8 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 8⅞ | 4⅜ | Balt & Ohio pf | 3 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| 8½ | 5 | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | A'g 22 |
| 10½ | 7 | Barber As (½e) | 23 | 10¼ | 9⅜ | 10 | + ⅞ |
| 9⅞ | 6½ | Barker Br (¼g) | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | A'g 25 |
| 10½ | 7⅝ | Barnsdall (.45g) | 15 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅞ | 18¾ | Bath Ir Wks ¾g | 2 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | |
| 31⅜ | 25¾ | Bayuk Cig (1½) | 2 | 27 | 27 | 27 | A'g 26 |
| 27⅝ | 22 | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | — ½ |
| 104½ | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | Jul 3 |
| 104½ | 103 | Beat C pf (5) | 1 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | Jul 3 |
| 104 | 104 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Feb 5 |
| 126 | 108 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 115 | 115 | 115 | A'g 14 |
| 8½ | 7¼ | Beld-Hem (.80) | 1 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | A'g 26 |
| 40 | 32⅜ | Bendix Av (3g) | 9 | 38⅞ | 38¼ | 38¾ | + ¾ |
| 20⅞ | 13¾ | Benef Ind (.85g) | 2 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | |
| 57 | 50 | Benef Ind pf 2½ | 1 | 53 | 53 | 53 | A'g 22 |
| 34¾ | 26¾ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 3 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | A'g 26 |
| 89½ | 67½ | Beth Steel (4½g) | 15 | 70 | 69 | 70 | +1½ |
| 131½ | 121½ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 8 | 123 | 122⅝ | 123 | + ½ |
| 31⅞ | 23¼ | Bigelow S (3g) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | + ½ |
| 23 | 16½ | Black & Deck(2) | 2 | 23 | 23 | 23 | A'g 26 |
| 10¼ | 6⅝ | Blaw-Knox .30g | 2 | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 8⅜ | + ¼ |
| 18⅜ | 13½ | Bliss & L (½g) | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | + ½ |
| 19½ | 12⅜ | Boeing Airplane | 43 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 35 | 25½ | Bohn Al&Br (1g) | 4 | 29½ | 28½ | 29½ | +1 |
| 23⅝ | 17⅜ | Bond Strs (1.60) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| 20¼ | 18⅝ | Borden Co (.90g) | 10 | 20¼ | 20⅛ | 20¼ | + ¼ |
| 20⅜ | 16 | Borg-Warn .80g | 12 | 19½ | 19⅛ | 19½ | + ¼ |
| 3¼ | ⅞ | Boston & Maine | 3 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾ | + ¼ |
| 39⅝ | 30 | Bower Roll B(3) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | A'g 25 |
| 4⅝ | 3¼ | Brew Corp(.30g) | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 12⅜ | 8¾ | Bridgeport (½g) | 3 | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10½ | |
| 25⅜ | 18⅛ | Briggs Mfg (1g) | 3 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 41 | 30 | Briggs & S(1½g) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | A'g 25 |
| 44½ | 38 | Bristol-M (2.40) | 1 | 40 | 40 | 40 | —1⅜ |
| 2⅝ | 2⅛ | Bkly & Q Trans | 2 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 6⅝ | 5¾ | Bkly-Man Tr | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 14⅛ | 10 | Bkly Un Gas | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 34¼ | 30 | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | A'g 18 |
| 23½ | 19½ | Bruns-Bal (1½g) | 1 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | A'g 23 |
| 12⅝ | 9 | Bucyrus-E (.40g) | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | + ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3½ | Budd Mfg | 4 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 8⅛ | 5½ | Budd Wheel .45g | 3 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 34¼ | 23¼ | Bullard (1½g) | 2 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25½ | |
| 33¾ | 27¼ | Bullova Wat (2a) | 1 | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | |
| 20⅞ | 15¾ | Burling (.95g) | 1 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | A'g 26 |
| 56½ | 49 | Burling pf (2¾) | 1 | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | A'g 13 |
| 9⅜ | 7⅝ | Burr Add (.45g) | 6 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 3¾ | 2⅛ | Bush Terminal | 28 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | + ¼ |
| 6⅞ | 4½ | Butler Br (.30g) | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| 23 | 19⅝ | But Bros pf(1½) | 1 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 4⅜ | 3 | ButteCop&Zinc | 10 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | + ¼ |
| 11¾ | 7½ | Byers (AM) Co | 2 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 12 | 7½ | Byron Jack(½g) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | A'g 26 |
| **C** | | | | | | | |
| 22¾ | 16¾ | Calif Pack (1) | 1 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | A'g 26 |
| 53 | 51 | Calif P pf(2½) | 2 | 51½ | 51 | 51½ | A'g 12 |
| 1½ | ¾ | Callahan Z-Lead | 4 | 1 | 15/16 | 15/16 | |
| 7¼ | 5½ | Calumet&H(¾g) | 4 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 10¼ | Campb Wy(.85g) | 2 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ¼ |
| 15⅝ | 10⅞ | Canada Dry (.60) | 29 | 15⅞ | 15⅜ | 15⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 5¼ | 3⅛ | Canadian Pacific | 2 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 39⅞ | 34 | Cannon M (1g) | 1 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | — ¼ |
| 3⅜ | 2¼ | Capital Ad A | 2 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | A'g 26 |
| 30½ | 22 | Carpent Stl 1½g | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | |
| 3½ | 2½ | Car & Gen (.10) | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | + ⅛ |
| 82 | 43 | Case (JI) Co(3e) | 2 | 78 | 78 | 78 | —1 |
| 50⅝ | 40 | Caterpill Tr (2) | 1 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | + ⅛ |
| 29¾ | 18⅞ | Celanese (1g) | 11 | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | |
| 10⅛ | 7 | Celotex Cp (1a) | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 22¾ | 15½ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 10 | 18 | 17⅝ | 18 | A'g 26 |
| 3⅛ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 4½ | 1¾ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | A'g 15 |
| 13⅛ | 4¼ | Cent Violetta S | 2 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | |
| 4 | 2½ | Century Rib M | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | A'g 5 |
| 34⅞ | 27 | Cerro de Pas(3g) | 4 | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | |
| 5⅜ | 2⅞ | Cert-teed Prod | 3 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ | + ¼ |
| 21¼ | 15¾ | Chain Belt (¾g) | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ¼ |
| 21¾ | 17½ | Cham P&F(¾g) | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | A'g 26 |
| 18 | 12⅛ | Checker Cab | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | A'g 16 |
| 44⅛ | 34¼ | Ches & Ohio (3) | 19 | 38¼ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 102½ | 93½ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | A'g 20 |
| 3⅞ | 2¼ | Ches Corp | 2 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 1¾ | ⅝ | Chi & E Ill | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 5¾ | 1⅜ | Chi & E Ill A | 87 | 5½ | 5 | 5⅜ | + ½ |
| 3 | 1½ | Chi Great West | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 10⅝ | 3⅞ | Chi Great W pf | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 5 | Chi Mail O (¼e) | 2 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | A'g 26 |
| 19½ | 9½ | Chi Pneu Tool 1g | 5 | 18¾ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 44½ | 37½ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 2 | 41⅛ | 41 | 41 | |
| 54 | 49 | C P T pr pf(2½) | 1 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | A'g 22 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Chi Rock Is & P | 2 | [illegible] | ⅛ | ⅛ | A'g 23 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | A'g 25 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | A'g 25 |
| 9½ | 8⅛ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 3 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | A'g 8 |
| 14¼ | 10¾ | Chickasha (¾g) | 4 | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | |
| 2⅞ | 1⅛ | Childs Co | 9 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 72⅛ | 55 | Chrysler (4½g) | 19 | 57⅞ | 57⅜ | 57⅞ | + ¾ |
| 10¾ | 8¾ | City I & F (.90g) | 3 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | A'g 26 |
| 3⅞ | 2¼ | City Stores | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | A'g 26 |
| 40½ | 30¼ | Clark Equip 1½g | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | A'g 23 |
| 33¾ | 24½ | Clev Gr Br(.80g) | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | |
| 41½ | 26⅞ | Climax M (1.20) | 3 | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | + ½ |
| 37⅞ | 28½ | Cluett P (1¼g) | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | + ⅛ |
| 106 | 87 | Coca-Cola (2¼g) | 3 | 94½ | 93½ | 94½ | + ½ |
| 62½ | 60 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 5 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | A'g 26 |
| 15 | 11⅛ | Colgate-P (½a) | 6 | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 104 | 100¾ | Colg-P pf (4¼) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | A'g 26 |
| 30¼ | 18⅛ | Collins & A 2¾g | 1 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | A'g 23 |
| 20 | 14 | Col Fuel & I ¾g | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | + ⅛ |
| 21¾ | 14¾ | Col Br A (1.35g) | 2 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ¼ |
| 21 | 14¾ | Col Br B (1.35g) | 4 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | Col G&E (.10g) | 14 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 82⅛ | 73 | Col G&E pf A(6) | 2 | 73¼ | 73 | 73 | A'g 26 |
| 7½ | 4¼ | Colum Pict | 13 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | A'g 26 |
| 28 | 21¼ | Colum P pf (2¾) | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | A'g 26 |
| 83 | 69⅞ | Colum Carb (4) | 1 | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ | —1¼ |
| 31 | 21¾ | Coml Credit (3) | 10 | 24⅛ | 23¾ | 23⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 104 | 99⅜ | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | A'g 15 |
| 37⅞ | 27⅞ | Coml Inv Tr (4) | 6 | 31¼ | 31 | 31¼ | + ¼ |
| 110 | 102½ | Com T cv pf(4¼) | 3 | 104 | 104 | 104 | A'g 22 |
| 11⅞ | 8⅜ | Coml Solv (¼g) | 16 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | |
| 1½ | [illegible] | Com'th & South | 8 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 65⅝ | 49 | Com&Sou pf (3) | 2 | 59⅝ | 59½ | 59⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 30⅛ | 24¼ | Com Edis (1.80) | 25 | 25¾ | 25½ | 25¾ | + ⅛ |
| 4 | 3 | Conde Nast(¼g) | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 18½ | 14 | Congoleum (1) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | + ⅜ |
| 40¼ | 22½ | Cons Airc (2g) | 49 | 39⅝ | 37⅞ | 39⅝ | +1⅞ |
| 15⅞ | 10½ | Cons Cig (1¾e) | 4 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | |
| 8½ | 5¾ | Cons Cop (½g) | 3 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅜ | 17¼ | Cons Ed (1.60) | 11 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 107⅜ | 95 | Cons Ed pf (5) | 5 | 99¾ | 99½ | 99¾ | + ⅛ |
| 1¼ | ½ | Con Film Ind | 1 | ⅞ | ¾ | ¾ | A'g 25 |
| 11 | 7¼ | Cons F pf (¾k) | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | A'g 25 |
| 3⅛ | 2¼ | Cons Laundries | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6½ | 5¼ | Consol Oil (½) | 5 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | ¾ | Con RR Cuba pf | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 7¼ | 2⅞ | Consol'n Coal | 2 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 30 | 15¼ | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | — ½ |
| 106⅜ | 99 | Con Pow pf(4½) | 2 | 102 | 102 | 102 | A'g 22 |
| 16½ | 12½ | Container (¾g) | 3 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15½ | + ¼ |
| 5¼ | 4⅜ | Cont Bak (new) | 15 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 107 | 79 | Cont Bak pf (8) | 5 | 106 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 40½ | 31⅝ | Cont Can (1½g) | 4 | 36⅛ | 35½ | 35¾ | — ½ |
| 9¼ | 6⅝ | Cont Dia F (1) | 6 | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 45¼ | 35¼ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 7 | 45⅜ | 45⅛ | 45⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅝ | Cont Motors | 29 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 26¾ | 17⅜ | Cont Oil (¾g) | 15 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24¼ | — ⅛ |
| 23½ | 15½ | Cont Steel (¾g) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | A'g 15 |
| 18⅞ | 13 | Cop'weld S (.60g) | 2 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | A'g 26 |
| 56 | 52 | Cop'weld pf(2½) | 1 | 54 | 54 | 54 | |
| 53½ | 42¼ | Corn Prods (3) | 4 | 52 | 51¾ | 52 | +1½ |
| 4⅞ | 3¾ | Coty Inc (¼g) | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | + ¼ |
| ⅞ | ½ | Coty Internat'l | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 19⅞ | 13 | Crane Co (.80e) | 2 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | |
| 19 | 14⅞ | C of Wheat(1.60) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| 9 | 4⅜ | Crosley Corp | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | A'g 26 |
| 27⅝ | 19⅝ | Crown C&S(½g) | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 45½ | 39¾ | Cr C pf xw (2¼) | 1 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | A'g 22 |
| 15⅜ | 11⅛ | Crown Zel (¾g) | 2 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | + ¼ |
| 47¼ | 35½ | Crucible Steel | 7 | 40⅞ | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | |
| 98½ | 82 | Crucible pf (5) | 1 | 88 | 88 | 88 | + ¾ |
| 8 | 3½ | Cuban-Am Sug | 9 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | + ¼ |
| 68 | 41⅞ | Cuban-AS pf 5½ | 1 | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | A'g 10 |
| 16½ | 11½ | Cudahy Pack | 4 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | + ½ |
| 25 | 19⅞ | Cuneo Pr (1½) | 4 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | A'g 19 |
| 1⅞ | 1 | Curtis Publish | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 45 | 33 | Curtis P pf(¾k) | 2 | 31 | 31 | 31 | A'g 21 |
| 34¾ | 26 | Curtis P p pf (3) | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | A'g 23 |
| 9¾ | 7½ | Curtiss-W (½e) | 24 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 29½ | 24½ | Curtiss-W A (2g) | 9 | 29 | 28⅞ | 29 | + ⅛ |
| 20 | 15 | Cutler-H (¾g) | 2 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | + ¼ |
| **D** | | | | | | | |
| 4⅞ | 3 | Davega Str(.30g) | 3 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | A'g 14 |
| 17¾ | 14½ | Davega S pf(1¼) | 3 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | Jul 28 |
| 8¾ | 6¼ | Davison C (.60g) | 1 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | A'g 26 |
| 26¾ | 18⅝ | Deere & Co (½g) | 12 | 25⅞ | 25⅝ | 25¾ | |
| 30⅛ | 27 | Deere pf (1.40) | 2 | 29⅝ | 29½ | 29½ | + ⅛ |
| 18⅜ | 14⅝ | Deisel W-G (1½) | 3 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | A'g 23 |
| 14 | 9 | Del & Hudson | 3 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 6¾ | 2½ | Del Lack & West | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| ¼ | [illegible] | Den&Rio GW pf | 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | A'g 21 |
| 23¼ | 19¾ | Detroit Ed (.45g) | 7 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 29⅞ | 21½ | Dia-Match(1½g) | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 41 | 34¾ | Dia Mat pf (1½) | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | A'g 26 |
| 10⅛ | 6⅞ | Diam T Mot(½g) | 1 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 18¼ | 12⅝ | Dist C-S (h2.22) | 4 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | + ⅛ |
| 86 | 68⅝ | Dist C pf ww (5) | 1 | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | A'g 19 |
| 9 | 7 | Dix-Vortex (½g) | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | A'g 26 |
| 23⅛ | 17 | Doehler D C ½g | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | + ¼ |
| 17 | 14½ | Dome Mines(h2) | 4 | 16⅜ | 16 | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 79¼ | 63½ | Douglas Air (5e) | 15 | 70½ | 70¼ | 70½ | — ¼ |
| 141¾ | 120 | Dow Chem (3) | 1 | 131⅞ | 131⅞ | 131⅞ | |
| 23⅛ | 17½ | Dresser Mfg (1g) | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 6⅜ | 4 | Dunhill Int | 2 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | + ⅜ |
| 10¾ | 6½ | Duplan S (.30g) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | A'g 25 |
| 164¾ | 138 | du Pont de N 5¼g | 11 | 156⅝ | 156 | 156 | — ½ |
| 126½ | 120⅞ | du Pont pf (4½) | 1 | 126 | 126 | 126 | + ¾ |
| **E** | | | | | | | |
| 34 | 24 | East Air Lines | 4 | 28 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 5¼ | 2⅞ | East Roll Mill | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | A'g 23 |
| 142 | 120¼ | East Kodak (6) | 1 | 140¼ | 140¼ | 140¼ | +1 |
| 36⅞ | 29 | Eaton Mfg (2¼g) | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | |
| 16¾ | 14½ | Edis Bros (1.20) | 1 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | A'g 20 |
| ⅞ | ⅜ | El & Mus Ind | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | A'g 25 |
| 33⅞ | 25⅛ | Elec A-L (1½g) | 5 | 28¼ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | |
| 17⅜ | 12½ | Elec Boat (.40g) | 6 | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ¼ |
| 4⅜ | 1½ | El Power & Lt | 9 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 34⅜ | 23½ | El P&L 6pf(.60k) | 1 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | A'g 26 |
| 37¼ | 27½ | El P&L 7pf(.70k) | 1 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | — ½ |
| 34⅛ | 28 | El Stor Bat (2) | 2 | 33 | 33 | 33 | +1 |
| 33 | 26⅛ | El Paso NG(2.40) | 3 | 31 | 30½ | 31 | A'g 25 |
| 47⅛ | 39½ | Endi-John (3) | 1 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | A'g 16 |
| 7 | 3⅛ | Eng Pub Service | 2 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| 80¼ | 65 | Eng PS $5 pf (5) | 2 | 75 | 74¼ | 74¼ | A'g 20 |
| 83½ | 70 | EngPS5½pf(5½) | 3 | 77⅛ | 76 | 77⅛ | A'g 20 |
| ½ | [illegible] | Equit Off Bldg | 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | A'g 25 |
| 2 | ½ | Erie RR | 11 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 10 | 7¾ | Erie RR wi | 4 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ¼ |
| 2 | ⅞ | Erie 1 pf | 9 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 7⅝ | 5½ | Erie RR ct wi | 21 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | |
| 2 | 1½ | Erie 2 pf | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | A'g 23 |
| 37⅛ | 32 | Erie RR pf A wi | 4 | 34 | 33⅞ | 34 | + ¼ |
| 3⅝ | 2½ | Eureka V Clean | 3 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾ | + ¼ |
| 8¾ | 5⅝ | Evans Products | 6 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | — ¼ |
| 30¾ | 23⅛ | Ex-Cell-O 1.95g | 2 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | |
| ⅝ | [illegible] | Exchange Buffet | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | A'g 19 |
| **F** | | | | | | | |
| 45½ | 34 | Fairb Mor (1½g) | 2 | 39 | 39 | 39 | |
| 24⅞ | 16½ | Fajardo (1½g) | 3 | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21¼ | + ¼ |
| 13⅜ | 10 | Fed Lt & Tr (1a) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | A'g 13 |
| 26¾ | 21½ | Fed M & S (3g) | 2 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 10⅞ | Fed Mogul (¾g) | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | A'g 26 |
| 4¼ | 2¼ | Fed Mot Truck | 2 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | A'g 26 |
| ¾ | ⅜ | Fed Wat Serv A | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | A'g 25 |
| 25⅜ | 18⅝ | Fed D Str (1.40a) | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 97½ | 90½ | Fed Str pf (4¼) | 2 | 91 | 91 | 91 | A'g 16 |
| 14⅜ | 11½ | Ferro Enam (1) | 3 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| 45 | 34¼ | Fid P F I (1.60a) | 7 | 44¾ | 44½ | 44¾ | + ⅜ |
| 18½ | 15¼ | Firestone (¾g) | 8 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | A'g 22 |
| 105 | 101¼ | Fire T&R pf (6) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | A'g 25 |
| 42½ | 31⅞ | First N Str (2½) | 4 | 39 | 38¼ | 39 | A'g 25 |
| 16⅛ | 12⅛ | Flintkote (¾g) | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 33⅞ | 26½ | Florence St (1g) | 2 | 26 | 26 | 26 | — ½ |
| 25¼ | 21¾ | Florsheim A (2) | 2 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Jul 25 |
| 7 | 3⅞ | Follansbee Steel | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| 31 | 21 | Follansbee Stl pf | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | + ¼ |
| 32 | 24 | Food Mch(.70g) | 6 | 32 | 31 | 31¾ | + ⅞ |
| 20¼ | 13 | Foster Wheeler | 1 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ½ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅛ | Francisco Sugar | 1 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | A'g 25 |
| 41 | 32½ | Freeport S (2) | 2 | 40½ | 40 | 40½ | +1 |
| 23¼ | 20½ | Fruehauf (1.40) | 1 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | A'g 22 |
| **G** | | | | | | | |
| 2½ | 1½ | Gabriel Co A | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | A'g 26 |
| 2½ | 1¼ | Gair (Robert) | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 7½ | Gair pf (1.20) | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | A'g 26 |
| 5¼ | 3¾ | Gar Wood Ind | 8 | 4¾ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8 | 6 | Gar Wood pf(½) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | A'g 18 |
| 12½ | 10⅛ | Gaylord C (½a) | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | A'g 26 |
| 53⅞ | 47½ | Gaylord pf (2¾) | 6 | 53⅝ | 53 | 53⅝ | Jul 1 |
| 5½ | 4 | Gen Am I (.15e) | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 102⅝ | 101 | Gen A In pf (6) | 1 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | Jun 17 |
| 55¾ | 46¾ | Gen Am Tr (1½g) | 8 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | A'g 26 |
| 7¼ | 5⅝ | Gen Bak (.30g) | 8 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 3¼ | Gen Bronze | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | A'g 22 |
| 6⅛ | 3¼ | Gen Cable | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | A'g 26 |
| 16 | 10½ | Gen Cable A | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | A'g 21 |
| 96½ | 73½ | Gen Cbl pf(5¼k) | 2 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | A'g 23 |
| 20⅝ | 17⅛ | Gen Cigar (1) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | A'g 26 |
| 35⅛ | 28⅛ | Gen Elec (.70g) | 38 | 32¾ | 32½ | 32¾ | |
| 40 | 33⅝ | Gen Foods (2) | 11 | 39⅝ | 39¼ | 39½ | — ⅛ |
| 117¼ | 112½ | Gen Fds pf (4½) | 4 | 116½ | 116 | 116½ | A'g 20 |
| [illegible] | ¼ | Gen G & E A | 5 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| 86 | 78½ | Gen Mills (4) | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | +1¾ |
| 48½ | 36¾ | Gen Mot (2¾g) | 32 | 39¼ | 39⅛ | 39¼ | |
| 127½ | 123¾ | Gen Motor pf(5) | 2 | 127½ | 127 | 127 | A'g 25 |
| 4¾ | 3⅛ | Gen Outd Adver | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | + ¼ |
| 48 | 40 | Gen Out Ad A 6k | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | + ¼ |
| 7½ | 5⅞ | Gen P Ink (.60) | 7 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | A'g 26 |
| ½ | ¼ | Gen Pub Serv | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | A'g 22 |
| 16⅛ | 11⅛ | Gen Ry Sig (¼g) | 5 | 15⅜ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ⅝ | [illegible] | Gen Real & Util | 7 | ½ | ½ | ½ | + ⅛ |
| 23¾ | 16¼ | Gen Real & U pf | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | A'g 26 |
| 29½ | 20⅛ | Gen Refrct(.90g) | 2 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | + ¼ |
| 11½ | 9½ | Gen Shoe (.65g) | 6 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 17¾ | Gen Tel (1.60) | 4 | 22¼ | 22⅛ | 22¼ | A'g 26 |
| 16¼ | 11 | Gen Theat (½g) | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | — ⅛ |
| 22 | 18⅛ | Gen Time I (1g) | 2 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | A'g 13 |
| 14⅛ | 10 | Gen T&R (½g) | 3 | 12⅞ | 12¾ | 12⅞ | + ¼ |
| 3⅞ | 2⅛ | Gillette Saf .15g | 2 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 47 | 34⅛ | Gillette S pf (5) | 3 | 45 | 45 | 45 | A'g 26 |
| 8⅞ | 5⅛ | Gimbel Bros | 9 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 73 | 60 | Gimbel $6 pf (6) | 1 | 71 | 71 | 71 | — ¾ |
| 17¼ | 12¾ | Glidden Co (½g) | 1 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 46 | 40¼ | Glidd cv pf (2¼) | 1 | 44 | 44 | 44 | A'g 25 |
| 2¼ | 1¼ | Gobel (Adolf) | 3 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | A'g 25 |
| 2½ | 2⅛ | Goebel (.20) | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 20 | 11½ | Goodrich (¾g) | 13 | 19 | 18¾ | 18⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 70⅝ | 58¼ | Goodrich pf (5) | 2 | 69 | 69 | 69 | + ½ |
| 20⅝ | 16 | Goodyear (1a) | 11 | 19¼ | 19 | 19 | — ¼ |
| 90 | 79½ | Good T&Rpf (5) | 1 | 87 | 87 | 87 | A'g 22 |
| 2½ | 1 | Goth Silk Hos'y | 5 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1¾ | A'g 26 |
| 1⅛ | [illegible] | Graham-Paige | 24 | 15/16 | 15/16 | 15/16 | |
| 6⅜ | 4⅛ | Granby M (.45g) | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 13¾ | 10 | Grand Un w ct | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | A'g 26 |
| 13⅞ | 9⅞ | Grand Un x ct | 11 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11½ | A'g 26 |
| 12¾ | 9 | Granite C S(¼e) | 1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 36½ | 28¼ | Grant(WT)(1.40) | 2 | 32¾ | 32½ | 32½ | —1 |
| 25⅛ | 23 | Grant pf (1) | 1 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | A'g 20 |
| 18¼ | 13⅛ | Gt N I ct (1¾e) | 15 | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 17⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 28½ | 22 | Gt Nor pf (1½g) | 11 | 26⅜ | 26¼ | 26¼ | + ¼ |
| 28 | 19⅞ | Gt W Sugar (2) | 3 | 26¼ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | + ¼ |
| 35⅜ | 29⅛ | Green (H) (2a) | 7 | 36¼ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 14¼ | 9¾ | Greyhound (1) | 28 | 14¼ | 13⅞ | 14⅛ | + ¼ |
| 11⅝ | 10⅞ | Greyh'd pf (.55) | 10 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | A'g 22 |
| 17⅞ | 12¾ | Grum Air (1¼e) | 10 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ | + ⅜ |
| 3⅛ | 1¼ | Guantan Sugar | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | + ⅛ |
| 4¼ | 1½ | Gulf Mob & Oh | 7 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | + ¼ |
| 21⅜ | 9 | Gulf M & Oh pf | 6 | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19½ | — ½ |
| **H** | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 28 | Hack Wat (1½) | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | A'g 14 |
| 16⅜ | 11¾ | Hall Print (1) | 3 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | A'g 20 |
| 15 | 12½ | Hamil W (¾g) | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | + ¼ |
| 25¼ | 17 | Harb-Wa (1⅛g) | 3 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | + ⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 4½ | Hat Corp (.80e) | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 3½ | 1⅞ | Hayes Mfg | 4 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾ | |
| 95 | 76 | Hazel Atlas (5) | 1 | 91 | 91 | 91 | A'g 26 |
| 8⅛ | 6 | Hecker P (.60) | 5 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 96 | 70 | Helme GW (5a) | 1 | 72⅞ | 72⅞ | 72⅞ | |
| 16⅜ | 10¾ | Hercules M (½g) | 2 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| 80¼ | 66 | Hercu P (1.20g) | 2 | 73 | 73 | 73 | |
| 56¾ | 48½ | Hershey Ch (3) | 1 | 51 | 51 | 51 | A'g 4 |
| 115 | 99½ | Hersh cv pf (4a) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | A'g 21 |
| 16 | 14¼ | Hinde & D (½g) | 1 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | A'g 12 |
| 18⅞ | 15⅞ | Hires C E (1.20) | 4 | 18⅞ | 18½ | 18⅝ | A'g 18 |
| 30¼ | 23 | Holland F (2) | 3 | 24¼ | 24 | 24¼ | + ½ |
| 9½ | 6½ | Hollander (½g) | 4 | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | — ¼ |
| 16⅞ | 9 | Holly Sug (½g) | 1 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | |
| 52⅜ | 42½ | Homestake (4½) | 2 | 47 | 46½ | 47 | + ⅞ |
| 39 | 32¼ | Hou-Her A (2½) | 2 | 34 | 33¾ | 34 | + ¾ |
| 13¾ | 10 | Houd-Her B ¾g | 5 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | |
| 64 | 48 | Household (4a) | 1 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | A'g 26 |
| 111 | 100 | Household pf(5) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | A'g 20 |
| 5 | 3½ | Houston Oil | 6 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | A'g 26 |
| 37½ | 26½ | Howe Sound (3) | 1 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | + ¼ |
| ⅝ | ¼ | Hudson & Man | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | A'g 22 |
| 3⅝ | 2¼ | Hudson & M pf | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | A'g 8 |
| 20¾ | 15¾ | Hudson B (h1g) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | + ¼ |
| 4⅞ | 2¾ | Hudson Motor | 2 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | A'g 25 |
| ¾ | [illegible] | Hupp Motor | 4 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| **I** | | | | | | | |
| 10¼ | 6⅛ | Illinois Central | 10 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 13 | Ill Central pf | 2 | 22⅜ | 22¼ | 22⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 9½ | 5 | Indian Refin | 9 | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 21¼ | 18 | Ind P&L (1.60) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | + ½ |
| 29⅞ | 20¾ | Indust Rayon 1g | 2 | 28¾ | 28½ | 28¾ | + ¾ |
| 111½ | 93¼ | Inger-Rand 4½g | 1 | 106 | 106 | 106 | A'g 26 |
| 90½ | 69¼ | Inland Steel (4) | 2 | 80 | 80 | 80 | + ½ |
| 13¼ | 9⅛ | Inspir Cop (¾g) | 2 | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| 7 | 6 | Insuran ct (.10g) | 12 | 7 | 7 | 7 | A'g 25 |
| 25½ | 19½ | Interch Cp (1.60) | 4 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22¾ | A'g 26 |
| 5⅜ | 3½ | Intercon R(.40e) | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 11¼ | 7 | Interlake I (¼g) | 6 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 1¼ | Int Agricultural | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | A'g 21 |
| 49 | 30½ | Int Agr pr pf | 1 | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | — ⅝ |
| 167½ | 140 | Int Bus Ma (6a) | 1 | 158 | 158 | 158 | A'g 26 |
| 57 | 43½ | Int Harv (1.60) | 9 | 53 | 53 | 53 | |
| 170 | 150 | Int Harv pf (7) | 1 | 164⅛ | 164⅛ | 164⅛ | A'g 26 |
| 2⅛ | 1 | Int Hydro El A | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 9⅝ | 6½ | Int Mer Marine | 6 | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | |
| 4 | 3 | Int Mining (.15g) | 1 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 28½ | 23⅝ | Int Nick Can (2) | 16 | 27⅜ | 27¼ | 27¼ | + ⅛ |
| 131 | 125 | Int Nick pf (7) | 2 | 129 | 129 | 129 | A'g 22 |
| 19 | 10⅞ | Int Paper & P | 53 | 18¾ | 18⅜ | 18¾ | + ⅜ |
| 73⅞ | 57½ | Int P & P pf (5) | 19 | 69¾ | 69½ | 69¾ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅜ | 1⅛ | Int Ry Cen Am | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | A'g 26 |
| 46 | 38¼ | Int Salt (2) | 1 | 46 | 46 | 46 | A'g 13 |
| 31¼ | 26 | Int Shoe (1½) | 2 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | |
| 43¾ | 25¼ | Int Silver (2g) | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | A'g 26 |
| 102½ | 95 | Int Silver pf (7) | 1 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | A'g 20 |
| 3 | 1⅞ | Int Tel & Tel | 9 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅞ | Int T & T for ct | 5 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 11⅞ | 5¼ | Inters D S (.45g) | 3 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11¾ | + ¼ |
| 8⅞ | 7 | Intertype (.40g) | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | A'g 21 |
| 33¾ | 27¼ | Island Creek(1g) | 1 | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | A'g 25 |
| **J—K** | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 9¾ | Jarvis WB (¾g) | 1 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 44 | 32 | Jewel Tea (2.40) | 2 | 36⅛ | 36 | 36⅛ | A'g 26 |
| 69½ | 54½ | Johns-Man 2¼g | 2 | 67¼ | 67 | 67 | + ½ |
| 27½ | 24¾ | Jones&L Stl.60g | 3 | 25⅛ | 24⅞ | 25⅛ | |
| 67 | 60¾ | Jones&L Stl pfA5 | 1 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | |
| 86⅜ | 80 | Jones&L Stl pfB5 | 5 | 81 | 80 | 81 | A'g 26 |
| 12⅝ | 8⅛ | KalamS&F(.45g) | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ¼ |
| 6 | 3¾ | Kan City South | 13 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 22¾ | 15¾ | Kan C S pf (1e) | 1 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | A'g 14 |
| 14¾ | 12 | Kaufmann (.80) | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | A'g 13 |
| 9 | 7 | Kayser (¼g) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | A'g 14 |
| 18 | 13 | Kelsey-HW A 2k | 2 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15½ | + ½ |
| 8½ | 5½ | Kelsey-HW B | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| 39¾ | 31 | Kennecott (2g) | 16 | 38⅞ | 38⅝ | 38⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 12 | Keyst S&W ¾g | 3 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | A'g 26 |
| 38 | 25½ | Kimberly-C (1) | 2 | 30 | 30 | 30 | — ¼ |
| 3⅜ | 1¾ | Kinney (GR) Co | 5 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | A'g 11 |
| 26⅛ | 22 | Kresge SS (1.20a) | 4 | 25⅝ | 25⅜ | 25⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 4½ | 2⅞ | Kresge Dept Str | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Jul 24 |
| 28⅛ | 22⅛ | Kress SH (1.60) | 6 | 27⅞ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 29⅞ | 24 | Kroger Groc (2) | 2 | 28 | 27⅞ | 28 | + ⅜ |
| **L** | | | | | | | |
| 13⅝ | 11¾ | Lambert (1½) | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| 13 | 7 | Lane Bry (¾g) | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | A'g 19 |
| 27¾ | 21⅞ | Lee R&T (1½g) | 1 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | A'g 26 |
| 25¼ | 19¼ | Lehigh P C (1½) | 1 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | ½ | Lehigh Val Coal | 26 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 2½ | Lehigh Val C pf | 57 | 14½ | 13⅝ | 14⅜ | + ¾ |
| 5½ | 1¾ | Lehigh Val RR | 9 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 24 | 19⅞ | Lehman (1a) | 9 | 23 | 22¾ | 23 | + ⅛ |
| 14 | 11⅝ | Lehn & F (1.05g) | 3 | 14 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | A'g 26 |
| 24 | 21 | Lerner Strs (2) | 1 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | + ⅝ |
| 45⅜ | 26½ | Lib-O-F G(1½g) | 8 | 28 | 27⅞ | 28 | |
| 7⅛ | 5 | Lib McN&L .35g | 18 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 39 | 33½ | Life Savers 1.60a | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| 96½ | 78¼ | Lig & Myers (4a) | 1 | 83 | 83 | 83 | —1 |
| 98 | 80 | Lig & My B (4a) | 3 | 86 | 85½ | 86 | + ½ |
| 189 | 174 | Lig & My pf (7) | 2 | 178⅛ | 177¼ | 177¼ | A'g 12 |
| 21 | 18½ | Lilly Tulip (1.20) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | A'g 22 |
| 30 | 20⅞ | Lima Locomo | 4 | 26 | 25⅜ | 25¾ | A'g 26 |
| 37¼ | 29 | Link Belt (2) | 1 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | |
| 13⅜ | 9⅝ | Lion Oil Ref (1) | 4 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | + ¼ |
| 16⅜ | 13 | Liquid Carb (1a) | 2 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | A'g 26 |
| 29⅜ | 19½ | Lockheed (1½e) | 8 | 28⅜ | 28¼ | 28⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 36⅞ | 28 | Loews Inc (2) | 34 | 37⅛ | 36⅝ | 37⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 110 | 105 | Loew's pf (6½) | 2 | 108 | 108 | 108 | A'g 26 |
| 45½ | 35 | Lone Star C (3) | 2 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | |
| 3½ | 2½ | Long-Bell Lb A | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 17⅛ | 13¾ | Loose-Wil (¾g) | 1 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | A'g 26 |
| 19⅜ | 15⅛ | Lorillard (1.20) | 5 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| 73¾ | 60 | Louis & N (5¼g) | 3 | 68½ | 68¼ | 68½ | A'g 26 |
| 21⅝ | 17½ | Lou G&EA(1½) | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| **M—N** | | | | | | | |
| 31⅝ | 25 | Mac A & F (2a) | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | + ½ |
| 33⅜ | 23⅝ | Mack Trcks (1g) | 7 | 30¼ | 30 | 30 | |
| 28¾ | 22¾ | Macy (RH) 1½g | 5 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27½ | + ¼ |
| 14⅞ | 11 | Mad Sq G (.85g) | 2 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | + ¼ |
| 31 | 23½ | Magma Cop ½g | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | A'g 21 |
| 4⅛ | 1½ | Manati Sugar | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | A'g 26 |
| 7¾ | 5¾ | Mandel Br (¼g) | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | A'g 23 |
| 16 | 12⅝ | Manh Shirt (1) | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | A'g 25 |
| 1⅝ | ¾ | Maracaibo Oil | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 4 | Marine M (.30g) | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 16⅞ | 13½ | Marshall F (.80) | 13 | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16¾ | + ½ |
| 30¾ | 23 | Martin GL(1½g) | 8 | 27⅝ | 27⅜ | 27⅝ | + ¼ |
| 12¼ | 7 | Martin-Parry | 5 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | |
| 28½ | 19 | Masonite (1a) | 5 | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | |
| 30½ | 24⅛ | Math Alk (1½) | 4 | 29¾ | 29½ | 29¾ | + ¼ |
| 56½ | 45 | May Dept Str(3) | 4 | 54 | 53½ | 54 | +1 |
| 2⅞ | 2 | Maytag Co (.15e) | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 28 | 20 | Maytag pf (3) | 3 | 20⅜ | 20 | 20 | A'g 26 |
| 14½ | 12 | McCall Cp (1.40) | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 12⅝ | McCrory St (1) | 4 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ⅜ |
| 107¼ | 103⅝ | McCrory pfww 5 | 1 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | A'g 19 |
| 25½ | 18⅛ | McGraw El (2) | 1 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 7¼ | McGraw-H(.45g) | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | A'g 26 |
| 36½ | 31 | McIntyre h2.22a | 2 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | |
| 15⅛ | 12⅞ | McKess & R new | 17 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 31¾ | 24 | McKess & R pf | 13 | 31⅝ | 30¾ | 31⅝ | Jul 14 |
| 7⅝ | 6 | McLellan (.40g) | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | A'g 25 |
| 9⅝ | 7 | Mead Corp (¼g) | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 71 | 65 | M pf B ww(5½) | 2 | 71 | 70½ | 70½ | A'g 26 |
| 35⅛ | 27¼ | Melville S (2) | 1 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | — ¼ |
| 5¼ | 3⅛ | Mengel Co | 2 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 30¾ | 14 | Merch & Miners | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | A'g 22 |
| 37 | 27½ | Mesta M (2¼g) | 1 | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | + ¼ |
| 9⅝ | 6⅛ | Miami Cop(.45e) | 3 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 17⅞ | 13 | Mid Cont (.40g) | 5 | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 38½ | 26¼ | Midland S (1g) | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | A'g 26 |
| 45½ | 37¾ | Minn-Hon (2a) | 4 | 42⅞ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 4¼ | 2½ | Minn-Moline | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 79⅞ | 56 | Minn-M pf(6½e) | 1 | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ | |
| 14⅜ | 9⅝ | Mission C (¼e) | 10 | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ | + ¼ |
| ⅞ | ⅜ | Mo-Kan-Texas | 8 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅜ | 1½ | Mo-Kan Tex pf | 2 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 17¾ | 13⅜ | Mohawk C(1½g) | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 92½ | 77 | Monsanto (1½g) | 5 | 92¾ | 92½ | 92¾ | + ¼ |
| 39½ | 31½ | Montg Ward (2g) | 20 | 34⅜ | 34 | 34⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 43½ | 38¼ | Morrell (J) (2) | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | A'g 21 |
| 12 | 6⅞ | Motor Prod (1e) | 2 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | |
| 17⅜ | 14¼ | Motor Wh (1.60) | 6 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14¾ | A'g 20 |
| 24¼ | 18¾ | Mueller Br (¾g) | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | A'g 25 |
| 4⅝ | 2¾ | Mullins Mfg B | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 13⅞ | 9⅞ | Munsingw (½g) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 72 | 61⅞ | Murphy(GC)(4) | 2 | 72 | 72 | 72 | A'g 26 |
| 8¼ | 4⅞ | Murray Cp (¼e) | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 51½ | 43¼ | MyersBros(1½g) | 2 | 44 | 44 | 44 | A'g 26 |
| 5⅝ | 3¾ | Nash-Kelvin ⅛g | 4 | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | |
| 23⅜ | 16 | Nat Acme (1g) | 3 | 19⅞ | 19¾ | 19⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 4⅞ | Nat A Fib (.60) | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | A'g 22 |
| 9 | 7 | Nat Auto pf(.60) | 2 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 10⅞ | 7¼ | Nat Aviat (¼g) | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | A'g 26 |
| 18¼ | 15⅛ | Nat Bisc (1.60) | 7 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | — ⅛ |
| 175½ | 160⅞ | Nat Bisc pf (7) | 1 | 172½ | 172½ | 172½ | —1 |
| 13¼ | 10 | Nat Bd & I (1) | 2 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | A'g 21 |
| 88¼ | 79¾ | Nat Bd&I pf (5) | 1 | 80 | 80 | 80 | A'g 22 |
| 17½ | 14⅛ | Nat B&S .(60a) | 2 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | A'g 15 |
| 9¾ | 6¾ | Nat Can | 5 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 11⅛ | Nat Cash Rg (1) | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | A'g 26 |
| 11 | 8¾ | Nat Cyl (.40g) | 1 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 15 | 12⅝ | Nat Dairy (.80) | 26 | 15 | 14¾ | 15 | |
| 7⅛ | 4⅞ | Nat Dept Stores | 5 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | + ¼ |
| 9⅞ | 7½ | Nat D S pf (.30k) | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | A'g 26 |
| 24¼ | 17 | Nat Dist (2) | 9 | 22⅞ | 22¾ | 22⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 18½ | 12 | Nat En & S (⅝g) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | A'g 22 |
| 8⅝ | 5⅝ | Nat Gyps (.40e) | 1 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 19 | 14½ | Nat Lead (½) | 5 | 18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 176 | 168½ | Nat Lead pf A(7) | 1 | 175½ | 175½ | 175½ | A'g 21 |
| 24 | 16⅝ | Nat M&S (1g) | 1 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | A'g 26 |
| 32½ | 26 | Nat Oil (1.10g) | 1 | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | — ¼ |
| 7⅝ | 5⅛ | Nat P & L (.60) | 16 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | |
| 68½ | 49 | Nat Steel (3) | 10 | 53¾ | 53½ | 53¾ | + ¼ |
| 7⅞ | 4¼ | Nat Supply | 8 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7¼ | + ¼ |
| 65 | 41 | N S 5½ pf (2¾k) | 1 | 66 | 66 | 66 | +1½ |
| 15½ | 8½ | Nat Supply $2 pf | 3 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | |
| 5 | 3 | Nat Tea | 2 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 10⅜ | 9 | Natomas Co (1) | 1 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + ¼ |
| 9⅞ | 8 | Nehi Corp (.60) | 4 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 17 | 13 | Neisner Bro (1a) | 3 | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | A'g 27 |
| 45⅛ | 38 | Newberry (2.40) | 4 | 40 | 40 | 40 | + ¼ |
| 31¾ | 22¼ | Newmont (1½g) | 4 | 30 | 30 | 30 | A'g 26 |
| 11⅞ | 5⅜ | Newport I (¼g) | 1 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 27¾ | 20¾ | Newpt NS(1.40g) | 6 | 24⅞ | 24¾ | 24¾ | — ⅛ |
| 116 | 106⅛ | Newp N S pf (5) | 1 | 113 | 113 | 113 | A'g 22 |
| 45 | 31½ | NY Air Br(1½g) | 1 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | A'g 15 |
| 15¼ | 11⅜ | NY Central RR | 36 | 13 | 12¾ | 12⅞ | |
| 18¾ | 11¾ | NY Chi & St L | 4 | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ¼ |
| 47¼ | 25 | NY Chi&StL pf | 1 | 44½ | 44¼ | 44¼ | |
| 24¼ | 15½ | NYC Omnibus(2 | 2 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | + ¼ |
| 7¼ | 4¼ | NY Dock | 3 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | + ¼ |
| 16½ | 8 | NY Dock pf | 1 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ | A'g 26 |
| ¼ | [illegible] | NY NH & H | 6 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 1⅜ | [illegible] | NY NH & H pf | 2 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | A'g 26 |
| ¼ | [illegible] | NY Ont & West | 22 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | Jul 15 |
| 33⅛ | 24½ | NY Shipbldg(1g) | 4 | 31⅝ | 31⅜ | 31½ | A'g 26 |
| 32⅜ | 23¾ | Noblitt-Spk 1½g | 1 | 24¼ | 23¾ | 24¼ | A'g 26 |
| 215 | 188 | Norf&West(10a) | 1 | 205 | 205 | 205 | A'g 26 |
| 17⅝ | 12½ | No Am Av (¾g) | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 58¾ | 50½ | No Am 6 pf (3) | 1 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | A'g 25 |
| 57½ | 50¾ | No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞ | 1 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | A'g 26 |
| 8¼ | 5¾ | Northern Pacific | 13 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | — ¼ |
| 113⅛ | 110 | Nor St Pw pf(5) | 3 | 112 | 112 | 112 | A'g 5 |
| 10¼ | 7½ | Northwest Airl | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | + ¼ |
| 2¾ | 1⅝ | Norwalk T & R | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | A'g 22 |
| 13¾ | 11 | Norwich Ph .70g | 3 | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ½ |
| **O** | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 6¾ | Ohio Oil (¼g) | 21 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| 23⅜ | 13¾ | Oliver F (½g) | 4 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 10 | 4¾ | Omnibus (.30g) | 5 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 5¾ | 3 | Oppenheim(.40g) | 2 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | A'g 25 |
| 17¾ | 14½ | Otis Elevat(.60g) | 6 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | + ¼ |
| 10⅜ | 6½ | Otis Steel | 4 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | |
| 58½ | 40¼ | Otis Stl 1 pf 8¼k | 5 | 60¼ | 58¾ | 60 | +2 |
| 26¼ | 16 | Out M&M (1.40g) | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | A'g 13 |
| 50¾ | 38¾ | Owen-Ill G 1½g | 6 | 49 | 48¾ | 49 | |
| **P—Q** | | | | | | | |
| 11⅜ | 7¼ | Pac-Am Fish | 10 | 11⅜ | 11 | 11⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 11¼ | 9½ | Pac Fin Cp 1.20a | 2 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | A'g 21 |
| 28⅞ | 22¼ | Pac G & E (2) | 3 | 25 | 24⅞ | 25 | + ⅛ |
| 40 | 32½ | Pac Lighting (3) | 1 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | A'g 26 |
| 19¾ | 11 | Pac Mills | 2 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | |
| 4⅝ | 3 | Pac Tin C (½g) | 17 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | — ¼ |
| 9¾ | 5½ | Pac West Oil | 2 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | A'g 21 |
| 3⅜ | 2½ | Packard Motor | 31 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | |
| 16 | 10 | Pan-Am Airway | 16 | 15⅜ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | + ⅛ |
| 10½ | 7¼ | Pan-AmPet(¼e) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | A'g 9 |
| 1⅞ | ½ | Panhandle P&R | 5 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 37¼ | 27 | Paraffine (1g) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | A'g 22 |
| 15⅛ | 10 | Param Pic (.40g) | 65 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ |
| 110⅛ | 95½ | Param 1 pf (6) | 3 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | + ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 9⅞ | Param 2 pf (.60) | 5 | 13¾ | 13⅝ | 13¾ | + ⅛ |
| 17 | 14¾ | Park & Tilford | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | A'g 15 |
| 2 | 1½ | Park UCM (.10g) | 6 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 30⅝ | 25¼ | Parke D (1.20g) | 3 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| 20⅜ | 17 | Parker Rust (1a) | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | + ⅛ |
| 1 | 11/16 | Parmelee Trans | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | A'g 22 |
| 14¼ | 7½ | Pathe Film(.30e) | 12 | 14 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | — ¼ |
| 10¼ | 6⅜ | Patino M (1.10g) | 3 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | A'g 26 |
| 53 | 43¼ | Pen & Ford (3) | 1 | 53 | 53 | 53 | A'g 25 |
| 87 | 74¾ | Penney(JC) (3) | 2 | 85¾ | 85½ | 85½ | |
| 3¾ | 1¾ | Penn Coal & C | 3 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | + ¼ |
| 3⅛ | 2 | Penn Dix Cem | 2 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 52¾ | 34½ | Penn D pfA 1½k | 1 | 49 | 49 | 49 | A'g 26 |
| 17¼ | 12 | Penn Gl Sand(1) | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | A'g 20 |
| 25¼ | 22 | Penn RR (1g) | 12 | 23⅞ | 23½ | 23¾ | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 21 | Peoples D (.80g) | 1 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | A'g 25 |
| 51½ | 36¾ | People GL&C 5g | 6 | 51⅝ | 51¼ | 51¼ | — ¼ |
| 2⅜ | 1⅜ | Peoria & East | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | A'g 26 |
| 30¼ | 22 | Pepsi-Cola (1g) | 72 | 29 | 28⅛ | 29 | + ⅜ |
| 11½ | 7 | Pere Marquette | 1 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | A'g 11 |
| 24¼ | 21 | Pet Milk (1) | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | A'g 25 |
| 7⅜ | 5½ | Petrol Cp (.20a) | 6 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ¼ |
| 7⅞ | 6 | Pfeiffer (1) | 2 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | + ¼ |
| 35⅞ | 25⅝ | Phelps D (1g) | 10 | 32¼ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | — ¼ |
| 47 | 40½ | Phila 6% pf (3) | 3 | 45⅛ | 44½ | 44½ | A'g 22 |
| 12½ | 8½ | Philco (¾g) | 2 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| 87½ | 72¾ | Philip Mor (3a) | 3 | 86⅞ | 86½ | 86⅞ | A'g 26 |
| 110⅛ | 105 | Philip Mor pf 4¼ | 2 | 110⅛ | 109⅜ | 110⅛ | Jul 30 |
| 9 | 4¾ | Phillips-Jones | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | A'g 26 |
| 46 | 35¾ | Phillips Pet (2) | 8 | 44⅞ | 44½ | 44⅞ | |
| 3½ | 2¾ | Phoenix Hos'ry | 2 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | Jul 30 |
| 23½ | 15 | Pillsbury (1) | 5 | 16⅜ | 16 | 16 | — ½ |
| 7¾ | 4¼ | Pittsburgh Coal | 1 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ¼ |
| 46½ | 30 | Pittsburgh C pf | 4 | 38½ | 38¼ | 39½ | +1½ |
| 8¾ | 5¾ | Pitt C & I (¼e) | 3 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | A'g 26 |
| 15 | 9¾ | Pitt Forg (½g) | 1 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 4¾ | Pitts S & B(.30g) | 1 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| 9⅝ | 6 | Pitt Steel | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 1¾ | [illegible] | Pittston Co | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 17 | 14¼ | Plym Oil (.60g) | 2 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ⅛ |
| 21 | 16 | Pond Crk (¾g) | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | A'g 25 |
| 8⅜ | 5½ | Poor & Co B | 2 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 12½ | 4½ | Postal Tel pf | 14 | 11½ | 10½ | 11½ | +1 |
| 13⅛ | 9⅛ | Pressed Stl Car | 4 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| 13½ | 9½ | Press Stl 1pf ½k | 3 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | A'g 12 |
| 40¾ | 32½ | Press Stl 2pf 2½g | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | A'g 26 |
| 60¼ | 50⅛ | Proct & G (2a) | 2 | 59¾ | 59½ | 59⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 29½ | 21 | Pub Svc NJ 1.65g | 3 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22¾ | + ¼ |
| 137 | 121½ | P S NJ 7% pf (7) | 1 | 122¼ | 122¼ | 122¼ | A'g 22 |
| 123½ | 108 | P S NJ 6% pf (6) | 1 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | A'g 26 |
| 110 | 97½ | P S NJ $5 pf (5) | 1 | 99 | 98¾ | 98¾ | A'g 26 |
| 117¼ | 114⅛ | P S El&G pf (5) | 1 | 114⅝ | 114⅝ | 114⅝ | A'g 22 |
| 29¼ | 22½ | Pullman (1a) | 3 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | + ⅛ |
| 10¾ | 7 | Pure Oil (¼e) | 19 | 9⅝ | 9⅜ | 9⅝ | + ¼ |
| 104½ | 94 | Pure O 6% pf (6) | 1 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | + ¼ |
| 95¼ | 83¼ | Pure O 5% pf (5) | 1 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | A'g 25 |
| 12⅜ | 9⅞ | Purity Bak (¾g) | 2 | 11½ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | — ¼ |
| 12¾ | 8¼ | Quaker Oil .55g | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | A'g 15 |
| **R** | | | | | | | |
| 4⅞ | 3½ | Radio Corp(.20g) | 42 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | |
| 62½ | 48¾ | Radio cv pf(3½) | 3 | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 3¾ | 2½ | Radio-Keith-Or | 4 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| 52½ | 38½ | R-K-O pf (2k) | 1 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ | A'g 20 |
| 21¼ | 17⅞ | Raybest-M 1⅛g | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 18½ | 11 | Rayonier (½g) | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅜ | 23¼ | Rayonier pf (2) | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | A'g 23 |
| 18½ | 12⅜ | Reading Co (1) | 4 | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| 27¾ | 23¼ | Reading 1 pf (2) | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | A'g 26 |
| 24 | 21 | Reading 2 pf (2) | 1 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ¼ |
| 2½ | 1⅛ | Real Silk Hos'ry | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | A'g 20 |
| 9½ | 6⅝ | Reliable Strs(½) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | A'g 22 |
| 12½ | 9½ | Reliance (.45g) | 2 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | A'g 20 |
| 10¼ | 7½ | Reming R (.80a) | 4 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 67¼ | 57¼ | Rem pf ww(4½) | 1 | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ | A'g 22 |
| 2 | ¾ | Reo Motors ct | 13 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | |
| 22¾ | 16¾ | Repub Stl (1½g) | 16 | 20⅛ | 19¾ | 20⅛ | + ¼ |
| 97 | 82½ | Rep Stl pf A (6) | 1 | 87 | 87 | 87 | A'g 20 |
| 11 | 7⅜ | Rev Cop & Brass | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 17 | Rev Cop&BrasA | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 10 | ReynoldsM(.30e) | 4 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 6¼ | Reynolds Spr ¼g | 1 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 34¼ | 28⅛ | Rey Tob B (2) | 14 | 32½ | 31¾ | 32½ | + ⅜ |
| 12⅛ | 7¼ | Richfield O (½e) | 209 | 12⅛ | 11½ | 11½ | — ½ |
| 9⅞ | 6 | Ritter Dent (¼g) | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | A'g 20 |
| 5¾ | 4½ | Roan Ant (.14g) | 3 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | A'g 26 |
| 18⅜ | 14¾ | Ruberoid (½g) | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | + ½ |
| 14¾ | 9¾ | Rustless (.45g) | 4 | 14 | 13⅛ | 13½ | —1 |
| 1 | [illegible] | Rutland RR pf | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | A'g 15 |
| **S** | | | | | | | |
| 45⅜ | 35 | Safeway Str (3) | 3 | 44⅞ | 44⅝ | 44⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 39¾ | 28⅜ | St Joseph Ld 1½g | 4 | 35⅜ | 35 | 35⅜ | + ⅛ |
| ¼ | [illegible] | St L-San Fran | 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | A'g 22 |
| ½ | ⅛ | St L-San Fran pf | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | — ⅛ |
| 21½ | 12⅜ | Savage Arms ¾g | 18 | 19¾ | 19⅜ | 19¾ | + ½ |
| 16⅜ | 8½ | Schenley (½g) | 26 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16½ | + ⅜ |
| 88 | 79 | Schenley pf(5½) | 1 | 88 | 88 | 88 | — 2 |
| 38½ | 31¼ | Scott Pap (1.80) | 4 | 38¼ | 37¾ | 38¼ | + ¾ |
| ¼ | [illegible] | Seaboard Air L | 5 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | A'g 26 |
| ¾ | ⅜ | Seaboard A L pf | 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| 17 | 12½ | Seaboard Oil (1) | 2 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 3¾ | 1⅝ | Seagrave Corp | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | + ⅛ |
| 78¾ | 67⅛ | Sears Roebk(3a) | 21 | 72⅞ | 72½ | 72⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 7⅛ | Servel Inc (1) | 4 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 10¼ | Sharon Stl (½g) | 1 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | A'g 21 |
| 5⅝ | 3¼ | Sharp & D(.20g) | 3 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 57 | 51½ | Sharp D pf (3½) | 1 | 56 | 56 | 56 | A'g 23 |
| 6¼ | 4¼ | Shattuck (.40) | 2 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 15¾ | 10⅛ | Shell Un O (.40g) | 3 | 14 | 14 | 14 | + ¼ |
| 5 | 3⅞ | Silver King .20g | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 21⅜ | 16½ | Simmons (½g) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | — ¼ |
| 2⅛ | 1½ | Simms Petrol | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | A'g 7 |
| 28½ | 23⅝ | Simonds Stl 1.90g | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | A'g 21 |
| 33 | 18⅞ | Skelly Oil (½g) | 2 | 30⅞ | 30¾ | 30⅞ | + ½ |
| 25⅝ | 14½ | Smith (AO)(½e) | 2 | 25 | 25 | 25 | — ½ |
| 14½ | 9 | Smith & Cor ¾g | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | A'g 26 |
| 16⅛ | 13⅝ | Snider Pack (1) | 3 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | + ⅛ |
| 10¾ | 8¼ | Socony V (½g) | 27 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | So A G&P (.10g) | 23 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 13 | So P R Sug(.65g) | 5 | 18¼ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅜ | 13 | So Greyh L(1½) | 4 | 18½ | 18 | 18 | — ½ |
| 28⅜ | 22⅛ | So Cal Ed (1½a) | 4 | 22⅜ | 22¼ | 22¼ | |
| 12⅝ | 10½ | Sou Nat Gas (1) | 14 | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | + ¼ |
| 14¾ | 8 | Southern Pacific | 44 | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | |
| 19⅛ | 11¼ | Southern Ry | 10 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¼ | — ⅛ |
| 32 | 19½ | Southern Ry pf | 17 | 31⅝ | 31¼ | 31¼ | — ¼ |
| 34 | 23¼ | So RyM&O ct(4) | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | A'g 22 |
| 2 | 1 | Sparks Withing | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 6½ | 3 | Spear & Co | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | A'g 14 |
| 22 | 17¾ | Spen Kel (1.60) | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | + ⅛ |
| 39¾ | 29 | Sperry Corp(1g) | 5 | 36¼ | 36 | 36¼ | + ½ |
| 38½ | 27½ | Spicer Mfg(2¼g) | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| 6⅞ | 5 | Spiegel Inc(.45g) | 4 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5⅞ | + ¼ |
| 40¼ | 31¼ | Square D (1g) | 2 | 39⅝ | 39¼ | 39¼ | + ¼ |
| 6⅝ | 5½ | Stand B (.40a) | 10 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 113½ | 108 | Stand B pf (4½) | 1 | 112 | 112 | 112 | A'g 26 |
| 1¼ | ⅜ | Stand Gas & El | 12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | + 1/16 |
| 4⅝ | 2¼ | Stand Gas $4 pf | 2 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 21¼ | 10⅛ | Std Gas $6 pr pf | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | A'g 26 |
| 22¾ | 12½ | Std Gas $7 pr pf | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | |
| 24⅝ | 17⅞ | Stand O Cal 1a | 8 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | + ⅜ |
| 34⅛ | 25½ | Stand O Ind (1a) | 18 | 31½ | 31⅜ | 31½ | + ⅛ |
| 45⅝ | 33 | Stand O NJ (1a) | 31 | 43¾ | 42½ | 42½ | —1¼ |
| 48¼ | 34¼ | Stand O Oh(1½) | 20 | 42⅜ | 41½ | 42 | — ¼ |
| 40 | 34 | Starrett (2½g) | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | |
| 66 | 52 | Sterling P (3.80) | 1 | 62 | 62 | 62 | + ¼ |
| 8¾ | 6⅝ | Stewart-W (¼g) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 5½ | 3½ | Stokeley Bros | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 8⅜ | 5½ | Stone & W (½e) | 8 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ¼ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | Studebaker Cp | 9 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 60½ | 50 | Sun Oil (1a) | 1 | 57 | 57 | 57 | — ⅛ |
| 9 | 6⅝ | Sunshine M (1) | 10 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 21 | 15 | Superheater (1) | 2 | 19¼ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅜ | 1⅜ | Superior O(.10e) | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 18¼ | 11½ | Superior Steel | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | A'g 21 |
| 23¼ | 18⅛ | Sutherland(1.20) | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| 5½ | 4 | Sweets Co of Am | 1 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | A'g 22 |
| 25 | 19¾ | Swift&Co (1.20a) | 4 | 24¾ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | |
| 23¾ | 17⅜ | Swift Intl (2) | 1 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 5½ | Syming ww(¾g) | 3 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | |
| 7 | 5 | Syming xw(¾g) | 5 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| **T** | | | | | | | |
| 5⅛ | 3⅝ | Talcott (.30g) | 4 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | A'g 22 |
| 3¾ | 2⅝ | Telautogr (.10g) | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 9¼ | 7⅜ | Tenn Corp (¾g) | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | — ¼ |
| 14 | 8⅛ | Texas & Pac Ry | 1 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | A'g 14 |
| 44¾ | 34½ | Texas Corp (2) | 12 | 42¾ | 42⅜ | 42⅝ | + ¼ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅞ | Texas Gulf(.10g) | 5 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 38½ | 31½ | Texas Gulf S (2) | 2 | 37⅞ | 37¾ | 37¾ | |
| 7¾ | 5¼ | Tex P C&O (.40) | 10 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 6⅜ | 3¾ | Tex Pac L (.10e) | 2 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 10⅛ | 5½ | Thatch Mfg | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 40½ | 32 | That cv pf (3.60) | 1 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | A'g 14 |
| 3⅛ | 2½ | The Fair | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | A'g 26 |
| 5½ | 4 | Thermoid (.20g) | 7 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2½ | Third Av Ry | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | A'g 26 |
| 6 | 3½ | Thompson (JR) | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | A'g 19 |
| 24 | 25¾ | Thompson(1¾g) | 2 | 28 | 28 | 28 | A'g 26 |
| 1¼ | ⅝ | Thompson-Star | 1 | 15/16 | 15/16 | 15/16 | |
| 18 | 11½ | Thompson-S pf | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | + ½ |
| 11¼ | 9⅜ | Tide Wat A(.60a) | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 99¾ | 95¼ | Tide W pf (4½) | 1 | 96 | 96 | 96 | A'g 21 |
| 34¼ | 27½ | Tim-Det A (2g) | 9 | 33⅜ | 32⅞ | 33⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 51¼ | 39 | Timken R (2g) | 2 | 46 | 46 | 46 | + ½ |
| 5¼ | 4⅛ | Transamer (½) | 2 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 17¼ | 9⅛ | Trans & West A | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | A'g 25 |
| 10⅞ | 6⅞ | Trans & Wil ¾g | 4 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10¾ | A'g 21 |
| 2 | 1 | Tri-Cont Corp | 3 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 6⅜ | 4 | Truax-Tr C(¼g) | 18 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 11¼ | 9½ | Truscon Steel | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | A'g 25 |
| 8⅜ | 5 | Twenty C-Fox | 24 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| 21¾ | 16½ | Twe C-Fpf (1½) | 1 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | A'g 26 |
| 1¾ | 1 | Twin City Rap T | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | A'g 25 |
| 9⅛ | 6⅝ | Twin C'ch(.70e) | 3 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | A'g 26 |
| **U** | | | | | | | |
| 37½ | 30 | Underwood 1¼g | 6 | 36½ | 35½ | 36½ | +1 |
| 12¾ | 9¾ | Union B&P(½g) | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 79⅝ | 60 | Union Car (3g) | 16 | 78⅞ | 78⅜ | 78⅝ | — ¼ |
| 109⅛ | 108½ | Union E M 4½ pf | 1 | 110 | 109 | 109 | A'g 19 |
| 15¾ | 12¾ | Union O C (1) | 4 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15¼ | |
| 85⅞ | 75⅛ | Union Pac (6) | 3 | 81⅜ | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | — ¼ |
| 85¼ | 80 | Union Pac pf (4) | 1 | 83 | 82⅞ | 83 | A'g 26 |
| 13½ | 11 | Union Prem (1) | 5 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11¾ | A'g 19 |
| 31 | 25⅝ | Union T C (2) | 2 | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29¾ | A'g 26 |
| 17⅛ | 9⅜ | United Air Lines | 17 | 11¼ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 44⅜ | 34¼ | Unit Airc (2g) | 16 | 41 | 40⅝ | 41 | + ¼ |
| 14¾ | 11⅜ | United Bis (¾g) | 2 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | A'g 26 |
| 50½ | 40⅞ | United Carb (3) | 5 | 48½ | 48⅜ | 48⅜ | + ⅞ |
| 20½ | 16½ | Unit-C F (1.20) | 4 | 19 | 19 | 19 | A'g 20 |
| 1½ | ½ | United Corp | 16 | [illegible] | ½ | ½ | — ⅛ |
| 30¾ | 18¾ | Unit Corp pf | 2 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2⅞ | United Drug | 10 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | |
| 3¼ | 1½ | United Dy'wood | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | A'g 25 |
| 5⅜ | 3⅜ | United Elec Coal | 2 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 42 | 33⅞ | United E & F (2) | 1 | 38½ | 38 | 38 | A'g 26 |
| 73½ | 60 | United Fruit (4) | 3 | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ | + ¼ |
| 10½ | 6¾ | United Gas (.80) | 25 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| 117 | 105 | United G pf (5) | 1 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | — ¾ |
| 13⅛ | 8⅛ | Unit M&M (¼g) | 3 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ¼ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅝ | United Paperbd | 6 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 4 | 2⅝ | US & For Sec | 7 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | A'g 26 |
| 91 | 84 | US & For pf (6) | 1 | 93 | 93 | 93 | Jul 23 |
| 13 | 8½ | US Freight (¾g) | 1 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 69½ | 55 | US Gypsum (2) | 1 | 59 | 59 | 59 | + ½ |
| 9⅛ | 4⅞ | US Hoffman M | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 33½ | 20 | US Indust A (1a) | 5 | 33⅛ | 33 | 33⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 3 | US Leather | 2 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | |
| 9⅞ | 5⅜ | US Leather A | 5 | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9⅝ | + ½ |
| 89 | 54½ | US Lea p pf 6½k | 2 | 92 | 91 | 92 | +3 |
| 31⅞ | 26⅛ | US Pipe & F (2) | 2 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | + ⅜ |
| 34⅛ | 29¼ | US Play Cd (2a) | 1 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | A'g 20 |
| 25½ | 18⅜ | US Plywood 1.20 | 2 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | A'g 20 |
| 2⅛ | 15/16 | US Real & Imp | 4 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 26 | 17⅞ | US Rubber (½g) | 16 | 23¾ | 23⅜ | 23⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 98 | 80¼ | US Rub 1pf (8) | 1 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | A'g 23 |
| 65⅛ | 55¼ | US Smelt (3g) | 3 | 63 | 63 | 63 | +1 |
| 76½ | 69⅝ | US Smelt pf(3½) | 1 | 74 | 74 | 74 | A'g 18 |
| 70¾ | 49⅜ | US Steel (3g) | 50 | 58 | 57⅝ | 58 | + ¼ |
| 130 | 115½ | US Steel pf (7) | 7 | 121⅜ | 121 | 121 | — ⅜ |
| 33⅜ | 22⅜ | US Tob (1.28) | 4 | 28 | 28 | 28 | A'g 23 |
| 1⅝ | 1 | United Stockyd | 5 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | A'g 26 |
| 1¼ | ⅝ | UnitedStores A | 7 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 57 | 44⅞ | Unit St pf(7½e) | 1 | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | —1⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 12 | Univ-Cycl (.45g) | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | A'g 7 |
| 59¾ | 48 | Univ Leaf T (4a) | 1 | 57 | 57 | 57 | A'g 14 |
| **V—W** | | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Vadsco Sales | 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | + [illegible] |
| 15 | 12 | Van Nor MT ½g | 3 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛ | A'g 18 |
| 28 | 20¾ | VanRaalte(1½g) | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | A'g 25 |
| 34⅛ | 23 | Vanadium (½g) | 4 | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 45 | 39½ | Vick Chem (2a) | 1 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | + ¼ |
| 26½ | 20 | Vic C Works .60g | 1 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | + ¼ |
| 2½ | 1½ | Va-Caro Chem | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | A'g 26 |
| 28¾ | 19⅛ | Va-C Ch 6% pf | 2 | 23½ | 23 | 23 | + ¼ |
| 42 | 37¼ | Virginia Ry(2½) | 5 | 37¾ | 37½ | 37¾ | + ½ |
| 33½ | 31½ | Vir Ry pf (1½) | 1 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 8 | Waldorf Sys (1) | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 | + ⅛ |
| 22¼ | 17½ | Walgreen (1.60) | 3 | 20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | A'g 26 |
| 150½ | 97 | Walg'n p ww 4½ | 1 | 101 | 101 | 101 | A'g 25 |
| 30½ | 25½ | Walker (H) (h4) | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | |
| 14¼ | 12¾ | Walker pf h1) | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | A'g 22 |
| 6⅛ | 4 | Walworth Co | 9 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | |
| 5¼ | 3½ | Ward Baking A | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ¼ |
| 1⅛ | ⅞ | Ward Baking B | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | + 1/16 |
| 21½ | 13⅛ | Ward Baking pf | 4 | 20⅜ | 20¼ | 20⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 5½ | 2¾ | Warner Bros Pic | 42 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | |
| 1½ | ½ | Warren Bros | 3 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | — ¼ |
| 33 | 25 | Warren Fdy (2) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | A'g 26 |
| 24 | 18½ | Wash G Lt (1½) | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | — ⅜ |
| 16½ | 14 | Waukesha M(1a) | 1 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 15⅛ | Wayne P (1½g) | 4 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | A'g 26 |
| 4¼ | 2⅞ | Webster Eisen | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | A'g 19 |
| 25½ | 16¼ | Wess O&S (2g) | 7 | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 74½ | 65⅛ | Wess O&S pf (4) | 1 | 70 | 70 | 70 | A'g 25 |
| 20⅞ | 15½ | W Va P&P 1.80g | 5 | 19 | 18¾ | 18¾ | A'g 26 |
| 105⅛ | 104½ | W Va P&P pf(6) | 1 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | Jun 6 |
| 29⅞ | 23½ | West Auto (2) | 4 | 28 | 28 | 28 | |
| 4⅜ | 2¼ | West Maryland | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 9 | 6 | West Mary 2pf | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | A'g 21 |
| 1⅛ | [illegible] | West Pacific pf | 2 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | A'g 25 |
| 29⅜ | 18½ | West Union (1g) | 5 | 28½ | 28⅜ | 28½ | + ¼ |
| 24¼ | 17¾ | Westing Air ¾g | 2 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 105 | 86 | West E&M (3g) | 5 | 92 | 91⅜ | 91½ | — ¼ |
| 34½ | 27½ | West El I (1½g) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | + ½ |
| 36½ | 27¼ | Westvaco (1.40) | 2 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | A'g 22 |
| §38⅛ | 28⅞ | Westvac pf(1½) | 1 | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | Dec 2 |
| 30¾ | 21¼ | Wheel Stl (¼g) | 13 | 29¼ | 28¾ | 29¼ | — ⅛ |
| 76 | 64 | Wheel pr pf (5) | 1 | 69 | 69 | 69 | A'g 12 |
| 15⅞ | 10¼ | White Dent .80g | 1 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | A'g 25 |
| 17⅝ | 12½ | White Mot (½g) | 9 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | |
| 8¼ | 4 | White R'ck(.10g) | 4 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | |
| 5⅜ | | White Sew Ma | 4 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| 54⅛ | 41 | White Sew M pf | 1 | 54⅛ | 54⅛ | 54⅛ | Jul 31 |
| 26½ | 20½ | White pr pf (2) | 1 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | A'g 20 |
| 2⅞ | 1⅝ | Wilcox Oil(.10e) | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | A'g 26 |
| 2⅜ | 1½ | Willys-Overland | 28 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3⅛ | Willys-Over pf | 28 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | + ¼ |
| 6⅝ | 4½ | Wilson & Co | 11 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 76¾ | 65½ | Wilson $6pf 7½k | 5 | 71¾ | 71½ | 71½ | |
| 35½ | 25⅛ | Woodward I ½g | 1 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | A'g 26 |
| 34½ | 26⅛ | Woolw'rth(1.60g) | 9 | 29⅞ | 29¾ | 29⅞ | |
| 25¾ | 16½ | Worth P & M | 1 | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | |
| 75¾ | 58 | WPM cv prpf 4½ | 4 | 74 | 72½ | 72½ | A'g 25 |
| 73½ | 54¼ | WPM ppf(3⅜k) | 2 | 70½ | 69¾ | 69¾ | A'g 25 |
| 70 | 62⅞ | Wrigley Jr (3a) | 1 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | A'g 25 |
| **Y—Z** | | | | | | | |
| 22½ | 17⅞ | Yale & T (.60) | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| 17¾ | 11⅝ | Yel T & C (¾g) | 3 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | |
| 12¼ | 9⅛ | Young S&W (1g) | 3 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾ | A'g 26 |
| 42⅛ | 30½ | Young S&T (2g) | 9 | 38⅛ | 38 | 38 | |
| 95 | 83 | Yng Sh&T pf 5½ | 1 | 95 | 95 | 95 | A'g 5 |
| 18⅜ | 13¼ | Youngs S D 1¼g | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | A'g 26 |
| 15⅞ | 10¾ | Zenith Rad (1g) | 6 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | — ⅜ |
| 2¼ | 1⅜ | Zonite Products | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | A'g 25 |
| **RIGHTS** | | | | | | | **Expire** |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Am T'l | Aug 29 | 66 | [illegible] | 1½ | [illegible] |

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants. §1940 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Auto Trade Seen Meeting Defense Needs

DETROIT (AP)—The volume of armament production to be expected of the automobile industry will be limited only by the number of men and machines that can be provided for the job.

That's the answer of men closest to the war material production program in the industry when asked how long it will take to reach peak output in the factories that have just begun to put out on the gigantic assignment.

As a matter of military policy they probably would not give a direct answer if they could, but production chiefs and others concerned in the normal activities of the industry know that the plants never have reached the limit of their productive capacity.

### Facilities Abundant

It has been said in trade circles that when the factories in 1929 turned out 5,358,420 cars and trucks they had equipment and facilities for nearly twice that volume of production. They assembled 5,247,800 units in the model period that ended last July 31 operating on a two-shift basis generally and with relatively little departure from the standard 40-hour week.

In taking on the defense job, now totaling more than $2,000,000,000 in contracts and expected to be tripled in the near future, the motorcar industry built new factories for the larger part of the task. Some existing plants, of course, were converted to war work, but for the main production jobs, new buildings and new machinery were provided. The buildings were so designed that expansion was simple.

A typical example was the enlargement of the Ford aviation engine factory at the River Rouge and the big bomber plant being erected just east of Ypsilanti, Mich. A major addition to the factory in which Ford will build Pratt & Whitney engines is nearing completion along with the original unit. Plans already are well developed for stepping up the output of aircraft motors.

The bomber factory was started originally to produce airframes and sub-assemblies generally. With the decision to build finished planes as well came a major addition to floor space and provision for a great assembly line.

Elsewhere throughout the automobile industry the story is much the same. It is worthy of note, however, that the changes in factory construction plans have in no way delayed installation of machinery or otherwise halted progress toward volume production.

### Many Parts Needed

To get into volume production of anything—a small "jeep" buggy of a big tank—a great bank of parts is required. In those plants that have not already begun deliveries of finished vehicles, the accumulation of these parts is under way. Actual assembly is considered a lesser part of the job.

Thus when a plant has reached the point of volume manufacture of the parts that go into a tank, an aircraft engine or any other unit the company is described as being "in production."

One of the motorcar industry's leading apostles of mass production said recently that the big job in attaining it was in the preliminary planning. "Once we get the first unit right we are on the way," he said, "tools and manpower alone determine the degree to which we carry it. If we haven't enough assembly lines, we install another one."

Within a few weeks the precision-built aviation engines, marine motors, tank power plants, bomber planes and medium tanks will begin rolling off the automobile industry's assembly lines in heavy volume. There also will be artillery ordnance, anti-aircraft and coastal defense guns, but there is little likelihood that anybody ever will know just what is the peak of the industry's capacity.

## Interest Picking Up in Wool Market

Interest in the wool market is picking up, as evidenced by more inquiries covering several grades of wool. Actual buying is spotty, with more business expected after the Labor Day week end. Prices are firm, with holders of wool refusing to accept bids that were lower than recent selling levels.

Prices of wool are high, but not as high as in September of 1939, and sharply under the levels of 1918. Class 3 wools at $1.03 to $1.05, clean, are said by wool men to be no higher than in October of 1940 and not as high as in September of 1939.

The trend of wool prices has not followed the advancing market for foods are trategic commodities, it is pointed out, though market factors are bullish and have been for some time. Consumption is at record peaks. Government orders alone will more than absorb all domestic wool that reaches the market this year, it is pointed out. A rise in wool values is considered likely when demand improves.

### Stokely Brothers & Co.

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—Stokely Brothers & Co. reported net profits of $715,589.94 for the 12 months ended last May 31. Its net profits were $329,642.10 for the preceding 12 months. The company, owner and operator of 37 food-packing plants in the United States and Canada, reported total sales of $21,610,233.63 for the year ended May 31, an all-time high and a gain of $876,245.43 over the previous year.

### Peak Holiday Rail Traffic Seen

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad announced it expects to carry more than 300,000 travelers over the Labor Day week end, with a record flow of traffic through the Grand Central Terminal in New York. Boys and girls returning from summer camps, furloughed soldiers, returning vacationists and excursionists saving gasoline by riding trains will be included, a railroad official said.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 3s 55-51 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.4 |
| 3 | 2½s 54-52 | 105.22 | 105.22 | 105.22 |
| 3 | 2⅞s 60-55 | 111 | 110.30 | 111 |
| 50 | 2½s 58-56 | 104.19 | 104.19 | 104.19 |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Allegheny 5s 50 St | 63⅜ | 63 | 63⅜ |
| 7 | Allis Chalm cv 4s 52 | 108⅝ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 1 | Am & For P5s 2030 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 11 | AmIGChem 5½s 49 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ |
| 1 | Am Int 5½s 49 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 3 | Am T&T 5½s 43 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 16 | Am T&T 3¼s 66 | 109¼ | 109 | 109¼ |
| 14 | Am T&T 3¼s 61 | 109⅜ | 109⅛ | 109¼ |
| 55 | Am T&T 3s 56 wi | 112¼ | 112 | 112¼ |
| 1 | Anaconda Cop 4½s 50 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 1 | Aug C Nitra deb 67 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ |
| 2 | Ann Arbor 4s 95 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| 2 | Arm Del 4s 57 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 5 | Arm Del 4s 555 | 106½ | 106 | 106⅛ |
| 1 | AT&SF 4s 95 | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| 6 | Atl&Birm 4s 33 | 16¼ | 16 | 16¼ |
| 6 | A C Line 4½s 52 | 79½ | 79 | 79½ |
| 19 | A C Line clt 4s 52 | 68¼ | 68 | 68 |
| 14 | A C Line 4½s 64 | 62⅜ | 61¾ | 62⅜ |
| 3 | A C Line 5s 45 | 90⅜ | 90 | 90⅜ |
| 6 | Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48 | 37⅜ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 1 | Atl & Dan 2r 4s 48 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ |
| 20 | B&O 1st mtg 48 st | 63⅛ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 19 | B&O 95 st A | 34 | 33¾ | 33⅞ |
| 14 | B&O 9 st C | 38 | 37¾ | 38 |
| 13 | B&O 2000 st D | 33¾ | 33⅝ | 33¾ |
| 29 | B&O 96 st F | 34 | 33⅝ | 33⅝ |
| 60 | B&O cv 60 st | 32 | 31¾ | 32 |
| 15 | B&O 4s 48 | 61 | 60¾ | 60⅞ |
| 19 | B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st | 52 | 51⅝ | 51¾ |
| 4 | B&O S W 50 st | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 2 | B&O T C 4s 59 | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| 5 | BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 | Beth Stl 3½s 52 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 | Beth Stl 3¼s 59 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 4 | Boston&Me 4½s 70 | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ |
| 2 | Boston&Me 4s 60 | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| 5 | Bos&NY AirL 4s 55 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 3 | Bkly Edis 3¼s 66 | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |
| 6 | Bkly Un Gas 5s 50 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 5 | Bu Gen El 4½s 81 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 15 | Bu R&P 57 st | 40¼ | 40 | 40 |
| 2 | Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 1 | Bush Term 5s 55 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| 7 | Bush T Bldg 5s 60 | 77 | 76⅛ | 77 |
| 1 | Can Nat Ry 5s 70 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 5 | Can Nat 5s 69 Jly | 105 | 104⅞ | 105 |
| 1 | Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 4 | Can Nat Ry 4½s 51 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 3 | Can Nat Ry 4½s 56 | 102⅜ | 102 | 102 |
| 5 | Can Nat Ry 4½s 57 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 1 | Can Pac 4s perp | 65⅜ | 65⅜ | 65⅜ |
| 13 | Celanese 3s 55 | 100½ | 100⅜ | 100½ |
| 5 | Cen of Ga cn 5s 45 | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ |
| 2 | Cen Ga Chat 4s 51 | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15¼ |
| 8 | Cen Pac 5s 60 | 53½ | 53⅜ | 53½ |
| 25 | Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 12 | Cen RR NJ 5s 87 | 18¼ | 17¾ | 18¼ |
| 4 | Cham P&F 4¾s 50 | 107 | 107 | 170 |
| 3 | C&O 3½s 96 D | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 2 | C&O rfg 3½s 96E | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 12 | Chi & Alton 3s 49 | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17⅜ |
| 2 | C B&Q rfg 5s 71A | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | 77⅛ |
| 1 | C B&Q 4½s 77 | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | 69⅞ |
| 4 | C B&Q gen 4s 58 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 5 | C B&Q 4s Ill 49 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 7 | C B&Q 3½s Ill 49 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 22 | Chi & E Ill inc 97 | 30 | 29½ | 30 |
| 2 | Ch Gt W inc 4½s | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ |
| 5 | Chi Gt West 4s 88 | 65⅜ | 64½ | 65⅜ |
| 7 | Chi I&L 5s 66 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 98 | C M S P&P 5s 75 | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11⅜ |
| 8 | C M S P&P aj 5s 2000 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 29 | C M&S P 4½s 89C | 40⅞ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 5 | C M&S P gen 4s 89 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 31 | Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 13 | Chi & NW 4½s 2037 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19 |
| 10 | Chi & NW 4s 87 | 28⅜ | 28⅝ | 28⅜ |
| 2 | Chi Ry 5s 27 | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 43⅞ |
| 12 | CRI & P 4½s 52A | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| 3 | CRI & P cv 4½s 60 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 59 | CRI & P 4s 88 | 23 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ |
| 62 | CRI & P rfg 4s 34 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 |
| 11 | Ch Un St 3⅛s 63 | 103¼ | 102½ | 103 |
| 2 | Ch&W Ind 4¼s 62 | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ |
| 10 | Ch&W Ind 4s 52 | 95 | 94⅞ | 95 |
| 8 | Childs Co 5s 43 | 51⅞ | 48 | 51⅞ |
| 7 | Choc Okl&G 5s 52 | 22 | 21⅝ | 22 |
| 1 | Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66 | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| 3 | CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 53½ | 53 | 53 |
| 1 | CCC&StL 5s 93B | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 4 | Clev Un Term 5s 73 | 74⅝ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 2 | ClevUn Term 4½s 77C | 66⅜ | 66⅛ | 66⅜ |
| 24 | Col & So 4½s 80 | 22¼ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ |
| 1 | Columbia G 5s 52 Ap | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 11 | Columbia G 5s 52 May | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 5 | Columbia G 5s 1961 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 2 | Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 18 | ComlMack inc 69ww | 56⅞ | 56⅝ | 56⅞ |
| 11 | Con Edis 3¼s 46 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 7 | Con Edis 3½s 48 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 7 | Con Edis 3½s 56 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 1 | Con Oil cv 3½s 51 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 | Con Rys 4s 54 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 3 | Consum Pow 3¼s 66 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 3 | Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 3 | Crane 2¼s 50 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 5 | Crucible Stl 3¼s 55 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 13 | Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 1 | CubaNoRy5½s 42 rct | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 1 | Cuba RR 6s 46 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 2 | Cuba RR 5s 52 rct | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ |
| 3 | Dayton P&L 3s 70 | 107¾ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| 25 | Del&Hud rfg 4s 43 | 54⅞ | 54⅜ | 54¾ |
| 11 | D&RG4½s 36 | 17⅞ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 319 | D&RG 4s 36 | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17½ |
| 18 | D&RGW 5s 55 Asd | 1¾ | 1⅜ | 1¾ |
| 143 | D&RGWest 5s 78 | 17½ | 16⅞ | 17 |
| 1 | Det Ed 4s 65 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 8 | Det Ed 3s 70 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 | Det T Tun 4½s 61 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 5 | Elec Auto L 2¼s 50 | 101⅝ | 191⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 2 | Erie rfg 5s 67 | 31 | 30¾ | 31 |
| 8 | Erie rfg 5s 75 | 31 | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 67 | Erie 1st 4s 96 | 92 | 91⅞ | 92 |
| 23 | Erie gen lien 4s 96 | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ |
| 2 | Erie cv 4s 53A | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 48 | Erie 4s 95 wi | 83⅞ | 83⅜ | 83⅞ |
| 7 | Erie 4½s 2015 wi | 49¾ | 49⅝ | 49¾ |
| 7 | Firestone T&R 3s 61 | 98⅞ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 2 | Fla Cen & Pen 5s 43 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 1 | Fla E Cst 5s 74 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 4 | Francis Sug 6s 56 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 7 | Gen Stl Sast 5½s 49 | 93¾ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ |
| 1 | Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 2 | Gt Nor 5s 73 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 5 | Gt Nor 4½s 77E | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 1 | Gt Nor 4s 46G | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 10 | Gt Nor 4s 46H | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 6 | Gt Nor 3¾s 67 | 80½ | 80⅛ | 80½ |
| 2 | Gulf M&N 5s 50 | 90 | 89½ | 90 |
| 5 | Gulf M&Oh 4s 75 | 69 | 68½ | 69 |
| 1 | Gulf M&Oh inc 2015 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 3 | Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 3 | Hudson Coal 5s 62A | 39 | 38¾ | 39 |
| 13 | Hud&Man rfg 5s 57 | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| 7 | Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11⅜ |
| 3 | Ill Bell Tel 2s 81 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 5 | Ill Cen 4s 52 | 44 | 43¾ | 44 |
| 4 | Ill Cen rfg 4s 55 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 31 | Ill Cen 4¾s 66 | 45 | 44¾ | 45 |
| 2 | Ill Cen 5s 55 | 52⅝ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 1 | Ill Cen W Line 4s 51 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 21 | IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 a | 46⅜ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ |
| 20 | IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63 | 42 | 41⅞ | 42 |
| 2 | Indpls&Lou 4s 56 | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ |
| 4 | Inland Stl 3s 61 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 1 | Interlake Iron cv 4s 47 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 7 | Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 1 | Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| 11 | Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| 1 | Int Mer Mar 6s 41 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 1 | Int Paper 6s 5 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 | Int Paper 5s 47 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 72 | Int T&T 4½s 52 | 42¼ | 41½ | 42¼ |
| 77 | Int T&T 5s 55 | 45⅞ | 44⅞ | 45⅞ |
| 1 | Jones&LaughSt3¼s 61 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| 20 | KCFtS&Mem 4s 36 | 47 | 46½ | 47 |
| 1 | K C South 5s 50 | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| 4 | K C South 3s 50 | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ |
| 1 | Kentucky Cen 4s 87 | 109⅞ | 109⅞ | 109⅞ |
| 3 | Lac Gas 6s 42 A | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 18 | Lac Gas ½s 53 | 84½ | 84¼ | 84½ |
| 12 | Lac Gas 5½s 60 D | 84⅜ | 84⅛ | 84⅜ |
| 8 | Lac Gas 5s 42 | 96¾ | 96⅝ | 96¾ |
| 2 | Leh & NY 4s '45 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 1 | Leh Val NY 4½s '50 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 10 | Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| 8 | Leh Val 4½s 2003 st | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¼ |
| 21 | Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 32¼ | 32⅛ | 32¼ |
| 1 | Leh Val Term 5s '51 | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ |
| 1 | Liggett & M 7s '44 | 118⅛ | 118⅛ | 118⅛ |
| 1 | Liggett & M 5s '51 | 126 | 126 | 126 |
| 1 | Lion Oil cv 4½s '52 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 7 | Long Dock 3¾s '50 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 5 | Lorillard Co 5s '51 | 124⅛ | 124⅛ | 124⅛ |
| 1 | Lou & N 4½s 2003 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 5 | Louis & N 4s '60 B | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 6 | Louis & N 3½s '50 A | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 8 | L & N 3s '80 St L | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 1 | Maine Cen 4s 45 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 5 | Mil & Nor cn 4½s 39 | 36 | 35⅞ | 36 |
| 1 | MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 5 | MSP&SSM cn 4s 38 | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12¼ |
| 29 | M-K-Tex 5s 62 A | 26½ | 26⅛ | 26½ |
| 53 | M-K-Tex aj 5s 67 | 10½ | 9⅞ | 10½ |
| 6 | M-K-Tex 4½s 78 | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 56 | M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90 | 34½ | 34 | 34½ |
| 34 | M-K-Tex 4s 62 B | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¼ |
| 10 | Mo Pac 5s 65 A | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ |
| 20 | Mo Pac 5s 77 F | 27 | 26¾ | 26⅞ |
| 1 | Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| 22 | Mo Pac 5s 78 G | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 12 | Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 7 | Mo Pac 5s 80 H | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ |
| 3 | Mo Pac 5s 31 I | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| 20 | Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 2 | Mohawk & Mal 4s '91 | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | 55⅛ |
| 3 | Mon WPa P Sv 6s '65 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 1 | Montreal Tr 5s '55 A | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 1 | Montreal Tr 5s '41 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ |
| 14 | Mor & Essex 5s '55 | 42¾ | 42⅜ | 42¾ |
| 19 | Mor & Essex 4½s '55 | 38 | 37⅞ | 38 |
| 3 | Mor & Essex 3½s 2000 | 43 | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| 6 | Nat Dairy 3¼s '60 | 105½ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 1 | N Eng RR 5s '45 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 1 | N Orl & NE 4½s '52 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 1 | N Orl Ter 4s '53 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 4 | NO Tex & M 4½s '56 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 58 | NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 60 | 59 | 59 |
| 89 | NYC 4½s 2013 A | 54¾ | 54 | 54 |
| 11 | NYC cn 4s '98 | 58⅛ | 58 | 58 |
| 3 | NYC 3¾s '46 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 8 | NYC cv 3¼s '52 | 58 | 57⅝ | 58 |
| 3 | N Y C&H R 4s 42 | 100¾ | 1-32 | 1-32 |
| 6 | N Y C&H R 3½s 97 | 79¼ | 79 | 79 |
| 5 | N Y Chi&St L 6s 41 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 10 | N Y Chi&St L 5½s 74 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 25 | N Y Chi&St L 4½s 78 | 62⅛ | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| 2 | NY Chi&St L 4s 46 | 94½ | 94 | 94 |
| 7 | N Y Connect 3½s 65 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 5 | N Y Edis 3¼s 65 | 109⅞ | 109⅞ | 109⅞ |
| 41 | NYNH&H cv 6s 48 | 29¼ | 28⅞ | 29¼ |
| 1 | NYNH&H clt 6s 40 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| 13 | NYNH&H 4½s 67 | 28⅜ | 28 | 28⅜ |
| 21 | NYNH&H 4s 56 | 26¼ | 26 | 26 |
| 2 | NYNH&H 4s 57 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 8 | N Y O&W rfg 4s 92 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 2 | N Y O&W gen 4s 55 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 1 | N Y Tel 3⅜s 67 | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110½ |
| 1 | N Y W&Bost 4½s 46 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 3 | Niag Falls P 3½s 66 | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| 4 | Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50 | 103⅝ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 2 | Norf Sou 5s 61 ct | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 | Nor Am Co 4s 59 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 2 | Nor Am Co 3½s 49 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 33 | Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 64½ | 63¾ | 64 |
| 17 | Nor Pac 5s 2047C | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ |
| 9 | Nor Pac 5s 2047 D | 55⅜ | 55¼ | 55¼ |
| 30 | Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 50⅞ | 50⅝ | 50⅞ |
| 8 | Nor Pac 4s 97 | 71¾ | 71½ | 71¾ |
| 4 | Nor Pac 4s 97 reg | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 1 | Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| 3 | Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67 | 108¼ | 108 | 108 |
| 1 | Ohio Ed 4s 65 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 1 | Oklahoma G&E 3¾s66 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 1 | Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 2 | Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 8 | Pac G & E 3¾s 61 | 110¼ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| 1 | Pac Gts & El 4s 64 | 11⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| 1 | Pac T&T 3¼s 66B | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 2 | Para Eway 3s 55 ct | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 14 | Para Pict cv 3¼ 47 | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ |
| 8 | Pen Co 4s 63 | 106½ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 1 | Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 7 | Pen P & Lt 4½s 74 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 3 | Pen P & Lt 3½s 69 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 2 | Pen RR gen 5s 68 | 111⅝ | 111⅝ | 111⅝ |
| 6 | Pen RR gen 4½s 65 | 105⅜ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 12 | Pen RR 4½s deb 70 | 93⅜ | 93⅛ | 93⅜ |
| 4 | Pen RR gen 4½s 81 | 102¼ | 102 | 102¼ |
| 10 | Pen RR 3¾s 70 | 96½ | 96¼ | 96⅜ |
| 2 | Pen RR 3¼s 52 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 2 | Pere Marq 4½s 80 | 63¾ | 63⅜ | 63⅜ |
| 17 | Ph Read C&I 5s 73 | 27¾ | 27⅜ | 27¾ |
| 4 | Phillips Pet 1¾s 51 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 | PCC & SL 5s 70A | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 10 | PCC & St L 4½s 77 | 104⅜ | 104¼ | 104⅜ |
| 4 | PittCoke&Ir4½s52 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 1 | Pitts&WVa4½s58A | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 1 | Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 6 | Portl Gen E 4½s 60 | 88 | 87⅞ | 88 |
| 3 | Ready 4½s 97A | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 2 | Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 1 | Repub Stl 4½s 61 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 2 | Richfield Oil 4s 52 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| -75 | RioGrDest 1st 4s 39 | 50 | 49 | 49 |
| 77 | Rio Rr W clt 4s 49 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17½ |
| 15 | RI Ark&La 4½s 34 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 34 | St LSF 5s 50B | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ |
| 3 | St LSF 5s 50B ct | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 34 | St LSF 4½s 78 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ |
| 2 | St LSF 4½s 78 ct st | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 60 | St LSF 4s 50A | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ |
| 5 | St LSW 5s 52 | 38 | 37½ | 38 |
| 1 | St LSW rfg 5s 90 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 10 | St LSW 1st 4s 89 | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | 75⅛ |
| 1 | StP&KC ShL 4½s 41 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 1 | SA & A Pass 4s 43 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 341 | Seab A L cn 6s 45 | 8¾ | 7¾ | 8¾ |
| 41 | Seab A L 6s 45 ct | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 5 | Seab A L aj 5s 49 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 73 | Seab A L 4s 50 st | 14⅝ | 13⅝ | 14⅝ |
| 103 | Seab A L rfg 4s 59 | 7 | 6½ | 7 |
| 47 | Seab A L rfg 4s 59 ct | 6 | 5¾ | 6 |
| 172 | Sea-All Fla 6s 35 A ct | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 4⅛ |
| 12 | Shell Un 2½s 54 | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ |
| 2 | Silesian-Am 7s 41 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 5 | Simmons cv 4s 52 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 2 | Socony-Vac 3s 64 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 1 | So Col Pow 6s 47 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 4 | Sou Pac 4½s 68 | 51⅞ | 51¾ | 51⅞ |
| 41 | Sou Pac 4½s 81 | 51¾ | 51⅝ | 51¾ |
| 54 | So Pac 4½s 69 | 51¾ | 51½ | 51¾ |
| 7 | So Pac rfg 4s 55 | 65¼ | 65 | 65 |
| 3 | So Pac 3¾s 46 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 20 | So Pac 4½s Ore 77 | 52⅝ | 52⅜ | 52⅝ |
| 4 | South Ry 6½s 56 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 2 | South Ry gen 6s 56 | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | 81⅞ |
| 2 | South Ry cn 5s 94 | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 6 | South Ry gen 4s 56 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 3 | So Ry 4s St L 51 | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| 2 | Spokane Int 5s 55 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| 1 | Stand Oil N OJ 3s 61 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 1 | Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 1 | Texark&FtSm 5½s 50 | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| 1 | Tex Corp 3s 65 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 12 | Tex&Pac 5s 79 C | 65 | 64¾ | 65 |
| 4 | Tex&Pac 5s 80 D | 65 | 64⅞ | 65 |
| 4 | Third Ave aj 5s 60 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ |
| 1 | Un Pac 3½s 70 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 5 | Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52 | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76¼ |
| 13 | Unit Drug 5s 53 | 88½ | 88 | 88 |
| 1 | US Steel 1 625s 45 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 11 | Un Stockyd 4¼s 51 | 94¾ | 94½ | 94¾ |
| 5 | Utah LtTrac 5s 44 | [illegible] | 102½ | 102½ |
| 6 | Utah P&L 5s 44 | [illegible] | 102¼ | 102⅝ |
| 1 | Va El&Pow 3½s 68 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 25 | Wabash rfg 5½s 75 | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 43 | Wabash 1st 5s 39 | 68⅞ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 45 | Wabash 2d 5s 39 | 28½ | 28¼ | 28½ |
| 87 | Wabash 5s 80 D | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 7 | Wabash Oma 3½s 41 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 38 | Wabash 5s 76 B | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 49 | Wabash 4½s 78C | 18¾ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 6 | Wabash 4s 54 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 6 | Walwrth 4s 55 | 86⅛ | 86 | 86 |
| 46 | Warren Bros 6s 41 | 79¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| 1 | Westch Lt 3½s 67 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 5 | Westn Md 4s 52 | 90 | 89¾ | 90 |
| 38 | Westn Pac 5s 46 asd | 28⅜ | 28 | 28 |
| 2 | Western Un 5s 51 | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | 87⅝ |
| 7 | Western Un 5s 60 | 85¼ | 85⅛ | 85⅛ |
| 2 | Western Un 4½s 50 | 84¾ | 84⅝ | 84⅝ |
| 17 | Wheel Steel 3½s 66 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 1 | Wilson & Co 4s 55 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 6 | Wis Cen 4s 49 | 40½ | 40 | 40 |
| 3 | Young S&T cv 4s 48 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |

### Foreign Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Antioquia 7s 45A | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 6 | Antioquia 7s 45B | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 3 | Argentine 4s 72 Feb | 69 | 68⅞ | 68⅞ |
| 5 | Argentine 4s 72 Ap | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 1 | Argentine 4½s 48 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 12 | Argentine 4½s 71 | 78¾ | 78½ | 78¾ |
| 3 | Australia 5s 55 | 71¾ | 71½ | 71¾ |
| 2 | Australia 4½s 56 | 66⅜ | 66⅜ | 66⅜ |
| 1 | Austria 7s 57 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 16 | Brazil 8s 41 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22⅝ |
| 27 | Brazil 6½s 26-27 | 19 | 18¾ | 19 |
| 12 | Brazil 6½s 27-57 | 19 | 18⅞ | 19 |
| 13 | Brazil C Ry El 7s 52 | 20⅛ | 19¾ | 20 |
| 18 | Buen A 4⅜s 77 | 53¼ | 52½ | 53¼ |
| 53 | Buen A 4½s Aug 76 | 53 | 52⅞ | 53 |
| 9 | Buen A 4⅝s Apr 76 | 54 | 53½ | 54 |
| 10 | Buen A 4¾s 75 | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 54⅞ |
| 1 | Canada 4s 60 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 18 | Chile MtBk6½s57 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13⅜ |
| 2 | Chile MtgBk6s61asd | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 1 | Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| 27 | Chile 6s 60 asd | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 2 | Chile 6s 61 Jan asd | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 3 | Chile 6s 61 Feb asd | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 1 | Chile 6s 63 adsd | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 6 | Colomb 6s 61 Jan | 38½ | 38 | 38½ |
| 23 | Colomb 6s 61 Oct | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 24 | Colomb 3s 70 | 30⅞ | 30½ | 30⅞ |
| 1 | Cuba 5½s 51 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 1 | Denmark 6s 42 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 2 | Den 6s 42 wd | 64⅞ | 64⅞ | 64⅞ |
| 1 | Ger Gov 5½s 65 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1 | Ger Govt 7s 49 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 10 | Medellin Mun 6½s 54 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 7 | Mex 10 4s asd 45 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 1 | Milan City 6½s 52 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| 2 | Minas Ger 6½s 58 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 13 | Minas Ger 6½s 59 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11¾ |
| 1 | N Sou Wales 5s 58 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 3 | Norway 6s 43 wd | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 4 | Orient Dev 5½s 58 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 23 | Panama 3¼s 94A st | 57¼ | 57 | 57¼ |
| 2 | Panama 5s 63A | 57½ | 57⅜ | 57½ |
| 2 | Pernambuco 7s 47 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 5 | Peru 7s 59 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 13 | Peru 1st 6s 60 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 6 | Peru 2nd 6s 1961 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 5 | Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 8 | Sante Fe (Prov) 4s '64 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 2 | Sao Paulo St 7s '40 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 5 | Sao Paulo St 6s '68 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 14 | Urug aj 3¾s4s4⅛s'79 | 51⅞ | 50¾ | 51⅞ |

**Bond Sales**

Total today (dollars) 5,384,000. Previous Day, 6,813,300. Week ago, 4,936,700. Year ago, 3,262,000. Two years ago, 3,747,900. Jan. 1 to date, 1,409,180,025. Year ago, 1,012,528,625. Two years ago, 1,064,769,825.

wd—With declaration.
Xin—Ex-interest.
Ct—Certificates.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Aug. 27

| | Today | Prev. Day | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe†** | | | |
| Sterling: | | | |
| Cables‡ | $4.03½ | $4.03½ | $4.03 |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2340 | .2340 | § |
| Italy—lira | .0526x | .0526x | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4000x | .4000x | .4033 |
| Sweden—krona | .2385 | .2385 | .4537 |
| Greece—d'chma | .0068x | .0068 | .0220 |
| Spain—peseta | .0920 | .0920 | **.1468 |
| Finland—finm'k | .0205x | .0205x | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1977x | .1977x | .2961 |
| Fort'gal—escudo | .0401 | .0401 | .0748 |
| Yugos'via—dinar | .0235x | .0235x | .0208 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Arg'tina—peso¶‡ | .2385 | .2384 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis¶‡ | .0505 | .0505 | .2025 |
| Chile—peso‡ | .0350 | .0350 | .2060 |
| Peru—sol‡ | .1500 | .1500 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso‡ | .4550 | .4550 | .6583 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Japan—yen | .2356x | .2356 | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3032 | .3032 | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5329 | .5329 | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2535 | .2535 | • |
| Shanghai—dol | .0510 | .0495 | • |
| Sts Stlmnts—dol | .4751 | .4751 | .9613 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4982 | .4982 | .5000 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .8925 | .8912 | 1.6931 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .2070x | .2070x | § |

•Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed: new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

## Dow-Jones Averages

### Stock Prices

| | 30 Ind. | 20 Rails | 15 Util. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net change | .45 | +.01 | .07 |
| Today's close* | 127.01 | 30.41 | 18.57 |
| Previous close | 126.56 | 30.40 | 18.50 |
| 1941 high | 133.59 | 30.88 | 20.65 |
| 1941 low | 115.30 | 26.54 | 16.82 |

*Preliminary

## Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

### Industrial Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna-Standard Engineering | 7⅞ | 8⅞ |
| American Hardware Co | 23¼ | 25¾ |
| American Manufacturing | 24½ | 26½ |
| American Manufac 5 pf | 80 | 83½ |
| American Wringer Co | 5½ | 6¾ |
| †Amoskeag Company | 23 | |
| Amoskeag Company pf | 73 | 77 |
| Appleton Company | 25 | 27 |
| Appleton Company 7 pf | 105 | 109 |
| Applied Arts Corp | 3¼ | 4 |
| Arlington Mills | 39¼ | 42¼ |
| Atlas Plywood Corp pf | 24 | 26 |
| Automobile Banking Corp A | 2⅜ | 3¼ |
| Automobile Banking $1.50 pf | 15½ | 17½ |
| Bausch & Lomb Outical Co | 28 | 30 |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf | 111 | |
| Berkshire Fine Spinning | 7 | 8¼ |
| Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf | 67½ | 72½ |
| Bird & Son Inc 5 pf | 101 | |
| Boston Wharf Company | 14 | 16½ |
| Boston Woven Hose & Rub | 29 | 32 |
| Botany Worsted Mills pf | 4⅛ | 4⅞ |
| Brinks Inc | 78 | .. |
| Campbell A S Co Inc | 4⅜ | 5½ |
| Central Railway Signal A | 38½ | |
| Chapman Valve Manufac | 35½ | 38½ |
| Collyer Insulated Wire Co | 13 | 15 |
| Dewey & Almy Chemical Co | 26½ | 29½ |
| Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf | 106 | — |
| Domestic Finance Corp pf | 26 | 29¾ |
| Draper Corporation | 68½ | 72½ |
| Dwight Manufacturing Co | 13½ | 15½ |
| Eastern Corporation | 5⅜ | 6⅜ |
| Eastern Corporation pf | 16¼ | 18¼ |
| Exolon Co | 11¼ | 14¼ |
| Family Loan Society Inc | 15 | 17 |
| Family Loan Society pf A | 23¾ | 26¼ |
| Franklin Process | 31 | 34 |
| Fruit of the Loom | 8¾ | 10¼ |
| General Fire Extinguisher | 15 | 17 |
| General Machinery | 28¼ | 31¼ |
| Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool | 12½ | 14½ |
| Goodall Worsted Company | 18 | 22 |
| Graton & Knight Co | 8⅜ | 9½ |
| Graton & Knight Co 7 pf | 73 | 78 |
| Graton & Knight Co pr pf | 25 | 28 |
| Great Northern Paper Co | 39 | 41½ |
| Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf | 61 | 66 |
| Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf | 18½ | — |
| Harrington & Richardson | 4¾ | 5⅝ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co | 8¾ | 10¾ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B | 12¼ | 14½ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co | 19 | 21¼ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf | 25 | 27¼ |
| Hooker Electro Chem | 20¼ | 22¼ |
| Hygrade Sylvania Corp | 39½ | 42½ |
| Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf | 45½ | 47½ |
| Keith George E Co | 9 | 10½ |
| Kendall Company | 9½ | 11½ |
| Kenedy's Inc pf | 9½ | 11½ |
| King-Seeley Corp | 7¾ | 9 |
| Landers Frary & Clark | 20½ | 23½ |
| Lawrence Portland Cement | 16½ | 18¾ |
| Lincoln Stores Inc | 22¼ | 24¼ |
| Lincoln Stores 7 | 107½ | .... |
| Ludlow Mfg Associates | 105 | 110 |
| Marathon Paper Mills | 32 | 34½ |
| Marlin-Rockwell Corp | 53½ | 56½ |
| Merck & Co | 30⅜ | 32⅞ |
| Merrimack Manufacturing | 25 | 27½ |
| Merrimack Manufacturing pf | 83 | 86½ |
| Mid-West Refineries Co | 300 | 350 |
| Millers Falls Company | 9 | 11 |
| Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line | 6⅜ | 7½ |
| Nashawena Mills | 12½ | 14½ |
| Nashua Gummed & C Paper | 65 | 70 |
| Nashua Manufacturing Co | 9½ | 11½ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf | 50½ | 55½ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 2nd2pf | 11½ | 13½ |
| National Chemical & Mfg | 7½ | 9½ |
| National Shirt Shops | 4½ | 5½ |
| Naumkeag Steam Cotton | 37½ | 41 |
| Newmarket Manufac Co | 40 | 44 |
| Nicholson File Company | 33½ | 36½ |
| Nonquitt Mills | 27 | 31 |
| Ohio Finance | 14¼ | 16¼ |
| Parker Appliance | 13¾ | 15¾ |
| Plymouth Cordage Company | 100 | 105 |
| Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W | 14 | 17 |
| Quincy Mkt C S&W 5pf | 50 | .. |
| Quisset Mill | 32 | .. |
| Remington Arms Co Inc | 4½ | 5¼ |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc | 16½ | 18½ |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf A | 19½ | 21½ |
| Sagamore Manufacturing Co | 38 | 41 |
| Sanford Mills | 25¼ | 29¼ |
| Submarine Signal Co | 27¾ | 30¾ |
| Tampax Inc | 3⅝ | 4⅜ |
| Triumph Explosive Inc | 3⅛ | 3⅞ |
| Union Premier Food Strs pf | 42 | 45 |
| United Elastic Corp | 8½ | 9¾ |
| U S Envelope Company | 46 | 51 |
| U S Envelope Co 7pf | 106 | 111 |
| Valley Mould & Iron Corp | 39 | 42 |
| WJR Radio Station Detroit | 27¼ | 30½ |
| Waltham Watch Co 6pf | 20 | .. |
| Waltham Watch Co 7pf | 90 | .. |
| Wamsutta Mills Inc | 14 | 16 |
| Warner & Swasey Co | 20¼ | 22¼ |
| Western Real Estate Trustees | 32 | |
| West Point Manufacturing | 35½ | 38½ |

†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

### Public Utility Bonds

| | Rate | Mat. | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bellows Falls Hy El | 5 | 1958 | 103 | 104½ |
| Blackstone V G & E | 4 | 1965 | 109 | .. |
| Cen Maine Power | 3½ | 1966 | 108 | |
| Florida Pub Ser | 4 | 1956 | 104 | 105½ |
| Green Mtn Power | 3¾ | 1963 | 105 | 107 |
| Idaho Power | 3¾ | 1967 | 109 | 111 |
| Keystone Public Ser | 5 | 1978 | 104 | 106 |
| Mississippi Riv Pr | 5 | 1947 | 104½ | |
| Narragansett El | 3½ | 1968 | 110 | 111½ |
| N Y State El & G | 3¾ | 1964 | 111 | 112½ |
| North Boston Ltg | 3½ | 1947 | 104 | 105½ |
| P S of N H ser D | 3¾ | 1960 | 104½ | .. |
| Savannah El & Pr | 5 | 1955 | 105 | .. |
| Springfield G & El | 5 | 1957 | 105 | .. |
| St Joseph RLH & P | 4½ | 1947 | 103 | |
| Wisconsin Gas & El | 3½ | 1966 | 108 | 110 |
| Wisconsin Pub Ser | 3¼ | 1971 | 108½ | 110 |

### Public Utility Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama Power $7 pf | 106½ | 109½ |
| Arkansas Pow & Lt $7 pf | 90 | 94 |
| Birmingham Electric $7 pf | 90½ | 94½ |
| Blackstone V G & E 6 pf | 113 | |
| Buff Niag 6.4 pf | 17 | 19 |
| Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf | 83½ | 86½ |
| Derby Gas & Elec 7 pf | 65½ | 69½ |
| Florida Power & Lt 7 pf | 106½ | 109½ |
| Ge'l Wat G & E $3 pf | 40½ | 43½ |
| Interstate Nat Gas | 20½ | 23½ |
| Jamaica Water Supply | 26¾ | 28¾ |
| Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A | 105 | 109 |
| Jersey Central Power 7 pf | 102 | 106 |
| Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf | 101½ | 104½ |
| Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf | 100½ | 103½ |
| New Orleans Pub S $7 pf | 111½ | 114½ |
| New Rochelle Wat pf | 9½ | 12½ |
| No States Power Del 5 pf | 111 | 114 |
| No States Power Del 6 pf | 63¾ | 67¾ |
| No States Power Del 7 pf | 69¾ | 73¾ |
| Ohio Power 4½ pf | 111¾ | 114¾ |
| Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf | 107½ | 110½ |
| Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf | 113 | 116 |
| Pa Pwr & Lt 7 pf | 83 | 87 |
| Penn Power & Light $7 pf | 105¼ | 108¼ |
| Pub Serv Okla 5 pf | 104 | 106 |
| Public Electric Lt pf | 83 | 87 |
| Roch Gas & E 5 pf | 96 | 98 |
| Roch Gas & E 6 pf | 104 | 107 |
| San Diego Gas & Elec | 14⅛ | 15⅝ |
| Savannah Elec & Pr 6 pf | 98 | 100 |
| Sierra Pacific Power Co | 20 | 22 |
| Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf | 114½ | |
| Tampa Electric Co | 20½ | 22 |
| Texas El Serv 6 pf | 99½ | 103½ |
| Texas Pwr & Lt 6 pf | 100 | 104 |
| Washington Ry & Elec units | 14¼ | 15¾ |

### N. E. Utility Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bangor Hydro-Electric | 21¼ | 23½ |
| do 6 pf | 112 | — |
| do 7 pf | 140 | 144 |
| Beverly Gas & Electric | 51½ | 55½ |
| Brockton Gas Light | 4⅞ | 5⅞ |
| Central Maine Power 6 pf | 99 | 103 |
| do 7 pf | 108¼ | 112¼ |
| Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf | 103 | — |
| Conn Light & Power | 42 | 44½ |
| Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf | 112 | 115 |
| Eastern Utilities Asso | 22 | 24 |
| do conv | 2½ | 3¼ |
| Fall River Gas Works | 18½ | 21½ |
| Fitchburg Gas & Electric | 38¼ | 42¼ |
| *Green Mountain Power pf | 67 | 71 |
| Hartford Electric Light | 57¼ | 60¼ |
| Haverhill Electric | 37½ | 41½ |
| Haverhill Gas Light | 9½ | 11½ |
| Holyoke Water Power | 14½ | 16½ |
| Lawrence Gas & Electric | 38 | 42 |
| Lowell Electric Light | 44½ | 48½ |
| Lynn Gas & Electric | 77 | 82 |
| Mass Power & Light pf | 15 | 17 |
| Mass Utilities Asso pf | 27 | 29½ |
| Narragansett Elec pf | 55½ | 57½ |
| N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf | 15 | 17½ |
| N E Power Assn 6 pf | 33½ | 36½ |
| N E Public Serv $7 pr ln | 70¼ | 74¼ |
| do $6 pr ln | 66 | 70 |
| do $7 pf | 9½ | 11½ |
| do $6 pf | 8¾ | 10¾ |
| Newport Electric | 25½ | 27½ |
| Providence Gas | 7⅞ | 9 |
| Pub Serv of N H $6 pf | 107½ | — |
| R I Pub Serv pf | 30¼ | 32¾ |
| Rockland Light & Power | 9⅛ | 10½ |
| Springfield Gas Light | 12⅞ | 14⅜ |
| Twin State Gas & El pr pf | 107 | |
| Western Mass Companies | 24¼ | 26¾ |

*Ex-dividend.

### New York Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Manhattan (.80a) | 16¼ | 17¾ |
| Bank of New York (14) | 336 | 344 |
| Bankers Trust (2) | 53¾ | 55¾ |
| Brooklyn Trust (4) | 68 | 73 |
| Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4) | 98½ | 101½ |
| Chase National (1.40) | 30½ | 32½ |
| Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80) | 45 | 47 |
| Commercial (8) | 177 | 183 |
| Continental Bk & Tr (.80) | 12¾ | 14¼ |
| Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (3) | 42¼ | 43¾ |
| Empire Trust (3) | 46 | 49 |
| First National (100) | 1460 | 1500 |
| Guaranty Trust (12) | 287 | 292 |
| Irving Trust (.60) | 11¼ | 12½ |
| Manufacturers Trust (2) | 38¾ | 40¾ |
| Manufacturers Trust pf (2) | 51¼ | 53¼ |
| National City (1) | 27 | 28½ |
| New York Trust (5) | 98½ | 101½ |
| Public (1½) | 30 | 32 |
| Title Guarantee & Trust | 3⅜ | 4⅜ |

(a) Also extra or extras.

### Boston Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| †Boston Saft Deposit (16) | 300 | |
| First National (2) | 44¾ | 47¼ |
| Merchants National (12) | 390 | 420 |
| †New England Trust | ‡400 | |
| National Rockland (2) | 67 | 72 |
| National Shawmut (1) | 22¾ | 24¾ |
| Pilgrim Trust (8) | 220 | 240 |
| Second National (4) | 138 | 148 |
| †State Street Trust (8) | 303 | 318 |
| United States Trust (.80) | 11 | 13 |
| United States Trust pf (.80) | 13 | 15 |
| Webster & Atlas (2) | 49 | 54 |

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

### Other Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of America¶ NTSA (2.40) | 37½ | 39½ |
| Continental Illinois (4) | 89 | 93 |

### Insurance Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna Casualty (4a) | 129½ | 133½ |
| Aetna Insurance (1.60a) | 56¼ | 58¼ |
| Aetna Life (1.20a) | 28½ | 30 |
| American Equitable (1 | 21 | 22½ |
| American Insurance Nwk) (½a) | 13½ | 15 |
| American Re-Insurance (1.60a) | 46½ | 48½ |
| American Reserve (1e) | 13¾ | 15¼ |
| American Surety (2½) | 50¼ | 52¼ |
| Automobile (1a) | 38 | 40 |
| Baltimore American (20a) | 7¼ | 8¼ |
| Boston (16a) | 630 | 650 |
| Carolina (1.30a) | 29¾ | 31¾ |
| City of New York (1.30) | 23¼ | 24¾ |
| Conn General Life (80) | 26½ | 28 |
| Continental Casualty (1.20a) | 32 | 34 |
| Fidelity & Deposit (4a) | 128 | 131½ |
| Fireman's Newark (40) | 9¾ | 11¼ |
| Franklin Fire (1a) | 31¼ | 33¼ |
| General Reinsurance (½g) | 42¼ | 43¾ |
| Georgia Home (1a) | 25½ | 27½ |
| Glens Falls (1.60) | 43¾ | 45¾ |
| Globe & Republic (½) | 10½ | 12 |
| Globe & Rutgers | 9 | 11 |
| Great American Insurance (1a) | 28¾ | 30¼ |
| Hanover (1.20) | 29½ | 30½ |
| Hartford Fire (2a) | 90½ | 93½ |
| Home Fire Sec | 1½ | 2⅝ |
| Home Insurance (1.20a) | 32 | 34 |
| Homestead (1) | 19¼ | 20¾ |
| Knickerbocker (½) | 9¾ | 10¾ |
| Lincoln Fire | 1 | 2 |
| Maryland Casualty | 3⅜ | 4⅜ |
| Mass Bond (3½) | 63½ | 66½ |
| National Fire (2) | 65¼ | 67¼ |
| National Liberty (20a) | 7¾ | 8¾ |
| New Amsterdam Casualty | 19 | 20½ |
| New Hampshire (1.60a) | 46½ | 48 |
| New York Fire (80 | 16¼ | 17¾ |
| North River (1) | 26 | 27½ |
| Northeast Insurance | 5½ | 6½ |
| Phoenix (2a) | 92 | 96 |
| Prov Wash (1a) | 36¾ | 38¾ |
| Republic Ins Texas (1.20) | 27½ | 29 |
| Revere (P) In (1.20a) | 26 | 27½ |
| Rhode Island Insurance | 3⅜ | 4⅜ |
| St Paul Fire (8 | 262 | 272 |
| Springfield (4½a) | 130 | 133½ |
| Standard Accident | 52¾ | 55¾ |
| Sun Life (15) | 200 | 240 |
| Travelers (16) | 413 | 423 |
| United States Fid & G (1) | 24¼ | 25½ |
| United States Fire (2) | 52¾ | 54¾ |
| Westchester (1.20a) | 36½ | 38½ |

a—also extra or extras.
g—declared or paid so far this year.
e—paid last year.

### Investment Trusts

Management

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Affiliated F Inc | 2.40 | 2.63 |
| Amerex Hold | 13.125 | 14.625 |
| Am Business Shrs | 2.74 | 3.00 |
| Axe Houghton Fd | 10.68 | 11.48 |
| Boston Fund | 13.65 | 14.68 |
| British Type Inv | .11 | .21 |
| Broad St Inv | 21.18 | 22.90 |
| Bullock Fund | 12.35 | 13.54 |
| Can Inv Fund | 2.60 | 3.25 |
| Century Shrs Tr | 29.09 | 28.05 |
| Chain St. Inv | 16.81 | .... |
| Christiana Sec | 2555.00 | 2755.00 |
| Commodity Corp | 10.29 | 11.26 |
| Consol Inv Tr | 27.75 | 30.25 |
| Dividend Shrs | 1.08 | 1.18 |
| Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd | 17.63 | 18.73 |
| Eaton & Howard Stock Fd | 10.53 | 11.18 |
| Equitable Inv Corp | 24.88 | 26.75 |
| Equity Corp $3 pf | 18.50 | 19.00 |
| Fidelity Fund Inc | 15.79 | 16.99 |
| Fund Investors Inc | 15.70 | 17.21 |
| Gen Capital | 26.82 | 28.84 |
| Gen Investors Tr | 4.36 | 4.70 |
| Incorp Investors Tr | 14.19 | 15.26 |
| Inst Sec: Bank Group | .90 | .99 |
| Inst Sec: Insurance | 1.26 | 1.38 |

†Keystone Custodian Funds:

| | Bid | Asked | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B-1 | ..... | 31.37 | S-1 | ..... | 25.32 |
| B-2 | ..... | 25.53 | S-2 | ..... | 13.00 |
| B-3 | ..... | 16.08 | S-3 | ..... | 9.98 |
| B-4 | ..... | 7.96 | S-4 | ..... | 3.76 |
| K-1 | | 15.94 | K-2 | | 15.15 |

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| ‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd | 31.70 | 31.70 |
| ‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd | 77.00 | 77.00 |
| Maryland Fund | 2.95 | 3.85 |
| Mass Invest Tr | 18.03 | 19.38 |
| Mass Inv 2d Fd | 8.56 | 9.20 |
| Mutual Invest | 8.71 | 9.52 |
| Nation Wide Voting | 1.07 | 1.19 |
| New England Fund | 11.02 | 11.88 |
| Old Colony Tr Assoc | 15.50 | 17.50 |
| Plymouth Fund Inc | .36 | .41 |
| Putnam Fund | 12.23 | 13.08 |
| Quarterly Income Shrs | 4.20 | 5.10 |
| Railway & Light Sec | 7.00 | 10.25 |
| Railway & Light Sec pf | 101.00 | |
| Repub Invest Fund | 3.25 | 3.63 |
| Scudder S & C | 79.29 | 80.89 |
| Spencer Trask Fund | 13.05 | 13.84 |
| Stand Util Inc | .18 | .21 |
| State Street Invest | 61.75 | 63.75 |
| Trusteed Am Bk "B" | .45 | .50 |
| Trusteed Industry Shrs | .71 | .80 |
| Wellington Fund | 13.84 | 15.22 |
| **Fixed and Unit Type** | | |
| Assoc Stand Oil | 4.625 | 5.375 |
| Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod | 2.44 | .. |
| Cumulative Tr Sh | 4.20 | .. |
| Diversified Tr C | 3.25 | |
| Diversified Tr D | 4.90 | 5.55 |
| Foundation Tr Shrs A | 3.35 | 3.85 |
| Fund Tr Shrs A | 4.24 | 5.03 |
| Nation Wide Sec | 3.27 | ... |
| North Am Bond Tr Ctfs | 40.00 | ... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1953 | 1.95 | ... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1955 | 2.39 | ... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1956 | 2.35 | ... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1958 | 1.94 | ... |
| Super of Am Tr AA | 2.11 | ... |
| US Elec Lt & Pow "A" | 13.375 | ... |
| US Elec Lt & Pow "B" | 1.50 | ... |
| **Investment Banking** | | |
| Blair & Co | .50 | 1.00 |
| First Boston Corp | 13.275 | 14.875 |
| Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom | .10 | .30 |

†Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

### Aviation Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| American Airlines pf | 104¾ | 107¾ |
| Liberty Aircraft | 7¾ | 9¼ |
| Piper Aircraft | 5½ | 7 |
| Pollak Manufacturing Co | 8⅝ | 9⅞ |
| Solar Aircraft | 3 | 3¾ |
| Taylorcraft | 1⅞ | 7¼ |
| Taylorcraft pf | 7¼ | 8½ |

### Borg-Warner Net Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Borg-Warner Corp., makers of mechanical equipment and automotive parts, reported net earnings for the six months ended June 30 of $4,007,544, equal to $1.71 a common share, compared with $2,830,983 or $1.21 a share in the first half of 1940. Provision for federal and Canadian taxes in the first half of 1941 totaled $5,312,960. June quarter net profit was $1,639,947 or 70 cents a share against $1,054,743 or 45 cents a share in the corresponding period of 1940.

### Middle West Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Middle West Corp. and subsidiaries, a public utility group, reported June quarter net income of $985,153, equal to 30 cents a share, compared with $744,850 or 22 cents a share in the 1940 June quarter. First half 1941 net was $2,104,770 or 63 cents a share against first half 1940 net of $1,603,186 or 48 cents a share. The 1940 figures have been adjusted for comparisons to give effect to retroactive federal tax laws.

### Television Firm Cuts Loss

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Farnsworth Television and Radio Corp. reported it cut its net loss to $181,857 in the fiscal year ended April 30 from $749,741 in the preceding year. Sales rose to $5,165,905 from $2,922,576, while orders on file increased to about $7,000,000 from $550,469. Shipments rose about one-third to $1,300,000 in the first quarter of the current fiscal year, with nearly a third of the company's current production going to defense equipment.

### Hudson's Bay Profits Cut

LONDON (CP)—Net profit of $291,000 was shown in the 272nd annual report of the Hudson's Bay Company for the year ended Jan. 31, 1941, a decrease of $60,000 compared with the previous year. Trading profit before taxes was shown as $3,419,000, compared with only $2,226,000 the previous year. Provision for taxes was $2,362,000 last year, compared with $1,112,000 the previous year and $540,000 in 1938, the report said.

## New York Curb

Closing Prices

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 900 | Aero Sub B (.30g) | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 10 | Ala Gt Sou (3g) | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| 50 | Alum Co Am (3g) | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 100 | Alum Co Am pf (6) | 113¾ | 113½ | 113½ |
| 50 | Alum Ltd (h6g) | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 500 | Am Cit P&LB | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 1100 | Am Cyan B (.60) | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | 40⅜ |
| 100 | Am & Fgn P war | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 500 | Am Exp Lines (1g) | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 250 | Am Gas&El pf (4¾) | 107¾ | 107¼ | 107¾ |
| 100 | Am Gen (.15g) | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 50 | Am Gen$2 pf (2) | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ |
| 200 | Am Light & T (1.20) | 12⅞ | 12 | 12⅞ |
| 50 | Am Pot & Ch | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 200 | Am Republics (.10g) | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 600 | Am Superpow | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 100 | Am Superpow 1 pf | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 600 | Ark P&L pf (7) | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 100 | Aro Equip (.40g) | 11 | 1 | 11 |
| 100 | Art Met Wks (.60) | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 100 | Asso G&El A | 3-32 | 3-32 | 3-32 |
| 100 | Atlas Ply | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 100 | Babcock & Wil (1g) | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 50 | Baldw Loco pf (2.10) | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| 200 | Baldwin Loco war | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ |
| 100 | Baldwin Rub (½a) | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 300 | Barium Sta Stl | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 50 | Barl & Seel A (1.20) | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 500 | Basic Refract (.60g) | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 |
| 5000 | Beaunit M cv pf | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 1500 | Beech Airc | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 1400 | Bell Airc | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 100 | Bellanca Airc | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 400 | Berk & Gay Furn | 7-16 | ⅜ | 1-16 |
| 200 | Bliss (E W) | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 100 | Blue Ridge | 9-16 | 9-16 | 9-16 |
| 5000 | Blue Rid cv pf (3d) | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| 1000 | Bohack (H C) 1pf | 34 | 33½ | 33½ |
| 1100 | Braz Tr L&P | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ |
| 1400 | Breeze Corp (1e) | 9⅞ | 9 | 9 |
| 200 | Brewst Aero (.30g) | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 100 | Brill A | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 150 | Brill pf | 63 | 62½ | 62½ |
| 100 | Brown Co pf | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 100 | Brown Rubber | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 400 | Buf N&EP pf (1.60) | 17½ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 500 | Bunk Hill & S (1) | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 |
| 100 | Calamba Sug (1.60) | 10½ | 10 | 10½ |
| 200 | Cal Ed Pow | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾ |
| 100 | Can Col Airw | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 200 | Can Ind Alc A (h.10g) | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 200 | Carrier Corp | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| 300 | Cen&SW Ut | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 20 | CenNYPow pf (5) | 82 | 81⅞ | 81⅞ |
| 5600 | Cessna Airc (.70g) | 10 | 9½ | 10 |
| 50 | Cheesebrough (4a) | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 900 | Childs pf | 16⅞ | 13⅜ | 16½ |
| 100 | Cities Service | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 100 | Cit Svc pf (3k) | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 200 | Cit Svc pf B | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 20 | Cit Svc P&L $7pf (7) | 97½ | 96¼ | 97½ |
| 20 | Cit Svc P&L $6pf (6) | 96¾ | 96½ | 96¾ |
| 500 | Colon Develop | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 20 | Colum G&E pf (5) | 52 | 51¼ | 51¼ |
| 80 | Colum O&G | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 600 | Comwlths Dis | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 50 | Comm P Svc (1½g) | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ |
| 300 | Conn Tel&El | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | Cons Biscuit (.10g) | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 100 | Cons G&E Bal (3.60) | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| 200 | Cons Gas Ut | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 1900 | Cons Stl Corp | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8¼ |
| 1500 | Cooper-Bess (½g) | 9½ | 9 | 9⅜ |
| 600 | Coop-B pr pf (3) | 35½ | 33 | 35½ |
| 100 | Corroon & Rey | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 100 | Cosden Petro | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 200 | Creole Pet (½a) | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 100 | Crowley Milner | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 400 | Cuban Atl Sug (½e) | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ |
| 100 | Cuban Tob | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 400 | Decca Records (.60a) | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 500 | Dubilier Cond | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 300 | Duro-Test | 1 | ½ | ½ |
| 200 | Eagle Pich Ld (.30g) | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 400 | East G&F6pf (1½k) | 37¼ | 36⅞ | 37¼ |
| 25 | East G&F prpf (4½) | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 100 | East Sta pf B | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| 2000 | El Bond&Sh | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 700 | El Bond&Sh pf (6) | 59½ | 59 | 59 |
| 300 | El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5) | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 200 | Emers Elec (.10e) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 10 | Emp DisEl pf (4½k) | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 70 | EmpG&F 6p.c. pf | 113 | 112½ | 112½ |
| 200 | Equity Corp | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 300 | Equit Corp$3pf (¾k) | 19¼ | 18⅞ | 19¼ |
| 200 | EsquireInc (.30g) | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ |
| 100 | Fairchild Av (½g) | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 300 | Fairch En&Air | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 |
| 100 | Fla P&L $7 pf (7) | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 100 | Fox (P) Brew (1a) | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 100 | Frank Cou Dis | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 50 | Gen Pub S pf | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 70 | Gen Share pf (6d) | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| 20 | Gen T&R pf A (6) | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 25 | Georg Pow $6 pf (6) | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 400 | Glen Ald Coal | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 00 | GodchauxSugA (2) | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 40 | Godchaux S pf (7) | 100 | 98 | 98 |
| 100 | Gray Mfg | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 50 | Gt Atl & P nv | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 75 | Gt A&P 1st pf (7) | 129 | 129 | 129 |
| 100 | Gt NY Brew | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 200 | Greenf T&D (½e) | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 200 | Gulf Oil (1) | 36½ | 36 | 36½ |
| 50 | Gulf St Ut 6 pf (6) | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ |
| 300 | Hearn D Strs | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ |
| 100 | Hecla Min (.70g) | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 300 | Hoe (R) & Co A | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 |
| 400 | Humble Oil (1⅜g) | 64¼ | 63¾ | 64¼ |
| 100 | Hygrade Sylv (1¼g) | 40½ | 40 | 40½ |
| 100 | Ill Iowa Pow | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 300 | Ill Iowa Pw pf (2k) | 30½ | 30⅜ | 30⅜ |
| 1000 | Imp Oil Ltd (h½) | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 100 | Irving Air Ch (1) | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 200 | Ins Co N Am | 81⅜ | 80⅞ | 81⅜ |
| 25 | Int Met Ind A | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 1800 | Int Pap & Pow war | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 200 | Int Petrol (h1) | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 700 | Int Vitamin (.30) | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 800 | Int Home Eq (¾g) | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ |
| 300 | Jacobs (F L) | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 200 | Jeannette Gla | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 25 | Jer C P&L 5½s pf | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 40 | Jer C P&L 6 pf | 99 | 98¼ | 99 |
| 20 | Jer C P&L 7 pf | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 100 | Kennedy's (1.10g) | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 100 | Knott Corp (.10g) | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 200 | Lakey Fdy&M (.20g) | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ |
| 100 | Le Tourneau (2) | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 900 | Lehigh C&N (½g) | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5¾ |
| 500 | Lone Star Gas (.40g) | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 100 | Line Material (½e) | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 50 | Long Is L pf | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 25 | Long Is L pf B | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 100 | Loudon Pack | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 100 | Manati Sug war | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 100 | Mangel Strs | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 100 | Marion St Shov | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 100 | Massey-Harris | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 100 | McWill Dredg | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 100 | Memph N Gas (.30g) | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 50 | Mer-C&Spf A (7½k) | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 100 | Mesabi Iron | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 200 | Mid St P B vtc (.05g) | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 1000 | MidWestCorp (.20g) | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 25 | Midvale (5½g) | 127⅜ | 127⅜ | 127⅜ |
| 500 | Missouri P Svc (.20e) | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 200 | Molybdenum (¼g) | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 30 | Mong Ward A (7) | 167 | 166 | 166 |
| 50 | Am Book (1½g) | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 500 | Mt City Cop (.10g) | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 50 | Mount St T&T (7) | 130 | 129 | 129 |
| 100 | Mound Prod (.60) | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 200 | Nat Mfr & Strs | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 25 | Nat U&L pf (6) | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 1000 | Nat Rub Mch (xg) | 6⅛ | 5½ | 6⅛ |
| 150 | Nat Stl Car (h2) | 25 | 24⅞ | 25 |
| 100 | Nat Trans (½g) | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| 300 | Nat Un Rad | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 700 | Navarro Oil (.40a) | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 25 | NE PA 6 pf (3½k) | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ |
| 50 | NewEngE&T (5¼g) | 122¾ | 122¾ | 122¾ |
| 50 | N J Zinc (2½g) | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 10 | NY P&L 7 pf (7) | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| 400 | Niag Hud Pow (.15e) | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 100 | Niag Hud 1 pf (5) | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 100 | Niag Sh Md B (.30e) | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 20 | Niag Sh Md A pf (6) | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 600 | Nip'sing Mns (h.15e) | ½ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 50 | Nor Am L&P pf | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 100 | Nor Pipe L (½g) | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 100 | Nor Sta Pw A | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 2900 | Ogden Corp | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 50 | Ohio Brass B (1g) | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 25 | Okla N G cv pf (5½) | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 200 | Pac G&E 6 pf (1½) | 32⅜ | 32¼ | 32⅜ |
| 500 | Pac G&E5½spf (1⅜a) | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | 30⅜ |
| 50 | Pac Ltg pf (5) | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 100 | Pantepec Oil Ven | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 100 | Prkersbrg R&R | 6⅜ | 6½ | 6⅜ |
| 19 | Pennroad (.20e) | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ |
| 20 | Pa P&L $6 pf | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 50 | Pa P&L $7 pf | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 100 | Pa Sugar (¾g) | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 50 | Pa Wat & Pow (4) | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 200 | Phila Co (.35g) | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 1100 | Phoenix Sec | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ |
| 700 | Phoen Sec pf | 47 | 46 | 47 |
| 400 | Pioneer Gold (h.40) | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 70 | Pitts & Lake E | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 200 | Pitts Pl Gl (3g) | 80½ | 79½ | 80½ |
| 100 | Plough, Inc (.60) | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 700 | Potrero Sugar | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 100 | Prud Inves | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 15000 | P S Ind $7 pr pf | 133½ | 132½ | 133⅛ |
| 25000 | P S Ind $6 pf | 70¼ | 67½ | 70¼ |
| 200 | Pug Sd P&L $5 pf | 108 | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 15000 | Pug Sd P&L $6 pf | 54¼ | 53 | 53 |
| 100 | Pug Sd P&T (2) | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 1000 | Quaker Oats pf (6) | 151¾ | 151¼ | 151¼ |
| 200 | RKO opt war | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 200 | Raym Conc (1a) | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ |
| 600 | Red Bank Oil | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 100 | Republic Avia | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 800 | Rice StixD Gds | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 100 | Root Pet pf | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 100 | Ryan Aero | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 800 | Ryan Cons Pet (.10e) | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| 75 | St Regis Pap pf | 110⅝ | 110½ | 110⅝ |
| 1100 | St Regis Pap | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 200 | Salt Dome Oil | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 100 | Schulte (DA) | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 100 | Segal Lock & H | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 400 | Scovill Mfg (1½g) | 27⅞ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ |
| 400 | Seiberling Rub | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ |
| 150 | Sel Ind (al ct) (5½) | 46¼ | 46 | 46¼ |
| 100 | Sel Ind pr (5½) | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 100 | Shat-Denn (⅛g) | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 250 | Sherwin-Wms (3a) | 83 | 82 | 83 |
| 100 | Simplicity Pat | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 100 | So Coast | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 200 | So Penn Oil (1½a) | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 20 | So Cal Ed pf (1½a) | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 200 | Sou Pipe L (½g) | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 100 | Spencer Shoe | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 600 | StandCap&S | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 100 | StandDredgpf (1.60) | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 200 | St Oil2Ky (1) | 19¼ | 19 | 19 |
| 25 | St Oil Ohio pf (5) | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 300 | Stand Prod (¾g) | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| 100 | Stand Sil-Lead | 3-32 | 3-32 | 3-32 |
| 100 | Ster Br Strs (.30e) | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 25 | Sterch Br St 1 pf (3) | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 100 | Sterling Inc | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 300 | Sullivan Mach (½g) | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 800 | Sunray Oil (.05g) | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 |
| 100 | Superior Oil Cal | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 100 | Swan-Finch Oil (.65g) | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 100 | Taggart | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 100 | Technicolor (½g) | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 100 | Todd Shipyds (5g) | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 200 | Transwest Oil | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 50 | Tubize Chat A (3g) | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 100 | Udylite Corp (.30g) | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 100 | Unexcelled Mfg | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 600 | Unit Airc Pr (½g) | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10¼ |
| 400 | Unit Gas | ⅛ | ½ | ½ |
| 100 | Unit Gas pf (6⅞k) | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 3600 | Unit Lt&Pow A | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 700 | Unit Lt&Pow B | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 400 | Unit Lt&P pf | 23¼ | 23 | 23¼ |
| 50 | Unit Shoe M (2½a) | 60½ | 60⅜ | 60½ |
| 600 | Unit Special (.60a) | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 800 | U S Foil B | 6⅛ | 5¾ | 6⅛ |
| 500 | U S Lines pf | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 10 | U S Strs 1 pf | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 100 | Un Wall Pap (.10g) | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 500 | Univ Corp vtc | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 100 | Utah P&L pf (7k) | 65½ | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| 100 | Util & Ind pf | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 100 | Valspar Corp | 13-16 | 13-16 | 13-16 |
| 300 | Venezuel Pet | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 30 | Virg Pub Svc pf | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 800 | Vultee Airc | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ |
| 100 | Waco Airc | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 100 | Way Knit M (½g) | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 100 | Wentwth Mfg (.28g) | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 300 | West Va C & C | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 200 | Wright Harg (h.40a) | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |

Total stock sales today, estimated, 100,000 shares; year ago, 58,540 shares.

## Soybeans Lead Rise In Grain Prices

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (AP)—Led by a spectacular advance in soybeans prices, which rose more than 4 cents a bushel to new highs since 1937, wheat, oats and other grains moved upward today as general commercial and professional buying expanded.

Wheat advanced almost two cents at times, deferred deliveries reaching new highs for the past four years with May, 1942, contracts over $1.21. Oats rose more than a cent also to new four year peaks, May contracts selling near 50 cnts. Deferred soybean futures were as high as $1.616 while in the spot market No. 2 yellow beans brought $1.67.

## Trading Is Quiet In London Market

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Stock market trading today was on a plane which early saw a firmer tendency and prices which were not higher changed but little until near the close. Home rails then reacted sharply upon news that no announcement on the new government plan for wartime operation of the railroads was likely before parliament reassembled.

Speculative kaffirs failed to hold earlier gains, although selected leaders in the industrials gained after a resumption of investment buying.

Gilt-edged bonds were steady throughout the day.

### Borg Warner Earns 70c

CHICAGO (AP)—Borg Warner Corporation and subsidiary companies reported estimated net income for the quarter ended June 30, subject to year-end adjustment, at $1,639,947, equal to 70 cents a share after provision for all second quarter taxes and an additional $600,000 for the first quarter. Net estimated income for the six months ended June 30, after provision for taxes, was $4,007,544.50, equal to $1.71 a share.

## N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

### Domestic Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:50 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Ala Pow 5s 56 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 4 | Am G&E 3¼s 70 | 107½ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 3 | Am G&E 3½s 60 | 106⅝ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 8 | Am G&E 2¾s 50 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 3 | Am P&L 6s 2016 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 3 | Am Writing Paper 6s 61 | 82⅞ | 82 | 82 |
| 5 | Appal El Pow 3¼s 70 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 5 | As Elec 4½s 53 | 47¼ | 47⅛ | 47¼ |
| 16 | As G&E 5s 50 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ |
| 6 | As G&E 5s 68 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 1 | As G&E 4½s 48 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 2 | As G&E 4½s 49 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| 10 | Bell T Can 5s 57 B | 110⅞ | 110¾ | 110⅞ |
| 1 | Bell T Can 5 60 C | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| 5 | Birm El 4½s 68 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 12 | Boston Ed 2¾s 70A | 103⅞ | 103¼ | 103⅞ |
| 3 | Cen St El 5½s 54 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 60 | Cen St El 5s 48 | 17 | 16½ | 17 |
| 5 | Cen St P&L 5½s 53 | 100 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 | Chi Ry 5s 27 ct | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 1 | Cities Ser 5s 69 | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 1 | Cities Ser 5s 66 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 1 | Cities Ser 5s 58 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 15 | Cities Ser 5s 50 | 89¼ | 89 | 89⅛ |
| 4 | Cit S Pow 5½s 52 | 98¼ | 98⅛ | 88⅛ |
| 26 | Cont G&E 5s 53 A | 97⅞ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 11 | Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 11 | East G&F 4s 56 A | 89⅞ | 89½ | 89⅞ |
| 5 | Elec P&L 5s 2030 | 93 | 92⅞ | 92⅞ |
| 2 | Empire Dis E 5s 52 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 | Erie Ltg 5s 67 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 9 | Fla Pow 4s 66 C | 108½ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 3 | Gary E&G 5s 44 st | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 1 | Gen W Wk 5s 43A | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 3 | Glen Ald Coal 4s 65 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 5 | Guar Inv 5s 48A | 24 | 23¾ | 24 |
| 11 | Ill Pow & L 5s 56C | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 1 | Ill Pow & L 5½s 57 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 2 | Ill Pow & L 6s 53 | 107½ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 4 | Ind Svc 5s 50 | 81⅛ | 81¼ | 81⅛ |
| 2 | Ind Svc 5s 63A | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 1 | Int P Sec 7s 57 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 1 | Int P Sec 7s 52 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 2 | Int P Sec 6½s 55C | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 4 | Inters Pow 6s 52 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ |
| 12 | Inters Pow 5s 57 | 78⅝ | 78⅛ | 78¼ |
| 1 | It Sup Pw 6s 63A | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 1 | Long Isl Lt 6s 45 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 7 | Lou P&L 5s 57 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 5 | Mengel Co 4½s 47 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 1 | Minn P&L 5s 55 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 | Miss Riv P 5s 51 | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| 1 | Mo Pub Svc 5s '60 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 2 | Nat P&L 5s 2030B | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 7 | Nat Pub S 5s 78 ct | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 1 | Nebr Pw 6s A 2022 | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| 1 | Nebr Pw 4½s 81 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 13 | Nevada Cal E 5s 56 | 97¼ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 29 | N Eng G&E 5s 50 | 61½ | 60⅞ | 61¼ |
| 10 | N Eng G&E 5s 48 | 61 | 60¾ | 61½ |
| 47 | N Eng G&E 5s 47 | 61½ | 60¾ | 61 |
| 1 | Nor Ind U S 3¾s 69 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 25 | OkaNatGas3¾s55 | 108 | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 2 | Pac P&L 5s 55 | 101 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 11 | Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77 | 106 | 105¾ | 106 |
| 1 | Pen El 5s 62 H | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 1 | Phila El P 5½s 72 | 113⅝ | 113⅝ | 113⅝ |
| 1 | Phila Rap Tr 6s 62 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 10 | Portland G&C 5s 50 st | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 2 | Potomc Ed 5s 56 E | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 | Pub Sv Colo 4s 49 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 1 | Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 1 | Pug Std P&L 5½s 49 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 7 | Queens Bor G 5½s 52 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 17 | So Cal Ed 3s 65 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104½ |
| 4 | So Cal Gas 3¼s 70 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 | So Count Gas 3s 71 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 7 | Spalding 5s 89 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 1 | Stand G&E 6s 48 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 9 | Stand G&E 6s 51 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 7 | Stand G&E 6s 57 | 86¾ | 86⅜ | 86½ |
| 6 | Stand G&E 6s 66 | 86½ | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| 15 | Stand P&L 6s 57 | 86⅜ | 86⅛ | 86⅛ |
| 2 | Tex El S 5s 60 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 2 | Tide Wat P 5s 79A | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 2 | Twin CRT 5½s 52A | 62⅝ | 52 | 52⅝ |
| 17 | Unit L&P 6s 75 | 98½ | 98¼ | 98½ |
| 7 | Unit L&Ry 5½s 52 | 101 | 101⅛ | 101 |
| 3 | Unit L&Ry 6s 52A | 118⅞ | 118⅞ | 118⅞ |
| 3 | Utah P&L 6s 2022A | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 14 | Utah P&L 4½s 44 | 100⅛ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 | Virg P S 5½s 46A | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| 2 | West Newsp Un 6s '44 | 68¾ | 68¼ | 68¾ |
| 3 | York Rys 5s '47 st | 100 | 100 | 100 |

### Foreign Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:50 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Guan & Wes R 6s '58 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 6 | Medellin Col 7s '51 | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ |
| 15 | Russian 6½s 1919 | ⅞ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 20 | Russ 5½s 1921 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |

Total bond sales today (estimated), 800,000; year ago, 724,000.

*Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

## Farm Income Is Seen Rising To High Level

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—During the month of July the prices of farm products showed a sharp increase, indicating that the annual farm income in 1941 will exceed the $10,700,000,000 estimated by the government in June, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

On the basis of the present price level and on the assumption that the quantity of farm products sold during the last half of this year will be 5.9 per cent larger than a year ago, as in the first half, the farmers' annual income this year will total $11,281,000,000, as compared with $9,123,000,000 last year.

This estimate includes government benefit payments which allows for a reduction in such payments from $766,000,000 in 1940 to $700,000,000 in 1941.

Farm income this year promises to reach a figure which will represent full recovery from the depression for the first year since expansion began. In fact, farm income in 1941 will be larger than in the pre-depression year of 1929 when it amounted to $11,221,000,000.

It is probable that farm income will be even larger than the present estimate since the prospect is that the prices of farm products will show a further upward trend during the remainder of this year.

The outlook is that the farmers' purchasing power for the year as a whole will be 21.5 per cent larger than in 1929 on the basis of the current estimate of farm income. The greater increase in the farmers' purchasing power than in their income will be due to the fact that the prices of goods bought by the farmers in 1941 will average approximately 17 per cent below the pre-depression level.

The farmers' purchasing power in 1941 will be twice as large as at the bottom of the depression in 1932 and it will be considerably larger than in any year since that time.

## Commodity Futures

### Grains

At Principal Markets

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. wheat: | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.14⅛ | 1.13¼ | 1.13⅞ | 1.12¾ |
| Minneapolis | 1.10 | 1.08⅛ | 1.08⅞ | 1.07⅝ |
| Kansas City | 1.07¼ | 1.06⅞ | 1.07¼ | 1.06¼ |
| Winnipeg Oct. | .73¼ | .72¾ | .73 | .72¾ |
| Dec. wheat: | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.18 | 1.17 | 1.17¾ | 1.16⅝ |
| Minneapolis | 1.13 | 1.11¼ | 1.12⅝ | 1.10¾ |
| Kansas City | 1.10⅞ | 1.09¾ | 1.10¾ | 1.09⅝ |
| Winnipeg | .74¾ | .74½ | .74¾ | .74½ |
| May wheat | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.21⅛ | 1.19⅞ | 1.20⅞ | 1.19½ |
| Minneapolis | 1.16¼ | 1.15⅜ | 1.16 | 1.13⅞ |
| Kansas City | 1.13¼ | 1.12 | 1.13¼ | 1.12 |
| Winnipeg | .79 | .78¼ | .78⅞ | .78⅞ |
| Sept. corn: | | | | |
| Chicago | .77 | .76½ | .76⅞ | .76⅞ |
| Kansas City | .... | .... | .70 | .70 |
| Dec. corn: | | | | |
| Chicago | .81 | .80⅜ | .80¾ | .80¼ |
| Kansas City | | | .74 | .73⅞ |
| Sept. oats: | | | | |
| Chicago new | .45¾ | .44½ | .45⅜ | .44¼ |
| Minneapolis | .40⅞ | .39⅞ | .40⅜ | .39⅞ |
| Winnipeg Oct. | .45½ | .44½ | .45¼ | .44¼ |
| Rye, Chicago | | | | |
| Sept. new | .69 | .68⅞ | .68⅞ | .67¼ |
| December | .73 | .72¼ | .72½ | .71⅞ |
| May | .77¾ | .76¾ | .77⅜ | .76¼ |

### Soybeans

At Chicago

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. old | 1.53¼ | 1.56⅞ | 1.53 | 1.56½ | 1.52⅞ |
| new | 1.53¼ | 1.56⅞ | 1.53 | 1.56½ | 1.52⅞ |
| Dec. | 1.54½ | 1.58 | 1.54⅛ | 1.57⅞ | 1.53¼ |
| May | 1.57¾ | 1.61⅝ | 1.57⅝ | 1.61½ | 1.57⅛ |

### Lard

At Chicago

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 10.25 | 10.35 | 10.22 | 10.25 | 10.17 |
| Oct. | 10.40 | 10.55 | 10.40 | 10.47 | 10.37 |
| Dec. | 10.72 | 10.87 | 10.72 | 10.80 | 10.67 |

### Wool

Grease

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 95.0 | 95.1 | 94.9 | 95.0 | 94.8 |
| December | 93.5 | 93.5 | 93.5 | 93.5 | 93.7 |
| March | 92.3 | 92.3 | 92.3 | 92.3 | 92.3 |
| **Tops** | | | | | |
| October | | | | 126.5b | 127.3 |
| December | 124.5 | 124.5 | 124.4 | 124.5 | 124.4 |
| March | 122.0 | 122.0 | 121.8 | 122.0 | 121.8 |

b—Bid.

### Cotton

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 16.81 | 16.95 | 16.78 | 16.86 | 16.72 |
| December | 17.01 | 17.15 | 16.95 | 17.04 | 16.88 |
| January | 17.04 | 17.11 | 17.01 | 17.08 | 16.86 |
| March | 17.16 | 17.33 | 17.14 | 17.21 | 17.07 |
| May | 17.21 | 17.38 | 17.19 | 17.27 | 17.11 |
| July | 17.22 | 17.35 | 17.21 | 17.27 | 17.08 |

### Sugar

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NY Sept No 3 | | | | 2.64b | 2.69 |
| Wld May No4 | 1.92 | 1.96½ | 1.92 | 1.95½ | 1.90 |

### Hides

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 14.35 | 14.45 | 14.33 | 14.40 | 14.35 |
| December | 14.60 | 14.62 | 14.55 | 14.55 | 14.57 |

### Cottonseed Oil

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 12.35 | 12.46 | 12.33 | 12.37 | 12.19 |
| Dec. | 12.24 | 12.38 | 12.24 | 12.27 | 12.10 |

### Cocoa

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 7.54 | 7.60 | 7.53 | 7.56 | 7.54 |
| December | 7.67 | 7.72 | 7.66 | 7.68 | 7.57 |

### Black Pepper

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 6.17 | 6.17 | 6.13 | 6.14 | 5.98 |

### Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *November | 36.15 | 36.25 | 36.15 | 36.15 | 36.05 |
| *December | 36.25 | 36.30 | 36.15 | 36.20 | 36.10 |

Eggs

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *October | 30.30 | 30.45 | 30.20 | 30.25 | 30.35 |
| *November | 30.35 | 30.50 | 30.25 | 30.30 | 30.35 |

*S. s. (R)s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

### F. E. Myers Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—F. E. Meyers & Bro. Co., pump manufacturers, reported net profit of $775,275 for the nine months ended July 31, equal to $3.87 a common share, compared with $862,438 or $4.31 a common share for the nine months ended July 31, 1940. For the quarter ended July 31 net profit was $318,756, equal to $1.59 a common share, against $324,077 or $1.62 a common share in the July quarter of 1940.

### Pepperell Mfg. Doubles Net

*By the Associated Press*

A net income of $2,368,543, after provision for federal and state taxes, was reported by the Pepperell Manufacturing Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, compared with $1,121,505 in the previous year.

# Stimson Declares Pacific Army Tops World War Units

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 27 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson says that Army units participating in the Pacific Northwest maneuvers are far, far ahead of any of the divisions sent to France in the World War, when he was an artillery colonel. Both he and Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, expressed their approval yesterday of the manner in which troops in the Far West are being whipped into shape.

"The Army has shown tremendous improvement since the maneuvers in California in April," General Marshall said at their press conference. "The object of such maneuvers is to permit soldiers to make all the mistakes when they're not costly and to be able to correct them. These troops have done that."

General Marshall made it clear that the Army isn't going to be caught unprepared if it is suddenly called upon to expand again.

"Sites are being selected and preliminary surveys made for 20 more cantonments. If the need arises, we will be in a position to start building immediately. If it doesn't, we can file the plans away for future reference."

# Russia Not Getting Philippine Exports

MANILA, Aug. 27 (AP)—The office of High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre said today no general license has been issued for export of Philippine Island materials to Russia.

Mr. Sayre's office explained that a misunderstanding of a general conversation on export control last Monday had led Manila reporters to believe such a license had been issued. The announcement also said export control instructions received from Washington are confidential and must come from that source.

Authoritative sources said some Philippine coconut oil, from which explosives are made, and hemp are available for export to Russia, but that so far no licenses have been requested and no ships are available to handle such cargoes.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

SHOW FRIENDS finest Christmas Card assortment, Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious, All-occasion boxes, Personals. Exp. unnecessary. Bonus. Request approved samples. Good profits. DOEHLA, S-64, Fitchburg, Mass.

EXTRA MONEY EASY Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big profits. No experience necessary. Samples Free. WETMORE & SUGDEN, 749 Monroe, Dept. 48, Rochester, N. Y.

NOVEL CHRISTMAS CARD MONEY-MAKER. "Individualized Greetings" can be "Personalized" to relatives, friends with unique Metallic Seals. 24 FREE with 21-card $1 assortment, 50c profit. Outstanding seller. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other smart assortments. No experience. Samples on approval FRIENDSHIP, 170 Adams, Elmira, New York.

### ANTIQUES

ANTIQUES
HAVILLAND DINNER SET, LIMOGES,
Rare, Service 12, Lovely heirloom,
$550. RGS. 2400 Ome. Dayton, Ohio.

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

MAN of mature years, sound character and extensive organization and sales planning experience would invest moderate amount of money in business or project in which his active assistance may be of value. Please give outline and state amount required, confidentially if desired. Write Box W 20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### REAL ESTATE

Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
Percy H. Goodwin Co., La Jolla
Formerly Rice Cooper Co.

## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

**Boston—Apt., 9 Rooms, 2 Baths**

A1 condition; comfort; live in town at less expense! Inspection invited. Apply Supt., 290 Commonwealth Avenue.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg. Ken. 7837. 6 Marlboro St., 2 rooms with large dinette; elevator bldg., near to Public Garden. Com. 3761 or call Cap. 7550 for both.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 28 Marshall St.—Near Longwood Station; attractive 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Call ASP. 1217.

NEWLY REDECORATED—full size apt. 1596 Centre St., Newton Highlands, Mass. Separate entrances. Apply owner in lower apt. R. A. Cody, Lasell 0190.

### APARTMENTS WANTED

BUSINESS woman, 2 rms., kitchenette and bath; private; garage; reasonable; commuting distance of Boston, preferably Newton, Watertown or Belmont district. Box N-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

### BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LOVELEIGH MANOR in the Berkshires, for the care and teaching of retarded children. MR. and MRS. H. MILLARD DANIELS, Box 745, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

### COUNTRY BOARD

FOR those desiring peace and solitude for rest or study; lovely historic, picturesque home with all modern conveniences; fine food; 55 miles from Boston. JOSEPHINE HADDOCK, Epping, N. H. Telephone 2037.

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm resort, open Sept. and Oct. Cozy, attractive home; fireplaces; lovely countryside; good tasty meals; innerspring mattresses; select clientele. Fall rates $16 and $17. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

RELAX IN THE HILLS of Sullivan County—Zehner's High Hill House, Narrowsburg, N. Y. Tel. 94-R4. Family resort; nearby bathing. $14.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

**EMPLOYERS** HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN AND WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE WO 2-2080 280 B'way, N. Y. C. LOUISE C. HAHN

## Local Classified

*(Continued)*

### FOR RENT

APT.—Old colonial house; centrally located; garden, 3 fireplaces, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, heated, con. hot water, all-year occupancy. COTTAGE—Five rooms, bath, 3 fireplaces, continuous hot water, all-year occupancy. Apply M. S. JORDAN, 137 Washington St., Marblehead, Mass.

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

STANDARD air-conditioner for sale at reasonable price, excellent condition. Apartment 619, Hotel Hemenway, Boston. Tel. Kenmore 4330.

### FURNITURE FOR SALE

CHILDREN'S handsome, ivory decorated, twin bedrm. set, $75; beautiful satinwood bedrm. set, sacrifice, $125; excellent condition. Park. 5314-J. Brookline.

### FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

### FURRIERS

**BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS**

FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted.

**CHARLES E. MORRIS**
*In the Wholesale Fur Market*
**328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th**
On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

### HELP WANTED

COUPLE for small nursing home, general work; licensed driver; good home, fair salary. Fairhaven, 119 Lafayette Place, Woodmere, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Cedarhurst 8792.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DESIRABLE companion for active elderly lady, must be competent driver; permanent position if satisfactory. Tel. Commonwealth 4458 for appointment. (Boston)

EXPERIENCED cook; good home and wages; small family in Westport, Conn. Box X-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GENERAL MAID — Efficient and fond of children. Nice modern home. Small family, wages moderate Phone LASell 6286 (Waban, Mass.)

GIRL for temporary office work and typing, Christian Scientist preferred. Box K-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### HOMES WANTED

**UPPER DARBY, PA.—Business woman desires small apartment, unfurnished, with Christian Scientists. Write 401 Upper Darby National Bank Building, or phone Boulevard 460.**

### HOUSES FOR SALE

ALEXANDRIA, MINNESOTA—Beautiful Lake home, 150 feet directly facing Lake Carlos; 2 story modern home built for summer and winter; 3 bedrooms; garage. Write Clara M. Jacke, 608 16th Street, Oakland, California.

### HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

APARTMENT furnishings for sale, either whole or part; Oriental rug, twin beds, etc.; no dealers. 475 Beacon St., Boston.

### HOUSES TO LET

OAKMONT, PA., 226 Delaware Ave., vicinity of Pittsburgh—6 rooms, garage; all newly painted; corner lot; owner will be on premises Aug. 30, 31st and Sept. 1.

NEWARK, N. J., Clinton Hill—8-room house with lot, all improvements, oil heat; conveniently located. Inquire 12 Edgewood Terrace, Maplewood, N. J.

### JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

### MATTRESSES

**MATTRESSES REMADE** HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

### MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

**NEW LOW RATES**

WANTED, full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street; Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Mason & Hamlin organ for school, also grand piano. Particulars R. MURRAY, 111 East 19th St., New York City.

### PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake, 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf; riding near by; $21-$35; folder. Season May-Oct. 1.
Mr. and Mrs. Engle, Mgrs.
Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut.

CRAIGMOUNT-in-the-CATSKILLS — For rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

### PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, "confidential," 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

### REAL ESTATE

**RENTALS**
**SALES**

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.

**HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.**
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

SACRIFICE SALE
$8,000
9-room house in Norwood, Mass. "Built on honor" for the original owner for his own use. 3 owners to date. Ample back yard for garden or playground, centrally located near Christian Science church. MARION H. WATSON, Norwood 0667. Real Estate.

**Alvord Bros., Realtors**
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts BIGelow 3006

### ROOMS AND BOARD

GLEN RIDGE, N. J.—Private home, exclusive neighborhood; excellent food; near trans.; business person. 38 Hawthorne Ave. Phone Glen Ridge 2-5194.

### ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach; from $1.00 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—Room with sun porch, 1 or 2 persons; private home; convenient transportation and desirable location. Tel. Las. 0284.

BOSTON, MASS., 86 Gainsboro St. — Single double room; near The Christian Science Mother Church; pri. fam.; parking. Mrs. Swan, Ken. 6323.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 6—Single and double; quiet and homelike; elevator; conveniently located. Hulit. Ken 9196.

BOSTON, MASS., 178 Huntington, Apt. 3—Near Christian Science church; rooms, day, week; elevator. MRS. LEWIS. Com. 2502.

BOSTON: 195 Huntington Avenue—Furnished rooms overlooking Mother Church Christian Science Park. Harriet L. Dwyer. Phone Com. 9596.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms, twin beds, lavatory; permanent or traveling guests; parking. Longwood 8775.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Large, comfortable rooms for business men. Call Eliot 9750.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Large, sunny room for business man. Rent reasonable. Call Eliot 9750.

CHICAGO—Large, attractive room on south side for business girl; apartment located on lake beach; Protestant; I. C., bus transportation. Box S-15, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan, Chicago.

**Hotel Huntington**
*SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES*
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK
*Manager*
**ROOMS ALL WITH BATH**
**Single $1.50 and up**
**Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50**
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C., Broadway (112th)—Beautiful, sunny, outside rooms, furnished-unfurnished; large closets; suitable 1-2; kitchen. UN. 4-0229.

N. Y. C., 65TH ST. (50 Central Park West)—THOMAS RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR WOMEN Widely known as well-appointed home, business women or students; park view; kitchen facilities; maids; reasonable. TRafalgar 4-1349.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73 (3-A)—Conveniently located, light, airy corner; water or private shower; business people; evenings-Sunday.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable central location, every convenience; all transportation; near Park, church. CI. 7-6322.

### SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home. $1.00 Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600. Boston

### SUMMER BOARD

**SHADYKNOLL — Picturesque 6 acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18.75-$23.50; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.**

## Local Classified

*(Continued)*

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A POSITION desired by a lady with experience in housekeeping and also practical nursing; Christian Scientists preferred. Belmont 1591-J (Mass.).

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST desires to serve as companion, chaperon, or nursing; go anywhere. L-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST desires position as companion-nurse to young person or child needing special care or tutoring, by child specialist. ESTHER JACOBS, R. F. D. 2, Ovid, New York.

WOMAN offers service as driver to those with cars; considerate attention; will shop. HUGHES, 54 Falmouth St., Boston. Ken. 3640.

### TRUCKING

**Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885**
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

### TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS. All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Berg 4-8333.

### WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO, 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

## *NEW JERSEY*

### ATLANTIC CITY

FAMOUS MAID SHOP
HOSIERY - LINGERIE - GLOVES
HANDBAGS
Stores in Principal Cities
Cor. Atlantic and New York Avenues
Atlantic City, N. J.

### CRANFORD

**TUTTLE BROS**
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

### EAST ORANGE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment
with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
*Personal Attention to Details*
**BOND LAUNDRIES**
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

**NELSON B. HAZELTINE**
Electrolux
For a free demonstration of the ELECTROLUX CLEANER and AIR PURIFIER, in Sanitary Cleaning, Rug Shampooing, Moth Extermination, Dry Cleaning, and Floor Waxing.
Call Orange 2-0579 195 Prospect St.

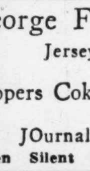
SAVE AT
*587 Central Ave.*
*East Orange, N. J.*
Sears
**SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.**

### HACKENSACK

KATES BROS.
*Scientific Shoe-Fitting*
Baby to Adult
Wilbur Coon Shoes
210 Main Street Peoples Trust Bldg.
HAckensack 3-1779

### JERSEY CITY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



**Norge Appliances**
See our new line of refrigerators and washing machines.
Lawler Bros.
918 B'way, Bayonne, N. J.
Tel. Bay 3-0402

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

**HOLSTE-PLATT CO.**
*Certified*
**COAL and FUEL OIL**
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

### MAPLEWOOD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 2-1584 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always careful, courteous service
at
**Four Square Esso Station**
1946 Springfield Ave.
at Pierson Rd. So.
*Alfred Hartlieb, Prop.* SO 2-9792

**SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.**
Sunshine Hi-Ho Crackers, the all-purpose cracker, full lb. pkg. 19c
Cocomalt
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

### *Crossword Quiz Answers*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H | O | R | S | E | S | | V | I | O | L | I | N |
| A | H | O | Y | ▨ | A | M | I | ▨ | G | A | T | E |
| R | I | D | ▨ | T | R | O | O | P | ▨ | P | E | W |
| O | O | ▨ | C | H | A | R | L | E | S | ▨ | M | A |
| L | ▨ | P | A | R | ▨ | S | A | T | I | N | ▨ | R |
| D | O | O | N | E | ▨ | E | ▨ | ▨ | L | A | R | K |
| | R | O | D | E | O | ▨ | G | R | E | B | E | |
| B | A | L | I | ▨ | ▨ | A | ▨ | A | N | O | D | E |
| E | ▨ | E | D | W | I | N | ▨ | C | U | B | ▨ | U |
| A | S | ▨ | A | R | M | I | D | E | S | ▨ | A | G |
| G | A | R | ▨ | Y | A | T | E | S | ▨ | E | V | E |
| L | I | E | D | ▨ | G | A | G | ▨ | I | R | O | N |
| E | L | V | I | N | O | | U | N | D | I | N | E |

## *NEW JERSEY*

### MONTCLAIR

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280. 10 a. m.-12 m daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Chadwick
Luncheon Dinner
Telephone Montclair 2-8055 33 Park Street Montclair, N. J.

**The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation**
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

*Fine Jewelry*
**HENKE'S, Inc.**
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
*Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere*
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

**LOUIS HARRIS**
Founded 1875
Montclair's Department Store

### NEWARK

**Hahne & Co.**
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

**WE LIVE TO SERVE!**
*When Better Laundering Is Done*
*CRESCENT Will Do It*
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

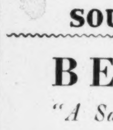
Henri Hairdresser
Permanent Waves of Distinction
882 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.
Telephones: MITCHELL 2-0781—0782

### NUTLEY

BETSY ROSS
BEAUTY SHOPPE
338 PASSAIC AVENUE, NUTLEY
Machineless Permanents, $5 and $6.50
Partial Permanent, $2.50 up
Tel. Nutley 2-1242

### ORANGE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



$5 TO $6
Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

### SOUTH ORANGE

BELLIN'S
*"A Safe Place to Shop"*
Visit our large selection of smart schoolwear for Misses and Children
61 So. Orange Ave. S. O. 2-3354

### WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
*Authorized Ford Agency*
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

### PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table

ROSEMAWR
FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

SMITH'S
BABY SHOPPE
*Passaic's Foremost*
*Juvenile Department Store*
626, 628 Main Avenue

### PLAINFIELD

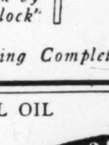
**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fuel Oils — Timken Oil Burner
Low Cost Hot Water
with a
Timken Water Heater
CHAS. R. DANN, INC.
142 Somerset St. Tel. PL. 6-6161

## *NEW JERSEY*

### PLAINFIELD

*(Continued)*



*"Bank by the Clock"*

The
**State Trust**
Company
Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
*Offering Complete Banking Facilities*

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS COAL 747 WEST FRONT ST.
TEL. PLAINFIELD 6-0642

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

### RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
*The Cream Actually Whips*
PURITAN
MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

### RIDGEWOOD

*Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of*
Schweinfurth Florist Inc. Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers
63 NO. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. Ridge 6-4760

SALES SERVICE PARTS
Ford
LINCOLN ZEPHYR MERCURY
**Helard-Guildford Corp.**
619 N. Maple Ave., Hohokus Ri. 6-5900

**CHARLES AGEL**
Three Way Portables
Batteries for Portables
Car Radios to Fit Any Car
37 So. Broad Street Tel. Ri. 6-3566

### SUMMIT

EVERETT & BUTLER
Realtors
Insurance
96 Summit Avenue
Telephone Sum. 6-6040

### TEANECK

*June Travers*
*Gift Shoppe - - - Antiques*
721 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-6626
*Opp. The Cedar Lane Tea House*

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
**Home Town Laundries, Inc.**
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
*A Service to Meet Every Need*

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

### WESTFIELD

*We Pledge you the best* in product and the best in service for your car
INGRAM
*TEXACO GOODYEAR*
226 NO. AVENUE

Philco Radios
Bendix Washers
Westinghouse Refrigerators
*We Service All Makes of Electrical Appliances*
VAN BROTHERS
109 North Ave. Tel. We. 2-1718
WESTFIELD, N. J.

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
**SERVICENTER**
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

**GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.**
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

*Does Dessert Make the Meal?*
We always have a variety of fruit tarts and pies under refrigeration.
BUY Your Dessert and ENJOY Your Summer Vacation
SIEVER'S BAKERY
117 East Broad Street Tel. We. 2-4189
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY

*When You*
**Purchase Goods**
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
**please mention**
**The Christian Science Monitor**

## *NEW JERSEY*

### WESTFIELD

*(Continued)*

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Klinger's Market, Inc.**
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
*Meats, Groceries and Vegetables*
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
*Men's Apparel*
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

Red Cross Shoes
*for Women*
Walk-Over Shoes
*for Men*
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
135 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

### WEST NEW YORK

**L. J. Rad**
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J

## *PENNSYLVANIA*

### ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
**THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.**
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

**Hess Brothers**
**Allentown, Pa.**
*One of*
*"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*

KOEHLER BROS.
*Coal—Charcoal*
*Coke*
N. 7th St. Bridge, Allentown, Pa.

**H. LEH & CO.**
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
*Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices*

Arnold's Bakery
*Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery*
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
*Four Retail Store for Your Convenience*

### BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

THE HAMMOND ORGAN
*The Organ of Today*
Stop in and hear the new Hammond Solovox. It will amaze you. $190.00. Steinway, Kimball and other high-grade pianos. Expert piano tuning.
**GOODENOUGH'S**
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

### CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk Butter. Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

### ERIE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

## *PENNSYLVANIA*

### ERIE

*(Continued)*

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PENN.
Visit our Campus Corner for school and college outfits, Third Floor.

### HARRISBURG

*"Be Kind to Your Clothes"*
CLEANERS
TAILORS
HATTERS
FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

*The Store of Gifts*
Watches, Diamonds Silverware
Pottery, Glassware, Chromeware
General Electric Appliances
The Ideal Jewelry Store
Rhoda C. Roberts, Proprietress
29-31 North Front St., Steelton, Pa.

Draperies Venetian Blinds
Offering a complete service in
*Interior Decoration*
EARL F. GOHL
137 South Fourteenth Street
Phone 4-5544

### MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

*Flowers for All Occasions*
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

### OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes
in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

WHARTON SHOPPE
*Dry Goods and Notions*
*Hosiery*
Wharton Avenue. Ogontz 400

ENNA JETTICK
SUMMER SALE
5.00 and 6.00 Val. NOW 3.95 and 4.45

SIMON BRODY, Inc.
43 Easton Rd. Glenside, Pa.
OPEN EVENINGS

### OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

"GUARANTEED OR USED CARS"
BRUNNER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0265

THE
CEDAR CHEST

Back-to-School Needs
411 YORK ROAD OGONTZ 3003

### PHILADELPHIA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE
PHILADELPHIA
*Your Individualism Is Our Objective*
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 5812

*the* STURGIS *store*
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
*Women's Smart Accessories*
Hosiery ● Handbags
Handkerchiefs ● Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas ● Gloves, etc.

Be ready for Fall and Winter
Have Your
COATS AND FURS
Put Into Condition Now
CHAS. H. KASSABIAN
WALNUT TAILOR SHOP
4618 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Phone Evergreen 4600

**FRED J. COOPER**
*Jeweler by Birth*
SILVER WATER PITCHER
Sheffield reproduction. You will love its simplicity of design and it will serve you well at every meal, $12.50.
Closed Saturday and Labor Day
109 SOUTH 13TH STREET

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $........ for ........ year, or ........ months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME ..........
STREET and NUMBER ..........
CITY and STATE ..........
MC-2

Coupon

## *PENNSYLVANIA*

### PHILADELPHIA

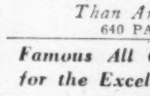
*(Continued)*

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

### READING

*Guaranteed Prices*
in our
**August Sale of Furniture**
. . . they won't be lower this season!
**POMEROY'S**

*"More People in Berks County* EAT



Maier's
BREAD
*Than Any Other Kind"*
640 PARK AVENUE

*Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!*
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

### SCRANTON

THE Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
*"Always Busy"*
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

M. ALICE SCANLON
A Distinctive Collection of
Dresses
for All Occasions
Also McMULLEN CLASSICS
428 Spruce Street

### SEWICKLEY

**LINIT**
**Perfect Laundry Starch**
**SELECT Food Market**
PHONE 1900 FREE DELIVERY 510 BEAVER ST. SEWICKLEY

### SWARTHMORE

*Complete Fuel Service*
WILSON
COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW. 600

**ABBOTTS**
**DE LUXE ICE CREAM**
**MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY**
On the Corner We Deliver

**MOVE SAFELY**
*By J. C. Stilwell & Son*
Old Furniture and New for Sale
STORAGE MORTON SW. 676

### UPPER DARBY

*Shoe Repairing Service*
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
*Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed*
BOU 197

School Supplies
JONAS TOY
& STATIONERY SHOP
7028 Terminal Square
*Open Evenings* Boul. 2284

### WILKES-BARRE

Mme. Fenwick's Beauty Salon
PERMANENTS
Wigs, Transformations, Toupees, Bobbing, Marcel Wave, Finger Wave
6 West Market Street, Wilkes-Barre
516 Lackawanna Ave. Scranton 4 S. 7th St. Stroudsburg

Woodlawn Homogenized Milk
It's Great!
**WOODLAWN**
**FARM DAIRY**
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

### WILKINSBURG

*Now is the time to select your winter bedding at*
**CALDWELL & GRAHAM**
PENN AVENUE and WOOD STREET
St. Mary's 100% Virgin Wool Blankets, and others of quality
Use Our Convenient Lay-away Plan

Millinery—Bags—Jewelry
at moderate prices
Vogue Accessories
764 Penn Avenue Wilkinsburg, Pa.
MARIE MYERSCOUGH CHURCHILL 7976

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Words of Current Interest

**Abram** (Gen. 17:1) — *A'-bram* (first *a* long, second clipped-short as in *a*ccount).

Same as Abraham; curiously accounted for in the text following Gen. 17:1, but believed by scholars to be merely another spelling.

**Arbutus** — *Ar-bu'-tus* (*a* as in *a*rm, first *u* long, second clipped-short as in circ*u*s). By prevailing practice, the syllable to take the stress is the second. Botanists, when capitalizing "Arbutus" and making it stand for a genus of shrubs, ask to have the stress on the first. For the purposes of the modern Latin in which they express themselves to one another, they are unquestionably right; for they pronounce the word just as they find it to scan in Vergilian poetry.

**Beatific** — *Be'-a-tif'-ik* (*e* long, *a* obscured as in sof*a*, both *i*'s short).

An adjective attributing the quality of "beatitude" to whatever noun it goes with. Latin has *beatitudo*, "blessedness," and the meaning comes down.

**Doctrine** (II Tim. 3:16) — *Dok'-trin* (*o* short, *i* short).

Means "teaching," from classic Latin, *doctrina*, anciently much made use of, and so prepared well for service in English of later centuries. It can mean "learning" in Latin, and a connotation of that obviously survives where the word appears in the verse from II Timothy.

**Dominion** (Ps. 8:6; Gen. 1:28)— *Do-min'-yun* (*o* quick-long as in *o*bey, *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in circ*u*s).

Signifies "lordship," "sovereign authority." Latin has *dominium*, but English evidently effects a coinage as from a Latin *dominio*. The Authorized translators make much use of the word; perhaps because they liked its sound, and perhaps because they lived and wrote at a time when the Latin influence was strong in English. By means of it they render a number of Hebrew stems that mean, in general, "to rule." An American Translation modernizes Ps. 8:6 to read, "Thou makest him ruler."

**Generic** — *Je-ner'-ik* (first *e* quick-long as in *e*vent, second short, *i* short).

Webster's asks for a rather clear sound of the *e* in the first syllable. An obscure *e*, nevertheless, is sometimes heard. An easing up in the matter of preciseness where unstressed vowels are concerned may be expected now and then. Considerations of emphasis and context lead a speaker one way or another. A too exact articulation of every word uttered may make for clearness of detail at the expense of a good whole effect.

**Herb** (Gen. 1:29)—*Urb* (*u* as in *u*rn); or, especially in Britain, *hurb* (*u* as above). Americans using this word in their talk or reading are mostly inclined to an unaspirated *h*. To American hearers, accordingly, silent *h* will seem natural and regular. Whoever aspirates the letter on the ground of being "correct," may beware of seeming affected. Whoever gives the *h* its value as a breathing out of long-formed habit and conviction will of course cause no offense.

The word is considerably employed in the Old Testament, now representing a noun that means "grass," now whatever is shining or green in the field, and now what grows out of the earth as food.

**Illuming** — *I-lum'-ing* (both *i*'s short, *u* long).

The classic vocabulary carries *illuminare*, which directly gives us "illuminate." "Illume" is a somewhat strange shortening of that word, having inherent in it a certain poetic distinction.

**Inalienable** — *In-al'-yen-a-b'l* (*i* short, first *a* long, *e* clipped-short as in sil*e*nt, second *a* as in sof*a*); or, by Webster's second choice, *in-a'-li-en-a-b'l* (both *i*'s short, first *a* long, *e* clipped-short as in sil*e*nt, second *a* as in sof*a*).

That is inalienable which a person holds, and which cannot, against his desire, pass to another. One syllable for *ien* is regarded by Webster's as better than two syllables, though two are allowed.

**Masculinity**—*Mas'-ku-lin'-i-ti* (*a* short, *u* as in *u*nite, first *i* short, second clipped-short as in char*i*ty, third short).

That which characterizes men as distinguished from women. Classic Latin has the adjective *masculinus*, "male." It stops short of an abstract noun, such as *masculinitas*. But English goes ahead and coins its word as if from this last. French the same, and perhaps first, with *masculinité*.

**Physique** — *Fi-zek'* (*i* short, *e* long).

Refers to a person's body, often implying a standard of excellence, sometimes noble and again arrogant. The *ph* and *y* indicate the Greek origin of the word, in which inheres the idea of "what grows." The family of English derivatives has much breadth of meaning and connotation.

### Where Would You Find—

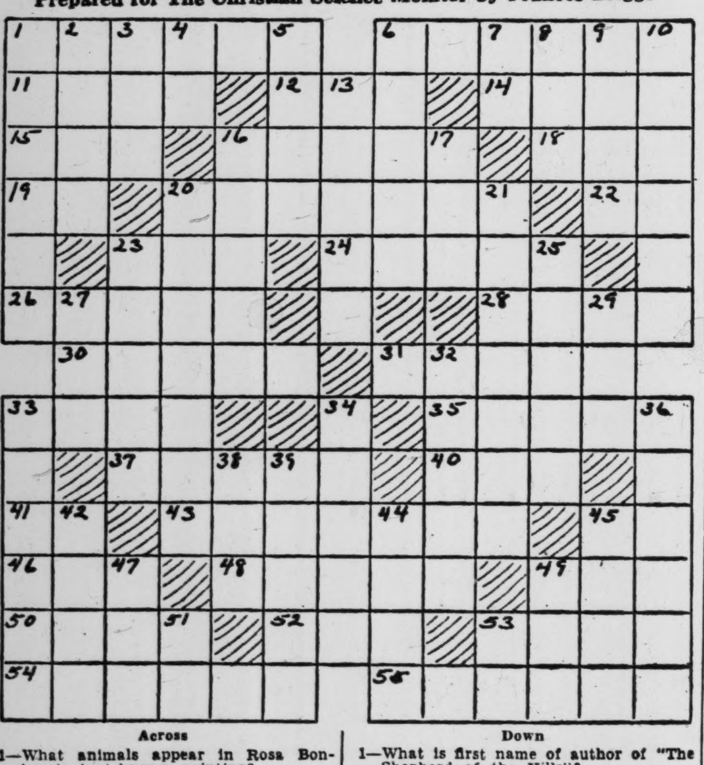
1. Mountains in British East Africa; highest peak, Kinangop, 13,120 feet.
2. Along any U. S. coast line, as these ships are lighthouse tenders.
3. A light, open, four-wheeled carriage of Russia.
4. Yunnan Province, China; 600 miles to the Gulf of Tonkin.
5. Guy Fawkes planned to blow up the British Parliament; the plot was discovered on Nov. 4 1605.
6. Montreal.
7. The center of the Rumanian oil fields; claimed by the Russians to be heavily bombed.
8. A city in northern Indiana.
9. Catoctin, Maryland; in this furnace, now a picturesque ruin, the first steel in the United States was made. The iron for the "Monitor," first iron vessel, was moulded here.
10. Hitler's German Army.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*I will lift up mine eyes*
*unto the hills, from*
*whence cometh my help.*
*My help cometh from*
*the* LORD, *which made*
*heaven and earth.*—Ps.
121:1, 2.

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—What animals appear in Rosa Bonheur's best-known painting?
6—Leopold Auer played what instrument?
11—What is a nautical term used in hailing?
12—What is French for "friend"?
14—An opening in a fence is what?
15—To free.
16—What is the unit of formation of cavalry?
18—What is a church bench?
19—What is bird of Hawaii?
20—What was first name of Reade, English novelist and dramatist?
22—Symbol for masurium is what?
23—Equality as to value.
24—What fabric has a glossy surface?
26—What is surname of Blackmore's best-known heroine?
28—What bird is noted as a songster?
30—What is a place where cattle are collected?
31—What is a dabchick?
33—What island is called Little Java?
35—What is opposed to "cathode"?
37—What was first name of Booth, noted American actor?
40—Young of the bear is what?
41—While.
43—Who is heroine of a Gluck opera (poss.)?
45—Symbol for silver is what?
46—What fish has pikelike body?
48—What British novelist wrote "Land at Last"?
49—Girl's name.
50—German song is what?
52—What is something thrust into mouth to hinder speaking?
53—Tailor's goose is what?
54—Who is betrothed to Amina in "La Sonnambula"?
55—What do you call one of a class of fabled female water sprites?

**Down**

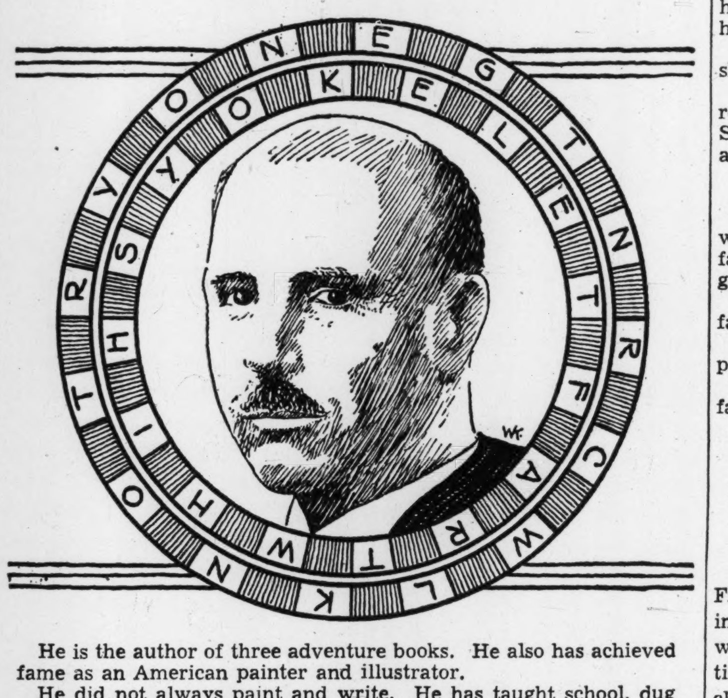
1—What is first name of author of "The Shepherd of the Hills"?
2—What State was birthplace of William Howard Taft?
3—A straight and slender stick is what?
4—What suffix forms diminutives of affection?
5—Who was Abraham's wife?
6—Who disguises herself as a page in "Twelfth Night"?
7—Who was a king of Bashan?
8—You have what when sitting but not when standing?
9—Paragraph.
10—What is a city of New Jersey?
13—What American inventor was also an artist?
16—How many mice ran after farmer's wife?
17—To fondle.
20—Who is heroine of a G. B. Shaw play?
21—In Greek mythology, who was tutor of Bacchus?
23—"His Family" is by what author?
25—Any man of great wealth is called what?
27—What is a plural of "os"?
29—What is color of lehua blossom?
32—Competes in speed.
33—What dog is used to hunt small game?
34—What is first name of Miss Louise, cinema star?
36—What is first name of author of "Emperor Jones"?
39—Insect in its final adult state is what?
38—Askew.
42—Would you wear or sail a lugger?
44—What is a small rodent of western South America?
45—What river is associated with Shakespeare?
47—What is last book of Bible (abbr.)?
49—Assam silkworm (var.).
51—What prefix signifies "double"?
53—What State is known as the Gem of the Mountains (abbr.)?

**(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)**

## Daily Quotation

*THE essence of true nobility is neglect of self. Let the thought of self pass in, and the beauty of a great action is gone, like the bloom from a soiled flower.*—FROUDE.

## "Dial Who" Puzzle


N E G T N T R F C A R L T W H O I T H R Y O N E
K E L T E N T R F A W L K W H T S R H O I Y S O
WK

He is the author of three adventure books. He also has achieved fame as an American painter and illustrator.

He did not always paint and write. He has taught school, dug wells, has been a farm hand, and has done a bit of lobster fishing.

To make possible a trip to Alaska, he incorporated himself and sold five thousand dollars worth of shares of common stock. This stock he bought back within 12 months after his book setting forth his Alaskan adventures was published.

His personal adventures include a voyage, ending in shipwreck, from Labrador to Greenland in a 33-foot sloop, and a journey to Tierra Del Fuego.

He has executed what is said to be the largest mural decoration in the world, in which more than six thousand feet of surface are involved, for an East Coast movie theater.

His paintings may be seen in such outstanding collections as those of the Chicago Art Institute, of the San Francisco Museum, of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, of the Henry Frick estate, and elsewhere.

His contemporaries call him the only true American artist, because he was not only born and trained here, but is American also in technique and point of view.

**The dials contain his name and birthplace. If the inner circle is turned a certain number of spaces, the letters will appear in their proper order—the first letter in the outer circle, the second letter in the inner circle, and so on. If you will make a copy of the inner circle, you can turn it as you would a radio dial until you find the answer.**

## The Amusing Things We Say

### *An Ignoramus*

The word, ignoramus, was originally an ancient law term. It was the custom in olden times for an ignoramus jury, now known as the grand jury, to write the word, **ignoramus**, on the back of a bill of indictment when they ignored it. At that time, such a word written on the bill meant, "We do not know. The evidence does not inform us." Although the words now used on an indictment are "No True Bill," the word ignoramus still remains with us to scornfully designate a person whom we know to be really unacquainted with something about which he pretends to know much. L. V.

## In Lighter Vein

**Co-operative Wife**

Wife (after dinner party): "Your business partner laughed when I spoke to the waiter in French—but the joke was on him."

Husband: "How was that?"

"I told the waiter to give him the check."

**Hence the Many Caves**

The guide had been answering the tourist's questions for half an hour, and his patience was exhausted.

"How were the caves formed?" she asked.

"I wasn't alive then, madam," he replied, "but the story goes that a Scotsman dropped a sixpence down a rabbit hole."—Tit-Bits.

**"Empty" Pocket**

As Tommy was putting on a coat which had been cut down from his father's overcoat, he began to grumble.

"What's the matter?" asked his father.

"Why," said Tommy, "this pocket's got no bottom to it."

"That's not a pocket," said his father; "that's a buttonhole."—Grit.

## Daily Anecdote

### *Talent*

One afternoon Minnie Maddern Fiske, the famous actress, was having her hair dressed by a young woman. Mrs. Fiske was rather tired and sat quietly, with her eyes closed, while the young woman arranged her hair.

"I should have gone on the stage, myself," the hairdresser said suddenly in the silence.

"It isn't as easy a life as you imagine," Mrs. Fiske replied, opening her eyes. "Look at me. Think how hard I have worked and studied to earn what success I have."

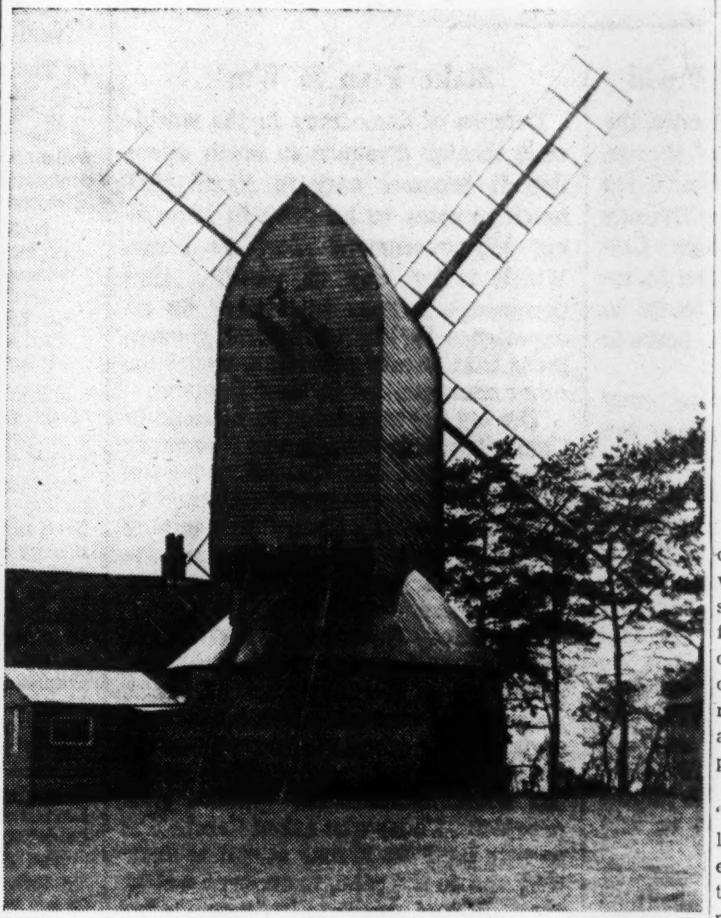
"Oh, yes," replied the young woman calmly and complacently. "But, you see, I have talent."

## Where Would You Find—

1. The Aberdare Range?
2. The branch of United States ships named after flowers, trees, and plants?
3. A drosky?
4. The Songka River?
5. The famous building which was the intended victim of the Gunpowder plot in the 17th century?
6. The Canadian city once known as Hochelaga?
7. Ploesti Oil Fields.
8. South Bend?
9. Catoctin Furnace?
10. The Wehrmacht?

**(Answers appear on this page)**

## World's Only Windmill Church?



Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

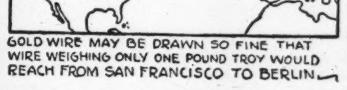
**This is said to be the only windmill in the world which has been converted into a church. It stand on Reigate Heath, Surrey, and services are held regularly. A church bell hangs from one side of the mill.**

## Did You Ever Wonder

### *How Metals Are Formed Into Wires?*

Wire has been made for more than 25 centuries. It was originally made by hand, the metal being beaten into thin sheets and then cut into narrow strips which were made round by further hammering.

The discovery of how to make wire by machinery, however, was made less than a century ago. In the modern making of machine-drawn wire, the metal is first heated and put through rollers which reduce it (for ordinary sizes of wire) to a rod less than a quarter of an inch in diameter.



GOLD WIRE MAY BE DRAWN SO FINE THAT WIRE WEIGHING ONLY ONE POUND TROY WOULD REACH FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BERLIN

After chemical baths to remove scale, etc., the rod has its point sharpened and is inserted in the wide end of a tapered or funnel-shaped hole in a draw plate or die. As the rod is drawn through, it comes out the smaller end of the hole reduced in diameter. This process is repeated through smaller and smaller holes until the wire is finally brought down to the desired diameter.

The dies through which the wire is drawn may be made of chilled steel, of bort diamond, or of ruby. Steel dies are commonly used for drawing copper wire, while steel wire is generally drawn through diamond dies.

The holes in diamond dies range from 0.040 to 0.002 inch in diameter. Because the hole wears larger in use, and any given size may last only a few days before becoming too large, diamond dies usually start their period of usefulness with the smaller or 0.002 inch hole.

Most wire is cold-drawn, that is, pulled through the die while the metal is cold. This tends to make the metal hard and brittle. So, to keep the wire soft and tough, it is annealed (gradually heated and allowed to cool slowly) after every three or four draws. The wire also is kept oiled as it passes through each die or draw plate.

The most widely used wires are those of steel or copper, or of alloys of those metals. However, wires also may be made of nickel, iron, aluminum, gold, silver, platinum, and other metals.

—W. P. Keasbey.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *Helped Himself*

(Kansas City Star)

The president of the Forty Plus club, H. G. Jones, didn't realize he was doing a fine job of selling himself the other day when he conferred with the personnel manager of the Lake City plant on jobs for other members of the club. The result was that Jones went to work and the club had to elect a new president.

The club is composed of men "over 40" who have earned a yearly salary of $4,000 but now are unemployed. They are of the executive type and the object is to obtain positions for each other. That is what Jones was doing at the Lake City plant when the personnel manager asked:

"Jones, what do you make out of this club?"

"Not a thing; why?"

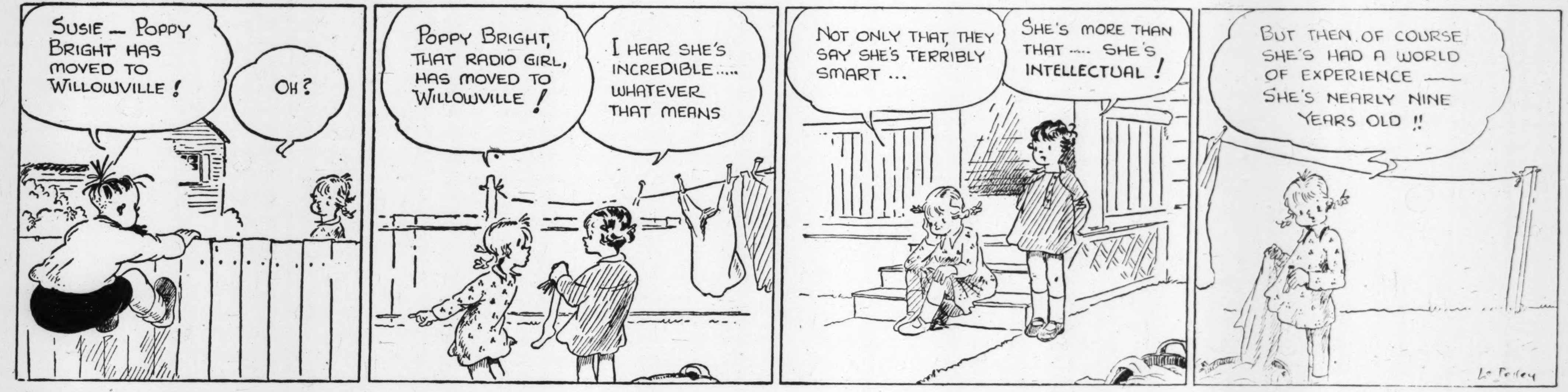
"Well, I've got a job for you right here in the office as an accountant."

And thereupon Jones became an alumnus of the Forty Plus club, as 100 other members of the Kansas City chapter have done since it was organized in 1939.

Pickens Watson is the new president of the club. Today he explained that while membership is limited to forty members, strange as it may seem, they are in need of more men for waiting jobs.

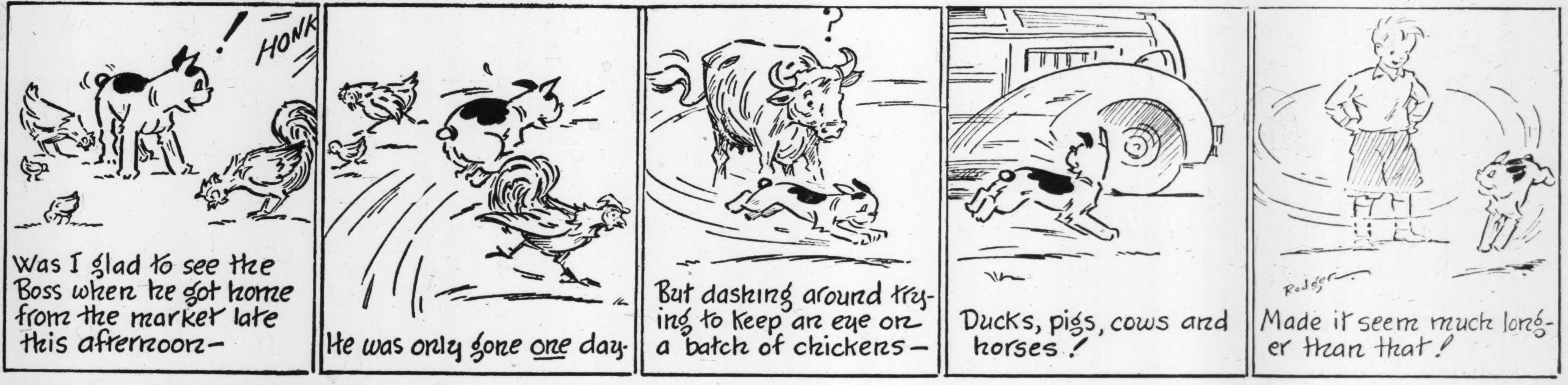
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hashing Things Over*

By LE PELLEY


SUSIE — POPPY BRIGHT HAS MOVED TO WILLOWVILLE !
OH?
POPPY BRIGHT, THAT RADIO GIRL, HAS MOVED TO WILLOWVILLE !
I HEAR SHE'S INCREDIBLE..... WHATEVER THAT MEANS
NOT ONLY THAT, THEY SAY SHE'S TERRIBLY SMART ...
SHE'S MORE THAN THAT ..... SHE'S INTELLECTUAL !
BUT THEN OF COURSE SHE'S HAD A WORLD OF EXPERIENCE — SHE'S NEARLY NINE YEARS OLD !!
Le Pelley

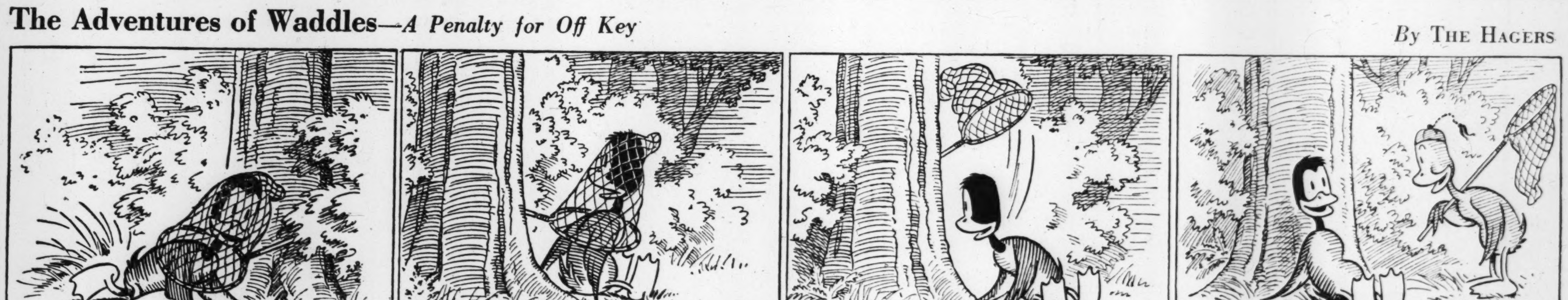
## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Gangway, Here Comes the Boss!*

By RODGERS


!
HONK
Was I glad to see the Boss when he got home from the market late this afternoon—
He was only gone one day-
?
But dashing around trying to keep an eye on a batch of chickens—
Ducks, pigs, cows and horses!
Rodgers
Made it seem much longer than that!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*A Penalty for Off Key*

By THE HAGERS


I STRUGGLED, BUT WITHOUT AVAIL. THEN QUACKED, "I AM NO NIGHTINGALE.
PLEASE LET ME OUT! THERE'S SOME MISTAKE. I'M NOT A SINGER— I'M A DRAKE."
MY CAPTOR THEN RELEASED THE NET. SAID HE, "MY BLUNDER I REGRET.
BUT NEXT TIME PLEASE DON'T SING OFF KEY," PROFESSOR WIDGEON ROARED WITH GLEE.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

# Editorials

## Demanding a Better World

At Williamstown, Massachusetts, the always challenging Institute of Human Relations is discussing "The World We Want to Live In." Dr. James Phinney Baxter, 3rd, president of Williams College which sponsors the conference, introduced the theme as an attempt to develop a blueprint for a postwar world.

This and similar discussions may seem a bit presumptuous before the war is won and in a democracy that is not a belligerent. Yet like the Roosevelt-Churchill eight-point program, every such effort to shape a pattern of things worth striving for helps to inspire the defense by free peoples against aggression and to energize the disposition of Americans to aid them. As this newspaper has implied in connection with the series of plans under the heading "Thinking Toward Peace" on this page, the determination to establish a just peace is co-equal in importance with the determination to win the war.

Of course, if the war did nothing more than preserve free institutions where they exist it would have accomplished something and be worth even its terrible cost. Some may be content to rest the effort on that basis and let any hope of postwar improvement wait on prior assurance of victory. This at least is more realistic than a supposition that peace, liberty, and justice are to be had by letting ambition, cruelty, and terror have their way in the world.

Milo J. Warner, National Commander of the American Legion, spoke from the standpoint of conserving national values when he said in July:

> We in the Legion do not regard the United States as a savior of the world. We are concerned about saving the United States of America, and therefore of saving all of America, from a force of ruthlessness, destruction, and enslavement which has been turned loose in the world.

Yet on the same day a young Army officer addressed the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs at Charlottesville in terms of more than standstill defense. The speaker was Lieut. L. H. Watson of the 1941 graduating class of the United States Military Academy. Probably voicing the thoughts of a great number of the youth upon whom the tasks of armed resistance would fall, he declared, "We want to be assured that this is a fight for a better world, and we will not be so assured until we see constructive work aimed in that direction."

This is an attitude which does not call upon the United States to be a starry-eyed crusader dabbling in other people's business, but it does call upon the United States to take its place as a member of the world family of Nations and to take its fair share of responsibility for order in that family.

This is one of the demands that is clearly and surely taking shape in thought. The democratic peoples have not sought the struggle. Neither had Jacob in the Biblical story of Peniel, where "there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day." Yet when the night was spent and the visitor was willing to say, "Let me go," Jacob replied, "I will not let thee go, except thou bless me."

The free, democratic nations are in that position today. Having been forced to expend blood and treasure in the struggle, they are not satisfied to have back the world merely as it was—still less to demand material recompense. They demand that the hard experience, the harrowing struggle, shall bring a blessing for the world. And they will not let go without that promise of a better and more enduring peace.

## Traffic and the Golden Rule

A motorist, complimented for slowing or stopping twice to permit pedestrians, or waiting drivers, to cross in front of him, remarked that he believed most motor accidents were the result of failing to observe common politeness.

If drivers generally would adopt the Golden Rule, the traffic problem of the United States might be on the way to solution. The Nation will need new roads, readjustments of existing facilities, and better engineering, of course. But it would be enlightening to know just how many of the 14,420 traffic fatalities of the first six months of 1941 were due to violations of the Great Precept of conduct.

The present emergency in relation to gasoline may help teach many that less speed means more enjoyable travel. It could teach us that kindness and consideration for others is always a way of solving traffic problems.

## Make Plan E Work

Defense of democracy in the world-wide theater demands so much attention it becomes easy to forget that much remains to be done in improving self-government close to home. Which is by way of recalling that Cambridge is soon to embark on an experience in improved local government that should provide a model for other communities in New England.

The big job remaining to be done in Cambridge is the election in November of a competent City Council under the proportional representation method of voting, so that this Council can employ a qualified city manager to start the Plan E form of government properly on its course.

As Murray Seasongood, first Mayor of Cincinnati under a similar form, points out in the July *Social Science*, proportional representation encourages certain types of men to run who would never dream of seeking office under the machine-dominated systems now prevalent. Those who asked Cambridge to vote for Plan E now owe it to their city, and to the plan, to endorse a slate of candidates known to be in sympathy with the objectives of the plan and eager to see it correctly installed and applied. The Plan E Committee need not impose upon itself the burden of costly and extensive campaigning, but it should have the names of its selectees brought to the voters' attention.

Much of the success in Cincinnati over this period of sixteen years—an extremely long time for a reform government—can be directly traced to the fact that the original Citizens' Committee has continued to function in giving an enlightening example of exerting citizen control over government.

In some other cities where the plan has been adopted and the sponsoring committees have allowed their activity to dwindle, the results have not been so good. This is a fact that those interested in Plan E in Cambridge should bear in thought.

## Open Season on Canards

Canard is originally a French word meaning a duck. It has come, through some sea change, to mean an absurd and sometimes malicious report set afloat to mislead the public. Such a story obviously relies on the expectation that the hearer will not stop to analyze it but will accept and be influenced by what he is told, and possibly will repeat it.

In this class belong a considerable collection of false reports and insinuations about the supposed use of tankers, supplies, and funds furnished by the United States to Great Britain under the Lend-Lease Act. Most of these canards have been circulated by word of mouth, though a few have found their way into print in a very limited section of the press.

A little examination of the tanker story, in particular, would show its utter improbability. The story is that Britain has placed some lend-lease tankers on commercial runs instead of using them exclusively for carrying military gasoline. Even if true, this would not alter the fact that aid to Britain at any point is aid in winning the war. But if one recalls that British private automobilists are on a ration of five or six gallons of gasoline a month and that British bombing planes require fuel for several times the distance German planes fly in bombing Britain, it can be seen that Englishmen are not apt to take many commercial markets with borrowed American tankers.

The proper defense against any canard rests basically with the reader or hearer. To begin with, he should be at least as willing to believe something creditable as something discreditable about his compatriots. In the second place, he should ask searchingly the source of evil report in order to judge its authenticity.

President Roosevelt has now given the lie direct to the general class of malign reports spoken or printed about the use of lend-lease funds and supplies. It would be useful to carry this one step further. The time is near when another of the periodic reports on operations under the Lend-Lease Act is due. It will be of service if this report can be made as complete and explicit as military considerations will possibly permit.

---

Then again, the initials of the Nazi news agency, DNB, could mean "Do Not Believe."

---

Have the Nazis got their hands on Russia—or got Russia on their hands?

---

An ounce of backbone is worth a ton of backdown.

# Our Readers Say—

## "Nazi Law: the Party's Interests"

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In "Nazi Law: the Party's Interests" Mr. E. S. Pisko gave a very illuminative survey of the "legal" conceptions in the Hitler realm. His remarks were to the point and confirmed what Dr. Gürtner, the late Reich Minister of (so-called) Justice, said:

> National Socialism substitutes the idea of moral wrong, the idea of material wrong. . . . Wrong may exist, even where there is no law. Everything will be wrongful which is counter to the vital objective of the community as to be found in the will of the Führer.

I think it is a misnomer to use the term "law" for this arbitrary implication. Kant was, perhaps, right when he jeered at the jurists who still debate their concept of law, but whatever it may be, it is certainly neither thought-reading nor arbitrariness. Even in the formalistic definition, explaining law as a body of rules prescribed by the supreme governing authority, the accent is placed on rule and not on authority. In its substantial significance the term is exactly an antithesis of what the Nazis understand by law. According to one of the most distinguished German legal philosophers, Adolf Merkel, law is the self-restraint of the State power or as another great German jurist, Rudolf von Ihering, has put it: the prudence of force. Law would, indeed, lack sense were it not to protect the individual against the Leviathan, but vice versa, as the Nazi "law" evidently does.

You might object: "What harm is done by using an incorrect term?" A good deal, in my view. Napoleon married the daughter of the Hapsburg emperor to gild his conquests with the glamour of legitimism. Hitler is disinclined to marry; the Nazis, therefore, use instead the terminology of our Christian culture which they are anxious to annihilate. They use the word and kill the spirit. Why should we who believe in law and morality, the defenders of the feeble and the oppressed, why should we back our enemy by accepting his camouflaging terminology?

Rustem Vambery

Dean Emeritus in the Law School of the Budapest University, Lecturer in the New School for Social Research, New York

## "On These Things"

To The Christian Science Monitor:

My husband and I wish to thank your paper for its wonderful work in presenting the events of these times in a just and truthful light.

Regardless of the material evidences of terrorism, and the false propaganda put forth to create disunity in the United States for the purpose of weakening our resolve to stand firm, we can continue to think straight.

The article in the recent issue of your column entitled ". . . On These Things" by Roscoe Drummond, clarifies the importance and seriousness of the real issue at stake in this war. This article points out that there is only one issue at stake—the freedom of Christianity vs. the slavery of totalitarianism. America's misunderstanding of the real issue is America's greatest danger, and is the chief factor in creating discord.

(Mrs.) Frances F. Kruidenier

Monmouth, Ill.

## "Union Shop in the Navy?"

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Regarding your editorial "Union Shop in the Navy?" and the strike at Kearny, N. J., I think Calvin Coolidge as Governor of Massachusetts gave the correct answer when the Boston Police struck when he said: "No one has a right to strike against the common good."

C. W. Morrill

Winchester, Mass.

## Bottles on the Beach

To The Christian Science Monitor:

May I ask you to please print this letter to call people's attention to the fact that leaving glass on the beach or throwing a bottle overboard from a boat is a dangerous practice and may lead to serious results for bathers.

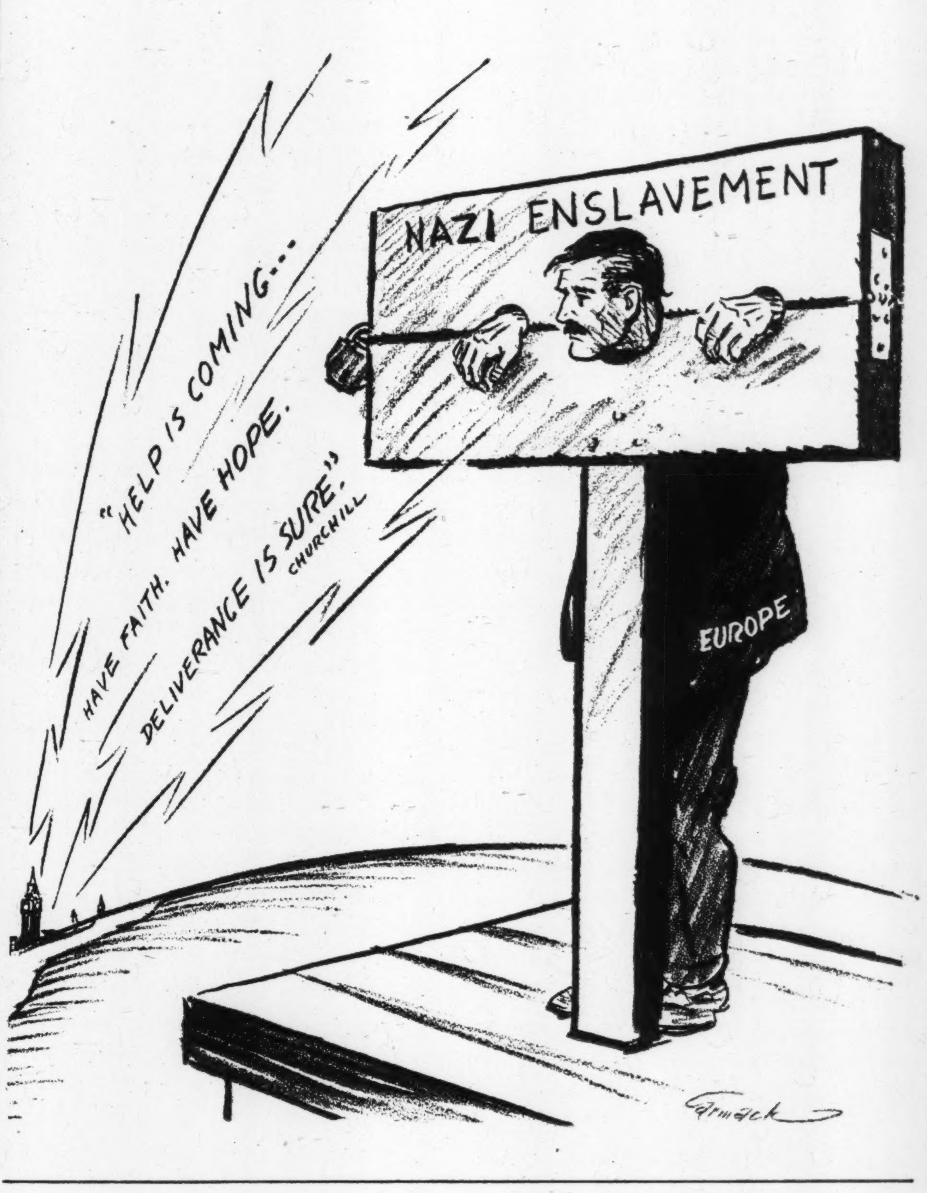
Many report that bathing near Boston is unsafe because quantities of broken glass have been thrown on the shore. Physicians in Boston are constantly called to treat children thus injured. This could be prevented if each citizen would put bottles in the containers provided by the city.

I wish the Monitor would call attention to this problem. The public needs to be reminded of this situation.

A Boston Doctor

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## Words That Must Not Fail



## For Better Government in Cambridge Now

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Repudiation of old types of administration, futility of trying to get anything better under the old Plan B set-up and desire for new leadership in the affairs of the city were the considerations which, in my opinion, led to the acceptance of Plan E by the voters of Cambridge in the election last November.

Now is the time for the voters of Cambridge to give serious consideration to securing the nomination of candidates of high caliber with the necessary qualifications to represent them properly in the new Plan E City Council and School Committee. Nominating petitions will be available to candidates on Sept. 2. Voters should remember that they are permitted to sign only one petition.

In this connection it may be helpful to suggest several criteria that seem essential for properly weighing the suitability of any particular candidate. The citizens of Cambridge who really desire better government should see to it that each nominee for the City Council and School Committee is an individual:

1. Of integrity who has shown some civic or social idealism;
2. Qualified to render some particular service in the City Council such as in problems of finance, legislation, public utilities, highway engineering, welfare, labor, and so forth;
3. Who will exercise at least as much care in selecting the city manager as a director of a private corporation the size of Cambridge would use in the selection of a general manager;
4. Who can be trusted to give efficient, honest and humane direction and supervision of local affairs;
5. Upon whom the voters can safely and confidently rely to give Plan E a fair chance to prove its effectiveness; and
6. Who has a reasonably good chance of being elected; because there is no point in securing the nomination of a good person just because he is good if there isn't a ghost of a chance of his winning.

The new Plan E City Council will have the power to establish, reorganize, consolidate or abolish departments and shall appoint a city manager. In view of these extraordinary powers and duties placed in the hands of the members of the new Plan E City Council it is of paramount importance that the voters of the City of Cambridge scrutinize carefully the qualifications of the candidates for City Council in the elections to be held this fall.

In the prudent selection of the members of the City Council lies the success of Plan E.

Although the powers and duties of the School Committee remain unchanged, it is vitally important that similar care be used in scrutinizing the qualifications of the candidates for the new Plan E School Committee.

Those who assumed the leadership of the Plan E movement in Cambridge have a clear and unmistakable obligation to the citizens of Cambridge to see to it that candidates with such qualifications are presented in the Nov. 4, 1941, elections.

Likewise, it is the responsibility of the citizens of Cambridge who really desire better government to support the candidates who are known to be friendly to Plan E.

Chandler W. Johnson

Cambridge, Mass.

**[An editorial on this subject appears in an adjoining column.]**

## From Yesterday for Today

*To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . .*
*To use books rightly—Ruskin.*

### "All the Wonder That Would Be"

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye
could see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the
wonder that would be;

Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies
of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down
with costly bales;

Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and
there rain'd a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies grappling in
the central blue;

Far along the world-wide whisper of the
south-wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging
thro' the thunderstorm;

Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and
the battle-flags were furl'd
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of
the world.

There the common sense of most shall hold a
fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in
universal law.

"Locksley Hall" (1842) by Alfred Lord Tennyson.

# Mirror of World Opinion

## Party Politics in the Face of National Peril

Since the beginning of the war there have been four votes in Congress on questions of critical importance. These votes came on repeal of the arms embargo, on passage of the lease-lend bill, on adoption of the Selective Service Act and on the proposal to extend the period of training under that legislation. . . .

The record shows that every one of these four measures was adopted solely because the President received the support of a large majority of his own party. Not one of them would be law today if the decision had been left to the Republicans in Congress. The tally of Republican votes runs as follows:

On repeal of the arms embargo—
  Senate: 8 in favor, 15 against.
  House: 21 in favor, 143 against.
On the passage of the lease-lend bill—
  Senate: 10 in favor, 17 against.
  House: 24 in favor, 135 against.
On adoption of the Selective Service Act—
  Senate: 7 in favor, 10 against.
  House: 46 in favor, 88 against.
On extension of the period of training—
  Senate: 7 in favor, 13 against.
  House: 21 in favor, 133 against.

The Republicans in Congress have achieved, in short, a perfect record of opposition to these measures recommended by the President, by the Secretary of State and by the Army's Chief of Staff.

. . . It is impossible to dismiss the element of plain party politics from votes so heavily one-sided as these.—*New York Times.*

---

With the Axis Powers striking at Britain in the North Atlantic, through the French and Spanish possessions at the South Atlantic, through Siberia at the North Pacific, through Indo-China at the South Pacific, it is no longer fair or truthful on the part of Republican politicians to talk as if their own Government were trying to provoke a war which would otherwise leave us alone. . . .

If the Republican politicians are content to have Hitler and the Japanese opposite Alaska, lose the Philippines and have the Japanese at Singapore and in control of Australasia, to have the Nazis at Dakar and the Azores and in control of the sea communications to South America, and to have Britain conquered and ruled by a British Darlan, then their partisan policy is intelligible. But if they really mean to defend the vital interests of America, and to retain the means with which to defend these vital interests, then these politicians are following a course which, if it is taken, means a disaster for this country, and if it is rejected, means ignominious discredit for them.—Walter Lippmann in *New York Herald Tribune* and *Boston Globe.*

# The Wide Horizon

## A British Housewife Speaks

By Janet Adam Smith

In "Britain Today"

Before the war, the British middle-class housewife was inclined to think of good living as mainly a matter of money. You paid your penny and you took your choice of the world's products. If you were hard up, your Sunday dinner was frozen meat and a trifle made with custard-powder; if you were in funds, you had roast duckling, new potatoes (from Jersey) and early peas (from the Riviera). . . . You might not be much of a cook, but you could cover up almost any deficiency with half a pint of whipped cream.

But now most of the treats that money could buy are off the market; cream is prohibited, ducklings are scarce, and this year there are no early vegetables from France or the Channel Islands. . . . Oatmeal, carrots and potatoes—all plentiful, all home-produced—are the three staples always being pressed on us by the Ministry of Food; and to these we add other home-grown fruits and vegetables, fats (half a pound a week for each person), meat (your ration is fresh, or frozen, or corned, according to the state of the nation's larder), herrings, kippers, and other fish, and eggs when you can get them. . . .

And the families that live well today are not necessarily any richer than those that don't; good living now depends far more on the housewife's energy and intelligence than on her purse. . . .

* * *

We plan our gardens or allotments so that they will give us green vegetables all the year round; we look up new ways of stuffing potatoes or making bread pudding; we experiment with nettle soup and cooked lettuce; we discover that bacon rinds, sorrel, and oatmeal make a soup that is not just "a delicious war-time dish," but an excellent soup by **any** standard. Altogether, housekeeping is a far more lively and entertaining business than it was in the days when, having forgotten to plan the dinner, we telephoned for half a dozen chops and opened a tin of peaches. . . .

We have realized with a sudden shock the primary truth that if you eat up everything today you will starve tomorrow. . . .

All these home truths, of course, were commonplaces to most of our grandmothers, and still are to any country housewife. But they needed to be re-learnt by the town housewife, whose "labor-saving" kitchenette had no room for storing jam, or fruit, or more than a week's supply of groceries. . . .

Many of us, too, needed to re-learn our grandmothers' horror of waste. When food was cheap and there was nothing to stop us importing anything we could pay for, it did not seem at all wrong to use the mutton-fat to light the kitchen fire, or to put the cold potatoes in the rubbish-bin. As long as we had money to buy something else, we felt we had a perfect right to do so. But now that the mutton-fat round the joint represents a week's ration for four people, and cannot be replaced, we realize that it never was quite right to waste it; and now that we can no longer be sure of our British Columbian or Japanese tinned salmon, we begin to see what a crime it was to throw half our herring-catches back into the sea. . . .

The emphasis now is on what you need rather than on what you can afford to buy, and many of the official regulations are designed to make sure that those whose need is greatest shall be satisfied first, whatever their buying-power. . . .

* * *

Every day you come across examples of consideration for other people's needs: "I managed to get half a dozen oranges," you will hear a woman say, "and I'm saving three for Mrs. Jones, because she ought to have the juice for her baby." If a shop gets a consignment of dried figs, you will hear a customer say: "A pound please—or whatever you think is my fair share." . . .

The same sort of change has taken place in our attitude towards labor. It used to be a woman's own business how many maids she kept. . . . Now, however, most people do not feel justified in keeping any more maids than are strictly necessary. . . .

The same applies to houses. In many districts, empty houses have been taken over, whether the owner likes it or not, and used as homes for people who have been bombed out of their own. . . .

Once you have begun to think in terms of need rather than of cash, and to balance your needs against those of the community, it is difficult to reverse the process; and it will be a clear gain if we can carry over a good deal of this war-time outlook into the peace.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One year | $12.00 | Three months | $3.00 |
| Six months | $6.00 | One month | $1.00 |

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

**Washington:** 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
**Eastern:** 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
**Central:** 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
**Pacific:** 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
**Southern California:** 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
**European:** Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
**Paris:** Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
**Berlin:** Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
**Geneva:** 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
**Australia and New Zealand:** 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | 500 Fifth Avenue |
| Chicago | Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue |
| Detroit | 3-101 General Motors Building |
| Miami | 1239 Ingraham Building |
| St. Louis | 611 Olive Street |
| Kansas City | 1002 Walnut Street |
| San Francisco | 625 Market Street |
| Los Angeles | 210 West Seventh Street |
| Seattle | 1326 Fifth Avenue |
| London | Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1 |
| Paris | 56 Faubourg St. Honoré |
| Geneva | 16 rue du Mont Blanc |
| Australia and New Zealand | 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia. |

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

**New England:** One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
**Eastern:** 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
**Central:** 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
**Western:** 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
**European:** Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
**Australia and New Zealand:** 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

*Published by* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

**Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.**